

PUBLIC CHARACTERS

OF

I 8

- "——— I wish no other herald,
— " No other speaker of my *living actions*,
" To keep mine honour from corruption,
" Than such an honest chronicler."———

HEN. VIII. Act. 1. Sc. 2

- Hic nigrae succus loliginis; hæc est
" Ærugo mera; quod vitium procul afore chartis,
" Atque animo prius, ut si quid promittere de me
" Possum aliud vere promitto."

HORACE, Sat. i. 4. 100.

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1805.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

ANOTHER year has elapsed, and another, being the seventh, has been added to our former volumes. As in the preceding ones, the lives in this have been drawn up by different pens, and, like them too, it is most earnestly hoped that it may experience a favourable reception on the part of the public.

In one point of view, indeed, it can exhibit a fairer claim to indulgence than its precursors, as it contains the memoirs of several English ladies, alike celebrated for their talents and accomplishments. Nor have eminent characters of the other sex been neglected, as the reader will here find statesmen, orators, and artists who adorn, together with admirals and generals who have fought the battles of, their country.

In the Appendix a few mistakes have been rectified, while some omissions have been at the same time supplied ; and the Editors trust that, upon the whole, the PUBLIC CHARACTERS of 1805 will not prove inferior, either in point of composition or importance, to those of any former year.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25th, 1804.

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APPENDIX,

Containing Additions and Corrections.

PUBLIC

PUBLIC CHARACTERS.

Memoirs of the following Personages have appeared in the former Volumes of this Work, either of which may be had of all Booksellers, price Half a Guinea in Boards,

VOL. I. for 1798-1799.

The Earl of Moira	Mr. Jackson, of Exeter	Mr. Justice Grose
Sir John Sinclair	Lord Malmesbury	Mr. Kemble
Mr. Roscoe	Dr. Joseph White	Miss Seward
The Earl of Liverpool	The Bp. of Worcester	Ld. Chancellor of Ireland
Mr. Abraham Newland	The Earl of Buchan	Mr. Cumberland
Mr. Fox	Mr. Northcote	Sir Archibald Macdonald
Mr. Pitt	The Bishop of Llandaff	Mrs. Siddons
Dr. Darwin	Mr. Henry Erskine	The Bishop of Salisbury
Lord Hood	Lord Charlemont	Lord Eldon
Sir G. L. Staunton	Mr. Gratian	The Duke of Norfolk
Mr. Thomas Taylor	Sir W. Sydney Smith	Dr. Towers
General Melville	Dr. Thomas Haweis	Lord Thurlow
The Bishop of London	Mr. Dundas	The Marquis Cornwallis
Dean Tucker	Lord Kilwarden	Dr. Priestley
Lord Duncan	Mr. Curran	Miss More
The Bp. of Rochester	Lord Monboddo	Mr. Alderman Boydell
Mr. Justice Buller	Mr. Daines Barrington	Mr. George Dyer
Dr. Wolcot	Dr. O'Leary	Mr. D'Israeli
The Abp. of Canterbury	Lord Yelverton	Mr. David Williams
Mr. Arthur Murphy	Mr. Isaac Corry	Mr. Gilbert Wakefield
The Earl of Dartmouth	Mr. John Beresford	Mr. Opie
The Bishop of Durham	Mr. John Forster	Lord Rokeby
Mr. King (the Comedian)	Dr. Burney	Lord Nelson
The Bp. of Winchester	Dr. Herschel	

VOL. II. for 1799-1800.

The Earl of St. Vincent	Sir John Parnell	Dr. Garnett
Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Southey	Lord Dillon
The Rev. Dr. Parr	Dr. Duigenan	Lord Castlereagh
The Hon. T. Erskine	Mr. George Ponsonby	Dr. Adam Fergusson
Dr. Charles Hutton	Mr. Granville Sharp	Mr. William Hayley
Lord Hawkesbury	Mr. Pelham	The Countess of Derby
Dean Milner	The Duke of Grafton	Mr. Pratt
The Bishop of Meath	Mr. Secretary Cooke	Dr. Harrington
The Rev. Wm. Farish	Major Cartwright	The Duchess of Gordon
Sir Francis Bugeois	The Duke of Leinster	Dr. Currie
The D. of Richmond	Mrs. Inchbald	Miss Linwood
Mrs. Abington	Earl Fitzwilliam	Mr. William Cowper
Mr. Saurin	Mr. William Godwin	Lord Kenyon
Dr. Samuel Arnold	The Rev. Mr. Greaves	Mr. Hastings
Lord Broughton	Mr. Shield	The Duke of Bedford
The M ^{rs} . of Lansdown	Sir George Yonge	

Memoirs contained in the former Volumes of this Work

VOL. III. for 1800-1801.

Mr. Matthew Boulton	Mr. Jefferson	Mr. Edm. Cartwright
Professor Porson	Mr. Bush, Washington	Lord Grenville
Mr. Pinkerton	Dr. John Gillies	Dr. William Hawes
Mr. Wilberforce	Lord Hobart	Mr. Edmund Randolph
Mrs. Charlotte Smith	Mr. Bidlake	Mr. Paul Sandby
Sir Ralph Abercromby	Earl of Rosslyn	Mr. John Clerk
Lord Dorchester	Mr. Dugald Stewart	Mrs. Robinson
Earl Stanhope	Dr. Hugh Blair	Dr. Lettsom
Mr. George Colman	Mr. Barry	Mr. Alderman Skinner
Dr. James Gregory	Mr. John Ireland	Dr. James Anderson
The D. of Bridgewater	Sir William Beechey	The Prince De Bouillon
Dr. William Mavor	The Duke of Portland	Duke of Marlborough
Mr. Robert Ker Porter	Mr. Joseph Banks	The Lord-Justice-Clerk of Scotland
Mr. John Thelwall	Sir Peter Parker	

VOL. IV. for 1801-1802.

Mr. Addington	Colonel Despard	Dr. Mitchell
Sir Richard Hughes	Lord Sheffield	Col. Tarham
Lord Spencer	Mr. Windham	Bishop of Lincoln
Lord Alvanley	Count Rumford	Mrs. Cowley
Mr. J. H. Tooke	Rev. T. Maurice	Dr. Beattie
General Bowles	General Strutt	General Hutchinson
Marquis Townshend	Mr. Dawson (Sedburgh)	James Martin, M. P.
Governor Franklin	Dr. Rennel	Dr. Rees
Earl of Fife	Mr. Caleb Whitefoord	Mr. Arthur Young
Dr. Moore		

VOL. V. for 1802-1803.

Lord Auckland	Dr. George Hill	Professor Carlyle
Dr. Jenner	Adm. Sir R. Curries, Bart.	Mr. Henry Mackenzie
The Goldsmids	Dr. Thornton	Dr. Busby
Dr. Vincent	Major-gen. Ira Allen	Mrs. Billington
Lord Macartney	Mr. T. Jones, of Cambridge	Mr. William Hutton
Lord Harrington	Dr. Trotter	Dr. William Thomson
Archdeacon Paley	Rev. Richard Polwhele	Sir William Ouseley
Admiral Roddam	Mr. Harris, of Covent-garden	Sir Francis Burdett
Sir Richard Hill, Bart.	Mr. Christopher Ainslie	Mr. James Watt
Rev. Rowland Hill	Mr. William Gifford	Mr. John Palmer, late of the Post-office
Dr. John Law (Bp. of Elphin)		Lord Minto

VOL. VI. for 1803-1804.

Sir Robert Peel	The Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville	Mr. Richard Gough
Admiral Cornwallis	Lord Grenville	The Earl of Carlisle
Dr. Kipling	General Fawcett	The Bishop of Gloucester
General Medows	The Duke of Queensborough	Lady Hamilton
Mr. Almon	The Margravine of Anspach	General Paoli
General Simcoe	General Dundas	Mr. Braham
Lord Ellenborough		Mr. Angerstein
Marq. of Buckingham		Mr. Pys
Earl Temple		

Memoirs contained in the former Volumes of this Work.

The Earl of Westmoreland	General Vallancey	The Bishop of Oxford
The Marq. Wellesley	Lord Cathcart	Appendix.
The Bishop of Bangor	Lord Frankfort	Miss Seward
The Duke of Northumberland	General Urquhart	The Bishop of Meath
	Major Rennel	
	Dr. Knox	

Opinions of this Work by the most respectable of the periodical Critics.

“ This work proceeds according to its first design, and it seems to improve as it advances with time. The volumes contain a considerable number of memoirs of persons, our contemporaries, who figure in the moral, the political, and the scientific walks of society. The discussion of living characters is a difficult and delicate task, but in the execution of it, the authors of this work have acquitted themselves with as much success as can reasonably be expected.”

Monthly Review.

“ This work excites much curiosity because it professedly treats of living characters, and we infer that its information is impartial and correct. It is but justice to own that we have been altogether amused by the publication.”

British Critic.

“ A spirit of candour and moderation evidently pervades the present publication. Some of the characters are drawn with great discrimination, and display an acuteness of powers, and a felicity of expression, not to be found in the fleeting productions of the day. In short, the work abounds in moral and critical observations that evince correctness of judgment, and delicacy of taste.”

London Review.

“ This work discovers respectable traits of discrimination, and has the merit of being uncontaminated by the virulence of party spirit.”

Critical Review.

“ The memoirs contained in these volumes are full and accurate in point of information ; judicious in their literary and critical strictures ; and exhibit well drawn and appropriate characters of their respective subjects. They are not written under the uniform influence of any particular theological or political bias.”

New Annual Register.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Binder is requested to place the Portraits as follows :

Mr. West and Mr. Grey	-	-	To face the Title.
Mr. Garrow and Sir John Borlase Warren	-	-	Page 1
Sir James Mansfield and the Archbishop of York	-	-	
Mrs. Cosway and Major Topham	-	-	

brought from all parts of the united kingdoms on purpose to embark on the ocean, while a multitude of men, of the first fortunes and families, preferred all the hardships of a seafaring life to those pleasures, and that ease, which they might have enjoyed with impunity on shore.

Sir John Borlase Warren, the subject of this memoir, is descended from the family of Borlase, Burlace, or Burlacy, in the west of England. His immediate ancestor, John Burlacy, of St. Newbrine, in Cornwall, forms one branch; while Dr. Borlacc, the historian of that county, springs from another; and the late Humphry Borlase, created Lord Borlase by James II. after his abdication, deduced his pedigree from a third.

That to which we now more immediately allude, removed into Buckinghamshire, where it obtained considerable estates. “This family (says Langley, in his county history) were very anciently situated in Cornwall; but after the purchase of Little Marlow and Medmenham manors, made Bockmer-house their residence, where by their hospitality they became very popular, and were at different times sheriffs (of the county), and members for the adjoining boroughs of Wycombe and Marlow, as from the pedigree particularly appears.”

It is evident that the Borlases, like their neighbours the Grenvilles, with whom they intermarried, took part during one period of the civil wars with the long parliament, for we find the name of “William Burlase” along with those of Ingolsby, Martin, and Scott,

among the justices of the peace in the county of Bucks, which was then one of the most zealous in the kingdom, in behalf of the republicans, the appointment being dated "6 Martii, 1646." They also served many times as burgesses for Great Marlow, particularly in the parliament 15th and 16th Charles I. in the rolls of which we discover the name of "John Borlase."

During the long parliament, already alluded to, the celebrated Bulstrode Whitlocke, together with Peregrine Hobby, were returned for the borough of Great Marlow; but on the Restoration, "William Borlase" served during the 12th and 13th of Charles II. and "John Borlase" in the 31st and 32d of the same reign. In the first parliament of James II. we also discover "John Borlase, Bart." as well as in the time of William and Mary.

The male line of this family became extinct at the death of Sir John Borlase, Bart. August 8, 1688, who, in consequence of attaching himself to the royal cause, had not only been voted a delinquent, but prosecuted and secured: the composition paid by him, amounting to 2400*l.* was chiefly appropriated to the support of the garrison of Abingdon.* On his demise, his manors and estates devolved to an only daughter Anne, married to Arthur Warren, of Stapleford, in Nottinghamshire, by whom he had issue Borlase Warren, whose grandson is the subject of the present article.

* Whitlocke's Mem.

Young Warren, on attaining that age when boys are brought from the nursery, and the management of women gives place to the superintendence of men, was sent to Bicester, in Oxfordshire, where he received the rudiments of his education, under the Rev. Mr. Princeps, whence he was removed to Winchester school, in the county of Hants, where so many able men have been brought up. But he was scarcely matriculated in this very respectable seminary, when a passion for a naval life, nearly coeval with his existence, and which perhaps will accompany him to his grave, proved so strong and impetuous, that he is said to have walked one fine summer's morning to the sea-side and actually entered himself as a volunteer.

It will be easily anticipated that his relations immediately, on learning the place of his destination, applied to the proper quarter, and procured liberty for him to walk on the quarter-deck, on board the Alderney, a sloop of war then commanded by Captain O'Hara. After spending some time in the North Sea, the climate of which, notwithstanding its coldness, did not in the least abate his ardour, Mr. Warren returned to England, and in consequence of the united representations of all his friends, resumed those studies which he had for some time abandoned. Accordingly he in a short time was entered on the register of Emanuel College, Cambridge, on which occasion Mr., since Regius Professor, Martyn, celebrated on account of his botanical attainments, became his tutor. This gentleman then resided at Taplow, a small village in the neighbourhood of the university,

and was accustomed to receive four or five young men of fortune under his care. His attention upon this occasion was afterwards rewarded with a valuable living,* where he resided for some time.

After a short tour on the continent, Mr. Warren returned to England, and having now come into possession of the manors of Medmenham and Little Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, he entered somewhat into the dissipation of the times. His pleasures, however, were characterised by professional attachments, for even then he kept a pleasure-yacht in the Severn sea, and actually purchased the island of Lundy, partly by way of a place of refreshment for himself and crew, and partly on account of the harbour, where he could occasionally lay up his vessel: nor ought a generous trait in his character to be omitted upon this occasion. Happening to see a genteel young man, of the name of Frederick, in company with the late Sir John Dryden, Bart. then an officer in the guards, and learning that he was the grandson of Theodore King of Corsica, and, like that unfortunate monarch, entirely destitute of the usual attributes of royalty, he immediately purchased a commission for him in a marching regiment, and obtained a powerful recommendation for him to the commander in chief of our army in America, where he died fighting as a lieutenant for the British cause.

Having considerable interest in the county of Bucks, in consequence of certain burgage tenures,

* Little Marlow.

Mr. Warren stood a candidate for the borough of Marlow, and after several sharp contests represented that place twice in parliament. But at the commencement of the colonial war, previously to which he had become a baronet,* his ancient passion† blazed forth anew, and he once more resumed the uniform and profession of a naval officer. Before his embarkation on board the *Venus*, Sir John Warren performed a singular and romantic action, that betokened a munificence truly princely, for he repaired to the Fleet and King's-bench prisons, and actually released all the officers of the navy detained at both, out of his own private fortune.

By this time Lord Howe, with a powerful squadron, was stationed on the shores of America, partly for the purpose of blockading the ports of the present United States, (then considered, in parliamentary language, as *rebellious colonies*) and partly in order to intercept any succour that might be sent from France to their assistance. It was under that gallant veteran, to whom he was particularly recommended, that Sir John served during a very critical period, and he was patronized by this able and discerning nobleman throughout the remainder of his life. While on this station he was made a lieutenant, and acted in that capacity on board the *Nonsuch*, when the Count D'Estaing, with a powerful and well-appointed squadron, made his appearance in those seas. The French admiral, however, had the good fortune to escape

* May 26, 1775.

† *Veteris vestigia flammæ.*

upon this occasion, a circumstance that tended not a little to the emancipation of the colonies, where two of our most gallant generals were destined to become prisoners in succession; but he himself was fated soon after to expiate his presumption, during an engagement in which the intrepidity of Rodney, and the genius of England, obtained the ascendant.

After a two years *spell* on the American coast, in which he, for the first time, witnessed what may be termed *real service*, our young lieutenant returned to Europe upon promotion; and accordingly, at the end of a few months residence on board the *Victory*, then commanded by Sir Charles Hardy, he was appointed master and commander, in which station he was nominated to a sloop of war,* recently taken from the enemy. About twelve months after this he was *made post*, into the *Ariadne*, of twenty guns, and he soon obtained *L'Aigle*, a forty-four gun ship, and the *Winchelsea* frigate in succession.

Sir John now deemed it a proper time to settle in life, and accordingly married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late General Clavering, K. B. by Lady Diana West, third daughter of the first Earl Delaware. Notwithstanding his union with an amiable woman, and the prospect of a family, Captain Sir John Borlase Warren, instead of reclining upon the "lap of ease," determined to obtain every possible information of which the peace would allow, and every advantage that this profession was susceptible of. He accordingly accompanied the present Admiral

* The *Helena*.

Berkley, in a squadron fitted out expressly for the purposes of evolution, under Vice-admiral Gower. His official station in the household of Prince William Henry, since created Duke of Clarence, in some measure rendered this not only a gratification but a duty, as he accompanied his Royal Highness on board the *Valiant*, of seventy-four guns.

The events of the French revolution, and the wars arising out of it, in which England took part, called forth all the energies of this country, and brought all the talents of its children into action. During the preceding interval of tranquillity, a number of the brave officers, who distinguished themselves during the contest that sprung out of the independence of America, had dropped off, and talents and ability of every kind were now sought for, and encouraged. Captain Sir J. B. Warren was one of the first employed after the commencement of hostilities, and he accordingly hoisted his pennant on board a frigate of thirty-six guns, clean, fit for service, and just fitted out, so as not only to present the hopes of distinguishing, but also of enriching himself, by means of the spoils won from the enemy.

Notwithstanding these promising appearances, the *Flora* was occupied during the whole of the year in convoying our own trade, so that her commander had not an opportunity of taking a single prize, or acquiring reputation in any manner whatsoever, until he was appointed to the command of a flying squadron, consisting of four frigates and a sloop of war,*

* The *Flora*, *Crescent*, *La Nymph*, *Druid*, and *Fury* sloop.

with which as commodore he intercepted the trade, annoyed the cruizers, and occasionally engaged the batteries of the enemy, contriving to keep the whole coast in the neighbourhood of Havre de Grace, Granville, Cherburgh, St. Maloes, Arranches, and Doll, in a continual state of alarm. Another grand object was also effected at the same time: this was the encouragement given to the royalists, then exceedingly powerful and numerous, who were occasionally supplied with arms and ammunition by our ships of war. It was the opinion of all the naval men employed upon this occasion, that if the French princes had put themselves at the head of the insurgents, and been powerfully supported by the ministry of that day, something advantageous might have been effected: nor ought it to be omitted, that an army of English, Hessians, and emigrants, was suffered, at this critical period, to remain in the most astonishing state of inactivity during many months in the Isle of Wight, and never called into action until the season for success had elapsed.

Soon after his return (in the beginning of April 1794), Sir John was again detached with a small squadron of five frigates, in which two only of the former division (the *Flora*, the commodore's own ship, and *La Nymphe*, Captain G. Murray) were included. While proceeding to his former station, he fell in with four sail of the enemy,* under a commo-

* 1. *L'Engageante*, of 34 eighteen pounders four carronades, and 300 men, commanded by Citizen Desgarceaux, *chef d'escadre*; 2. *La Pomone*, 44 guns; 3. *La Resolue*, 36 eighteen pounders, and 320 men; 4. *La Babet*, 22 nine pounders, and 200 men.

dore, fresh from port, having left Concale bay on the preceding evening. The two squadrons crossed each other on opposite tacks, and the enemy, as usual, began the action at a considerable distance; but as the wind happened luckily to change two points in his favour, the English commander determined to obtain the weather-gage of the enemy, and accordingly threw out a signal for the ships under his command to engage as they came up, on purpose to ensure a close and decisive action. After a contest of upwards of three hours, during which the French commodore was killed, two of the enemy's vessels (*La Pomone* and *La Babet*) were captured. In consequence of the damage experienced by the *Flora*, she was unable to continue the chase; but the other frigates were sent in pursuit, and Sir Richard Strahan at length found means to take *L'Engageante*, on board of which was a distinguishing flag, to mark the superior rank of the commander.

Towards the latter end of the same summer, the commodore was dispatched with a stronger* squadron than heretofore, to his former cruising ground, and drove *La Felicité*, of forty guns, ashore on the Penmark rocks, while he pursued two corvettes, or sloops of war, under refuge of three batteries near the Gamelle rocks, and fought them in that position, until their masts fell overboard, on which they were abandoned by their respective crews.

The English cabinet, on the representation of one

* 1. The *Flora*; 2. the *Pomona*; 3. the *Santa Margarita*; 4. the *Diana*; 5. the *Arethusa*; and 6. the *Artois*.

of its ministers, had by this time determined to land a considerable body of emigrants in their native country, on purpose to effect a junction with the Chouans; and as no one was better acquainted with the coast than Commodore Warren, he was selected for the command of the naval department. He accordingly hoisted his broad pendant on board *La Pomone*, a very fine vessel, formerly captured by his squadron, and took his departure from Spithead with three sail of the line, two forty-four gun ships, and four frigates,* together with several gun-boats, cutters, &c. Having collected upwards of fifty transports, the emigrant army, consisting of the regiments of Hector, Hervilly, Dudremu, Royale-Marine, Royale-Louis, Royale-Artillerie, &c. were embarked from the Isle of Wight, and after a passage of sixteen days, during which they were at one time in imminent danger of falling in with Rear-admiral Villaret Joyeuse, with the whole of the French fleet, they anchored in Quiberon bay July 4, 1795.

The landing of the main body was effected during the night, and the remainder was safely put on shore in the course of the succeeding day, together with an immense quantity of muskets, uniforms, provisions, stores, and five pieces of cannon. But as the position assumed in the peninsula could not be maintained, without getting possession of the battery which commanded it, the commodore gave orders for three fri-

* 1. *La Pomone*, 44 guns, Commodore Sir J. B. Warren, K. B.; 2. *Robust*, 74; 3. *Thunderer*, 74; 4. *Standard*, 64.—*Anson*, 44; *Artois*, 38; *Arcthusa*, 38; *Concorde*, 36; *Galatea*, 32.

gates to attack Fort Penthièvre, now termed Fort Sans Culottes, on one side, while he himself landed with a body of English marines to join the emigrants and royalists on the other, who being new clothed, presented the spectacle of a numerous and well appointed army; so that after a siege of two days, the garrison, consisting of about four hundred men, being afraid of an assault, surrendered prisoners of war.

So far as depended on the co-operation of the British navy, every thing was effected that could be wished for. The French were obliged to abandon Auray and Vannes, and also to evacuate the intrenched camp of Carnac; so that the Chouans were enabled to join them in large bodies. But the scheme had not been originally matured in the cabinet, nor was it attempted to be carried into execution by means of proper agents. Many of the troops were seduced from the prison-ships by the hopes of liberty, and not a few were picked up in the streets and the jails of the metropolis, a large portion of whom had served in the republican fleets and armies, and were secretly hostile to the royal cause.

The Count De Puisaye also, who had been selected for the command, was a man whose principles were equivocal, having acted as adjutant-general to Wimpffen, when that officer affected to sustain the cause of the Girondists against the convention. Nor did it appear that the military talents of this leader were calculated to promote success, for he seems to have confined his functions entirely to the distribution of clothes and arms, and the circulation
of

of a well written manifesto, in which he stated himself " lieutenant-general of the King's armies, and commander in chief of the catholic and royal army of Brittany."

No sooner did the intelligence of these events reach Paris, than the deputies Blad and Tallien were dispatched to stir up the neighbouring departments, while General Roche moved forward with a large body of troops, took post at St. Barbe, erected a chain of batteries across the peninsula, and vaunted " that he would shut up the royalists like so many rats in a trap." This boast was but too speedily realised, for the emigrants were completely foiled in their attempt to raise the blockade, in consequence of the intelligence kept up in their camp, and would have been cut in pieces, had it not been for the interposition of five English gun-boats, which secured their retreat. To complete their misfortunes, Fort Penthievre was retaken by the French, on the 21st of July, during a night attack, in consequence of treachery, the brave D'Hervilly was desperately wounded, and the gallant Sombreuil, whose fate was lamented by every one, was first made prisoner, and then executed, while De Puisaye, on the first alarm, had taken shelter on board a man of war. On this melancholy occasion, no less than six or seven hundred emigrants perished at the foot of a promontory, called *Le Rocher de Portignes*: of those who surrendered, such as were not noble, after some time obtained their pardon, and about two thousand were saved by the boats of the fleet, to which no part of these misfortunes can be attributed.

Notwithstanding the catastrophe attendant on this ill-fated invasion, the commodore deemed it proper to remain on the coast, with a view of occupying the attention of the republican troops. It was at first resolved to seize on the island of Noirmoutier, formerly the haunt of the celebrated Charette and his faithful followers, but as this island seemed to be too well guarded, the isle de Dieu was taken possession of, and converted into a place of arms, whence the Chouans in the neighbourhood could be easily succoured. But previously to this, the Count D'Artois, with a numerous retinue, had joined the fleet in the Jason, and opened a communication with the Vendéans. The season was, however, now past, for the late descent on the peninsula of Quiberon had been attended with such a sinister issue, that his adherents were intimidated, so that his royal highness, after a cruise, in the course of which he landed and staid for a short time on some of the small islands on the coast, was obliged reluctantly to return with the remainder of the troops.

During the year 1796, Sir John B. Warren continued to harass and diminish the remaining commerce of France, and on the 22d of August, with only four frigates, he fell in with, and attacked a squadron of seven sail, three of which were ships of considerable force. On this occasion, he not only dispersed the convoy, but was fortunate enough to capture the *Etoile* of thirty guns.

In the course of the succeeding season, instead of commanding a detached squadron, he received orders

ders to repair on board a seventy-four gun ship,* with which he joined Lord Bridport off Brest. While on this station, he captured several merchantmen from the enemy, and drove a large frigate on shore.

In the mean time a formidable rebellion having taken place in Ireland, and it being necessary that a confidential officer should be dispatched, for the purpose of intercepting reinforcements and supplies from the coast of France, Sir John Warren was selected for this purpose. He was accordingly nominated to the command of a strong squadron, consisting of an eighty-gun ship, two seventy-fours, and a forty-four, together with some cutters, &c. and being afterwards joined by the *Melampus* and *Doris*, cruised off Achille head. At noon, on the 11th of October 1798, having discovered an enemy's fleet, consisting of one ship of eighty guns, eight frigates, a schooner and a brig, he immediately threw out the signal for a general chase, with orders to form in succession, as each ship reached her adversary, with whom, from their great distance to windward, joined to a hollow sea, it was impossible to come up before the 12th.

In consequence of the engagement that ensued, the *Hoche* a ship of the line, commanded by M. Bompard, although obstinately defended, struck after a gallant defence, together with three frigates, all of which were full of troops and stores; nor ought it to be omitted, that Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone, with

* The Canada.

whom had originated the plan of the society of United Irishmen, and the idea of an Irish republic, was also captured on this occasion.

So memorable an event, by precluding the renewal of a disastrous war, was productive of the most advantageous consequences, and produced a general joy both in England and Ireland. One of the most active members * of the opposition, was pleased to consider this as a signal victory, "which had set all men's minds at ease as to the security of the empire, and we could not but feel," it was added, "the utmost gratitude to the officer, who had thus rendered all the designs of the enemy abortive." The thanks of both houses were voted unanimously upon this occasion, and communicated by the commodore to the officers and seamen of the squadron under his command, while he himself was pleased to observe in a letter directed to Mr. Addington, then speaker of the Commons, "that the greatest encouragement an officer can receive to a faithful discharge of his duty, is to obtain the good opinion of his country, expressed by their representatives in parliament assembled."

On the promotion that took place soon after, Sir John was nominated a rear-admiral of the blue, and hoisted his flag for the first time on board the *Téméraire*, in which ship he joined the channel fleet, and remained with it, until its return into port.

In the course of the succeeding year (1800) we find him as usual stationed off the coast of France.

* Mr. Tierney.

On the 11th of June the boats of his squadron succeeded in a night attack on a convoy, which had taken shelter under a fort within the Penmarks, while some of his light vessels chased an enemy's squadron into Quimper river, and a landing being effected, stormed and blew up a battery.

In 1801, this active and enterprising officer was suddenly detached to the Mediterranean, after Admiral Ganteaume, who found means to elude his search, and escape to the coast of Egypt. On his return, Sir John threw succours into Porto Ferrajo, and enabled the garrison to make a successful sally on the besiegers.

With the war, ended the services and the exploits of Admiral Sir John Warren, and he accordingly returned to enjoy happiness in the bosom of his family. But alas! this was embittered by the death of his son, a fine young man, who had gone to Egypt as an officer of the guards, and was fated to perish in that distant and inhospitable land. Since that period, it is hoped that his sorrows have been diminished, if not obliterated, by visiting distant countries, and participating in scenes which must be considered as novel to him. Soon after the peace of Amiens, he was selected for the embassy to Russia, and he accordingly repaired with his family to the court of St. Petersburg, thus affording a rare and even singular instance of a naval officer appearing in a diplomatic capacity.*

* The mission of Sir John has been attended with some delicate negotiations relative to Malta, as may be partly deduced from an attentive perusal of the following dispatch.

Sir John Borlase Warren was nominated by his Majesty a baronet, May 20, 1775, a knight of

Copy of a Letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Sir John Warren, Jan. 29th, 1803.

“ Sir Downing Street, Jan. 29, 1803.

“ Your excellency’s dispatches, to No: 21, inclusive, have been received, and laid before the King.

“ I send you now enclosed the official answer to the note of the Chancellor Count Woronzow, relative to the 10th article of the Treaty of Amiens: it has been delivered to Count Simon Woronzow, the Russian ambassador at this court.

“ In communicating this note, you will express, in suitable terms, how sensibly his Majesty feels the friendship which the Emperor of Russia has manifested to him on this occasion, in his disposition to concur in the arrangements relative to the Island of Malta; and how sincerely his Majesty regrets, that it is not in his power to acquiesce, without condition or explanation, in every thing that his Imperial Majesty has proposed on this subject. His Majesty however trusts that, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration which bear upon this important subject, the Emperor of Russia will be satisfied, that the line of conduct which has been adopted by his Majesty, is such as a regard to good faith and to the interests of his dominions have rendered necessary.

“ The only material difference between the arrangement proposed by the Emperor of Russia for the Island of Malta, and that in which his Majesty is willing to concur, relates to the stipulations in favour of the Maltese inhabitants. It is important that your Excellency should impress the Russian Government with the conviction of the services rendered by the inhabitants of Malta to his Majesty and to the common cause, at the time when the French were in possession of the Island.

“ That, for nearly two years, they maintained a state of constant and active hostility against the French; that several thousands of them perished in this state of hostility; and that these efforts were made at a time when they could receive assistance from no other foreign power. That the attachment evinced by the Maltese to his Majesty during the blockade, and their loyalty to him since

the Bath in 1794, and he is now a rear-admiral of the white, in consequence of a late promotion. He is a

he has obtained possession of the island, gives them a peculiar claim to his protection, and a right to expect that, in the future arrangements for the island, some advantages should be stipulated in their favour.

“ That, independent of every consideration of good faith, your Excellency well knows that the Maltese inhabitants, if attached to their government, are equal to the defence of the island; and that every motive of policy therefore, as well as of justice, renders it expedient to endeavour to conciliate their affections.

“ These circumstances being premised, you will state, that the objection which, it is conceived, has had most weight with his Imperial Majesty, is that stipulation in the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens, which at the time that it establishes a Maltese langue, requires no proof of nobility for admission into that langue— That such a stipulation is considered as leading to the establishment of a plebeian langue, totally inconsistent with the spirit of the institution of the order.

“ His Majesty is extremely desirous of devising means by which this objection shall be obviated, and the interests of the Maltese adequately consulted. The proofs of nobility, which have been required for other priories, have been various; and the power of the pope to grant dispensations, has been admitted to exist: if therefore actual nobility was made the indispensable condition of admission into the Maltese langue or priory, the objection, which is at present made to this part of the arrangement, would, in a great degree, if not wholly, be removed.

“ As, however, the number of persons who would be capable of admission into the order, in consequence of such a regulation, would be very limited, it appears reasonable, that some further stipulations should be made in favour of the inhabitants of Malta; and it may be proposed to revive, under such regulations and modifications as may be judged expedient, the national council which formerly existed in that island,* which should form no part of the order, but which should have a share in the government of the island, and a deliberate voice in all its internal concerns.

“ A body

member in the present parliament for the town of Nottingham.

It has already been hinted that the negotiations of our diplomatic admiral have been attended with some

“ A body of this description could not be considered as in any respect derogatory to the ancient institution of the order, and would be conformable to what existed within the island till within a very few years. It is for the purpose of obtaining information on these points, that instructions will be sent to Sir Alexander Ball ; it being impossible, after all that has passed, to bring the negotiation to an issue, without some communication with the principal inhabitants of Malta.

“ His Majesty relies on your zeal in giving effect to these instructions, and in your endeavours to reconcile the Russian government to the objects of them.

“ The events which have happened since the conclusion of the definitive treaty; the unbounded ambition which has been, and still is, manifested by the French government ; might have justified his Majesty in bringing forward new demands, and in even claiming the appropriation of Malta, as some counterpoise to the acquisitions made by France since the treaty of peace ; but the moderation with which his Majesty has been actuated in all his concerns with foreign powers, and his anxious desire that the peace of Europe may, if possible, be effectually consolidated, has induced him to forego those claims which the increased and increasing power of France might have justified him in advancing ; and as every stipulation in the treaty of Amiens has been in a course of execution on his part, with the exception of the tenth article, he is desirous of shewing his disposition to concur in an arrangement which may be conformable to the spirit of the article ; if such an arrangement can be rendered consistent with the honour of the crown ; and if it effectually provides for the object of the tenth article—the independence of the island of Malta.

I am, with great truth and respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

His Excellency Sir John Warren, &c.

HAWKESBURY.”

delicate circumstances. These necessarily arose out of the treaty of Amiens, and chiefly respect the stipulations relative to the independence of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, the inhabitants of which must be allowed to have merited the protection and friendship of the English, by the constancy and resolution, as well as the good faith, with which they conducted themselves during the late contest.

As the possession of these isles has at least afforded the *ostensible* reason for a new war, we shall conclude this article with some communications relative to this subject, as they will serve to evince with what nicety, and even pertinacity, rival powers are accustomed to dispute their respective pretensions.

During the previous conferences between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, as well as in the body of the preliminary treaty itself, Malta and the rights of the knights, together with the pretensions of the natives, occupied the chief attention of the negociators. Nor did less difficulty exist on this topic, when the claims of their respective nations were discussed by the Marquis Cornwallis and Joseph Bonaparte at Amiens, for both a French and an English *langue* were respectively demanded and refused; and the proposition was at last only got rid of by the abandonment of both.

It appears by the official papers, that from the 13th to the 18th of January was entirely occupied relative to the affairs of this island alone.* Even after every

* FRENCH PROJET,

Delivered at Amiens, Jan. 18, 1802.

Art. I. "The islands of Malta, of Gozo, and of Comino, shall be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

II. "The

other article had been adjusted, the qualified sovereignty asserted on the part of the king of Naples,

II. "The knights of that order shall be invited to repair thither, as soon as the ratifications of the present treaty shall have been exchanged. They shall there assemble in a general chapter, and proceed, within the space of three months, to the election of a grand master, if the choice has not been made on the Continent before that period.

III. "The forces of his Britannic Majesty shall evacuate the island and its dependencies within three months after the exchange of the ratifications: it shall be restored to the order in its present state.

IV. "There shall be established a Maltese langue, which shall be maintained by the territorial revenues and commercial duties of the island.

V. "One-half of the garrison, at least, must always be composed of Maltese; for the remainder, the order shall have power to recruit them among the natives of the countries which continue to possess langues. The Maltese troops shall have Maltese officers. The chief command of the garrison, as also the appointment of the officers, shall belong to the grand master of the order.

VI. "The island is put under the protection and guarantee of France, Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia.

VII. "The permanent neutrality of the Order of Malta is proclaimed.

VIII. "The ports of Malta shall be open to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who shall therein pay equal and moderate duties. The duties shall be applied to the maintenance of the Maltese langue, the civil and military establishments of the island, and also to that of a general lazaretto open to all flags.

IX. "The powers of Barbary are alone excepted from the dispositions of the preceding article, until they themselves shall have renounced their system of habitual hostility. In that case the contracting parties engage to preserve for them the enjoyment of the same rights in Malta as are enjoyed by every other nation.

the temporary retention by foreign troops, and the guaranty by the principal states of Europe, all became

X. "The order shall continue to be governed, both as to spiritual and temporal affairs, by the same statutes which were in force at its departure from Malta.

XI. "The powers whose guarantee is invoked in the sixth article, are invited to accede to the present arrangement.

"Lord Cornwallis has reserved to himself to answer the antecedent proposition, at an early conference.

(Signed) J. BONAPARTE."

ENGLISH PROJET,

Amiens Feb. 18, 1802.

I. "The island of Malta, Gozo, and Comino shall be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, on the conditions and under the stipulations following :

II. "The knights of the order whose langues shall continue to subsist after the exchange of the ratifications of this present treaty, shall be invited to return to Malta as soon as the exchange shall have taken place. They shall there form a general chapter, and shall proceed to the election of a grand master, if this choice have not previously taken place in consequence of the declaration of the Emperor of Russia, of the 16th March last year. It is understood that in as much as is compatible with the dispositions made in the 4th article of the present arrangement, the order shall be considered as consisting only in those of its knights who were qualified to vote at the election of grand master at the period of this declaration.

III. "The forces of his Britannic Majesty shall evacuate this island and its dependencies in the three months which shall follow the exchange of the ratifications. At that period it shall be returned to the order in the state it may then be in, provided that the grand master, or commissaries fully authorised according to the statutes of the order, be in the island to receive possession, and that the provisional force which his Sicilian Majesty shall furnish,

in their turn objects of jealousy and discussion ; the more wonderful, indeed, when it is considered that

nish, according to the twelfth article, shall actually have arrived at Malta.

IV. " The contracting parties having agreed to discontinue the French and English langues, a Maltese langue shall be established, which shall be supported by the territorial revenues and commercial duties of the island. To this langue shall be annexed specific dignities with competent appointments and a hotel. No other qualification shall be required from the knights of this langue than that of actual nobility. They may hold any situations whatever in the order ; and they shall enjoy all the privileges which shall be enjoyed by the knights of the other langues. The native inhabitants of Malta shall be admitted to all municipal, administrative and other employments, under the government of the island.

V. " Half the garrison, at least, shall be always composed of native Maltese ; for the remainder, the order shall have power to recruit among the natives of those countries, only, who continue to possess langues. The Maltese troops shall have Maltese officers. The command in chief of the garrison, as well as the appointment of officers shall belong to the grand master of the order.

VI. " The independence of the islands of Malta and Gozo, as well as the present arrangement, is placed under the protection and guarantee of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain and Prussia.

VII. " The permanent neutrality of the order is proclaimed.

VIII. " The ports of Malta shall be open to the commerce and navigation of all nations, which shall there pay equal and moderate duties. These duties shall be applied to keeping up the Maltese langue, in the manner specified in article 4 ; to the civil and military establishments of the island, as likewise to that of a general lazaretto open to every flag.

IX. " The Barbary states are alone excepted from the dispositions of the preceding article, until a favourable opportunity present

this barren but important isle, with its dependencies, never did and never can maintain its own inhabitants.

present itself for abolishing the system of hostility which has subsisted between the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and those powers.

X. "The order shall be regulated, spiritually and temporally, by the same statutes which were in force when the knights gave up the island, in as much as may be compatible with the rules herein specified.

XI. "The regulations contained in articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10, shall be converted into perpetual laws and statutes of the order, in the usual form; and the grand master, when the island shall be given up, as well as his successors, shall be bound to take an oath, punctually to observe the said rules, which shall be for ever preserved by the order.

XII. "The rights of sovereignty of the king of the Two Sicilies, over the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, are formally acknowledged and confirmed, as being unalienably annexed to the crown of the Two Sicilies. For this cause his Sicilian Majesty shall furnish a force of 2000 men, to serve as a garrison in the fortresses of the island, until the order is in a state to raise a sufficient number of troops, in the manner proposed by article 5; and the grand master, or his representative, shall renew, when the island shall be restored, the oath of fidelity to the crown of Sicily, which was taken from the first grant of the island to the knights; as also an oath, similar to that which the overseers of the order take at this time, to all the rights and privileges of the people of Malta and Gozo.

XIII. "The different powers specified in article 6, to wit, Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia, shall be invited to accede to the present arrangement. The Citizen Joseph Bonaparte has reserved to himself to answer at the next conference.

(Signed)

"JOSEPH BONAPARTE.
"CORNWALLIS."

At

At length it was hoped that the definitive treaty had for ever annihilated all disputes, and even all discussions on this subject ; but this unfortunately did not occur, for new sources of contention perpetually arose, and the political machinery, which involved the interests of all the courts of Europe, proved by far too complex even for experiment.

It will be seen, however, from the subjoined dispatches,* that the English plenipotentiary did every

* *Extract of a dispatch from Mr. Garlike to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Petersburg, September 17, 1802.*

“ The French minister has at length been directed by his government to make, conjointly with his Majesty’s minister here, a formal invitation to the Emperor of Russia for his Imperial Majesty’s guaranty of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, which provide for the independence of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, and of the other arrangements of that article.”

Extract of a dispatch from Sir John Borlase Warren to Lord Hawkesbury, dated St. Petersburg, November 18, 1802.

“ On the 3d instant I waited upon the chancellor with General Hedouville, when the note of invitation for his Imperial Majesty’s guaranty of the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens was presented by each of us.

“ General de Hedouville entered into various reasons to induce the Russian government to grant the guaranty; the principal of which was to prove, that without the guaranty of Russia, either of the two powers, upon the first difference between them, would look upon themselves at liberty to seize upon the island, which was only important in a military point of view ; and the only alteration he should make in his invitation was, that the island might be delivered up to the Neapolitan troops.—He added, that the act of guaranty would not be considered as affecting the arrangement
of

thing in his power to obtain the accession of Russia as a guaranteeing power; while the difficulties suggested on the part of that court fully exhibit the precariousness of any peace which depends on the assent or dissent of the head of a neutral and independent nation.

of any particular power with the order, or of any alteration that power might wish to make in the baillages, or that part belonging to itself, *as Spain had already done.*"

Extract of a dispatch from Sir John Borlase Warren to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Petersburg, 25th November, 1802.

"The chancellor appointed yesterday evening for delivering to me, and to the French minister, the answer of the Russian government to his Majesty's invitation for his Imperial Majesty's accession to the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens."

Inclsure referred to in this Letter.

Conditions upon which his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias is willing to accede to the stipulations of the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens.

I. "The acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the order of St. John of Jerusalem over the island of Malta and its dependencies; the acknowledgment of the grand master, and of the civil government of the order, according to its ancient institutions, with the admission into it of native Maltese. Upon this point, as well as upon every other that may relate to its interior organization, the legal government of the order shall have the power to enact and prescribe such regulations as it may judge best calculated to promote the future welfare and prosperity of the order.

II. "The rights of the king of the Two Sicilies, as suzerain of the island, shall remain upon the same footing as they were previous to the war which is now terminated by the treaty of Amiens.

III. "The

A report has been for some time in circulation that Admiral Sir John Warren wishes to return home, in order once more to command a squadron, and thus combat the French in a more direct and effectual manner, with *round, grape, and canister*, than carrying on a paper war, by means of notifications, memorials, rescripts, and protocols.

III. "The independence and neutrality of the island of Malta, its ports and dependencies, shall be secured and guaranteed by the respective contracting powers, who shall mutually engage to acknowledge and maintain that neutrality in all cases of war; whether between each other, or between any of them, and any other power, not excepting his Sicilian Majesty, whose right of suzerainty shall not extend so as to enable him to cause a departure from the neutrality of the island, as guaranteed by the present act.

IV. "Until the order shall be in a situation to provide, by its own resources, for the maintenance of its independence and neutrality, the different forts shall be occupied by his Sicilian Majesty's troops, at the expence of the contracting parties.

V. "The present additional act shall be considered as forming an integral part of the treaty of Amiens.

VI. "Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of the Romans, the King of Spain, the King of the Two Sicilies, and the King of Prussia, shall be invited to accede to this act as guarantees.

(Signed)

COMTE ALEXANDRE DE WORONZOW."

SIR FRANCIS BARING, BART.

THE family of Baring, if not rendered conspicuous in the history of England by warlike achievements or illustrious titles, is yet well known in the annals of its trade and commerce. In addition to this, it may boast of what but few even of our nobility can aspire to, as it possesses the most indisputable documents of its Saxon origin and early repute. It appears by records still existing, that the orthography of the name was formerly somewhat different from the mode now in use, being then written Beeringe. One of these is a conveyance of lands, on the condition of personal attendance on the four great feasts of the year, and the deed, according to the custom of the times, being more explicit than instruments of the same kind at the present day, enumerates among the other merits of S. Beeringe the grantee, that "his absolute Saxon worthiness and knightly birth" rendered him no improper attendant of a Norman knight. According to family tradition, which in similar cases is always relied on, both by the biographer and the herald, the genealogy of the subject of these memoirs can be traced up to this source, and it must be allowed by every candid and dispassionate man, that the baronet of the present day, rather reflects back than receives honour from the stock whence he sprung.

From

From this ancestor to the father of Sir Francis, the family of Beeringe or Baring seems to have undergone many vicissitudes, being alternately rich, and of humble circumstances. In an old list of the freeholders of a district of the county of Devon, the name appears under the class of yeomanry.

The grandfather of Sir Francis seems to be the first of the family who attempted to retrieve its former consequence by the efforts of industry. Having sold a small hereditary estate, he embarked the purchase-money as a capital in trade, and within a few years became an American merchant of no inconsiderable repute. He also purchased some lands in the province of New York, which, until the separation of the colonies from the mother country, were held by his descendants.

Sir Francis Baring was born in London about the year 1746. His father was a merchant in the Virginia trade, which he had commenced with a very inconsiderable capital; but his rigid honesty and dexterity in business having recommended him to some great mercantile houses, they adopted his interest, and enabled him by liberal loans to extend the circle of his commerce. With this assistance the house of Baring soon rose to consideration in a city where wealth and talents for business are estimated at their proper value.

The subject of this memoir was one of a numerous family, but he early distinguished himself so as to attract

attract the peculiar attention of his father. The old gentleman was in every respect a thorough man of business, plain and simple in his address, grave in his most social intercourse, and regulating even his domestic concerns by the strictest method. The same gravity of manners, the same readiness of comprehension, the same adherence to order, and the same distaste of pleasure, in a word, the same talents for business, were possessed by the son as by the father. With parental fondness, thus augmented by the concurrence of similar characters, Mr. Baring watched over the education of his son, and having pointed out a certain end, he laboured with his characteristic dexterity towards its attainment. His ambition, his passionate desire was to render his son a thorough man of business; to this sole purpose, therefore, he directed his efforts, and passed over every thing which had not an immediate and evident connection with that end.

The whole burden of education, however, was not supported by the father alone. Sir Francis was sent to a reputable school, and under the tuition of a gentleman of the name of Coleman, the author of several mathematical treatises, obtained an accurate knowledge, and singular dexterity, in the most useful part of the science of mathematics. It was with this tutor Sir Francis acquired the talent for which he is now most distinguished, for he became the first algebraist of the day, and in calculations which must be made upon the spot, and admit of

no

no previous study, he is justly considered as unequalled.

With such means and inducements, it can be no reasonable subject of surprise that Sir Francis soon reached the highest point of city-reputation. Upon the death of his father he was considered as a most worthy successor, and the richest houses and most wealthy heiresses at the east end of the town, considered him as a desirable partner. Mr. Baring soon made his choice, and married his present lady, the daughter of Mr. Boston an opulent merchant. He is said to have made this choice with his usual deliberation, and if report may be believed, has had as little reason to repent it, as his other contracts. It must be added to the credit of Sir Francis himself, that in the domestic virtues of tenderness and fidelity, attention to his children, and warm attachment to his friends, he is excelled by none. In the circle of his relatives and family he is beloved with more than common ardour, while the greater part of his domestics, equally to the honour of him and themselves, have lived in his service from their early years, and would consider their dismissal as little less than an expulsion from the paternal house.

Mr. Baring, from a proprietor having become a director of the East India Company, in the year 1784 canvassed the Cornish borough of Grampound, and took his seat in the House of Commons. The nation was just beginning to recover from the effects of the American war, and to repair the ruin of its commerce,

occasioned by the final separation of so many of its wealthy colonies. To gratify the people, and perhaps with the hope of effecting something beneficial, the new ministry exerted themselves during the whole course of this parliament, to reanimate the spirit of commerce, and new treaties were concluded with such of the foreign powers as could be persuaded to enter into these engagements.

The reputation of Mr. Baring was now so well established, that the premier consulted him in the greater part of these affairs, and is said in conformity with his advice to have adopted some important arrangements of this nature. The principles of Mr. Baring with regard to commercial treaties are the same with those of the writers on public œconomy: that the sole object of a minister should be to leave commerce as free as possible, to suffer it to find its own channels, and to interfere rather to remove obstacles, than to impose regulations. "Every regulation," says he in one of his speeches upon this subject, "is a restriction, and as such contrary to that freedom which I have held to be the first principle of the well-being of commerce. A restriction, or regulation, may doubtless answer the particular purpose for which it is imposed, but as commerce is not a simple thing, but a thing of a thousand relations, what may be of profit in the particular, may be ruinous in general."

We have observed in the course of our biography, that a class of men, which may be called the *monied aristocracy*, is peculiar to this country, and by the prudent

prudent encouragement of many successive ministers, has obtained a more than ordinary weight and influence in the civil government. The present premier was long and justly the favourite of this body, a circumstance, indeed, to which the duration of his administration, and his still existing influence, may perhaps with some reason be imputed, as he is thus enabled to promote the supplies with which that opulent class is accustomed to provide the government. Mr. Baring was early adopted into this corporation, for such it effectually is. His wealth, talents, and activity, soon rendered him the leading member, and thus augmented his importance and favour with the administration. Of this he soon reaped some of the fruits, having been created a baronet in the year 1793.

But in the public character of Sir Francis Baring the most prominent part is his conduct as a leading director of the East India Company, and the strenuous assertion of what he considers as the rights of the company, against what he deems the infringements of private traders. As this question is of such general and important interest, and is so immediately connected with the present subject, many of our readers may wish to see it fully stated.

It is well known that the system of this country, with regard to all its foreign possessions, has ever been that of exclusive monopoly. Such was our policy with respect to our American colonies as long as we retained them. But this exclusion was ex-

tended only to foreigners ; and when the expence of this kingdom, in the support of the civil government of those settlements, is considered, the claim of monopoly, as a return, must be acknowledged not altogether unreasonable. With regard to our Asiatic territories, however, the principle of exclusion has been stretched still further, their trade being confined to a single corporation. From the year 1600 to the present time, the East India Company have enjoyed this exclusive monopoly. The charter, however, under which the company holds it, admits the merchants of England to some, though indeed a very inconsiderable, share of this trade. In contradistinction to the comprehensive scale of their own commerce, the company distinguish this merchant commerce by the name of the *private trade*, and considering very unjustly as an infringement upon their charter, what is nothing but a reservation upon the part of the country from the general grant, they have ever regarded it with a jealous eye, and have spared no efforts to confine it within the narrow limits assigned by the strict letter of the charter.

In a free country monopolies are ever the object of popular disgust. Competition is justly considered an equal advantage to the public as to the interests of commerce in general, and monopoly justly reprobated, as having an immediate and direct effect to withdraw both capital and industry to other nations. Upon the last renewal of the company's charter these claims were brought forward. The whole body of
English

English merchants demanded some participation in the Indian traffic. They urged, and doubtless with much reason, that though the nature of some trade might require a temporary limitation to a company, and as a return for the risk of capital, yet the term of exclusion, for the benefit of that company, might be extended to a duration beyond what was necessary for its support; that there was still a period when the commerce might stand upon the usual basis of traffic, and be opened to the whole body of English merchants.

Sir Francis Baring, on this occasion, came forward as the advocate of the company, and defended its cause with an ardour contrary to the usual moderation of his character. He insisted that the heavy expence, and the actual public services of the company, composed a debt, to the discharge of which an eternal monopoly of the East India trade would scarcely be sufficient. "Let it be granted," said he, "that we have improved our possessions, and that under the hands of the company an insignificant colony has become a great empire. That we should be deprived of a government, because it has thus flourished under our protection, appears equally unjust and ludicrous. Let us be treated with something like justice, and if we are to be ousted of a farm which we have thus improved, let it be for some better reason than that we have thus improved it."

It is needless to add, what has been the event of this contest; the charter was renewed, and the relief

of the body of English merchants, from what their petition called "this oppressive monopoly," left, like other evils, to the gradual effect of time.

Throughout the whole of this contest Sir Francis Baring conducted himself with unusual zeal, and upon its termination received a vote of thanks from one of the general assemblies of the company.

In the year 1796, upon Sir John Jervis being rewarded with a peerage, and therefore vacating his seat for Chipping Wycombe, Sir Francis Baring was elected as a representative for that borough, and at the last general election in 1802, he was returned for the same place.

We have before had occasion to mention some of the traits of the private character of Sir Francis. It has been already said that he is no less amiable in domestic than distinguished in public life. Although of a grave cast of mind he is not without relish for social enjoyments, and is seldom absent from the parties and entertainments of his friends. The routes of his lady are reckoned among the most brilliant in town, and notwithstanding he himself is not always present, it does not proceed from a distaste of society. He, however, prefers the more tranquil enjoyment of a domestic circle to those gay but promiscuous assemblies. His table is such as becomes his wealth, and his solid hospitality is perfectly suitable to the honourable character of an English merchant.

His conversation like his address is simple and devoid of ostentation. His great characteristics are
method

method and dexterity in business, a sound judgment, and a most excellent heart.

Sir Francis has many brothers now living, one of whom, Mr. John Baring, is member for Exeter. He has moreover a very numerous family of sons and daughters. The greater part of the former, having attained the age of manhood, are respectable merchants; one of them, Mr. George Baring, is settled in America, and, we believe, has become a partner in a great mercantile house. One of his daughters is married to Mr. Wall, a merchant of great opulence.

Sir Francis Baring is now advanced in life, and labours under some difficulty in point of hearing. In person he is of the middle size, and very thin. He seldom speaks in parliament, but on commercial subjects, and to the honour of both, still maintains his ancient friendship and connexion with the Marquis of Lansdown.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE TIERNEY.

WHILE treating of public men, it has always been our wish and aim to conduct our narratives and lucubrations with equal delicacy and decorum. It is not difficult to be lavish of either indiscriminate censure or applause, but it is no easy matter to hold a just medium between the two extremes, and praise without adulation, or blame without malice. Certain characters are to be decided upon at first sight,

but others require the test of time, and even invoke the pressure of Ithuriel's spear, before the public are enabled to form a just estimate of them.

Mr. Tierney was originally intended for the bar, and became in due time a member of one of the inns of court. Like many men of talents on their outset in life, he was perhaps discouraged from pursuing a career which leads to the first honours of the state, from a consideration of the few prizes, to the many blanks, in the lottery of Westminster-Hall. This has indeed become proverbial, even among the young men of the profession, who quaintly, but emphatically observe on this occasion, "that many are called, but few are chosen." This, however, did not appear likely to be the case with the subject of this memoir, as he manifestly possessed all the talents necessary for obtaining either wealth or preferment in the line just alluded to, and has always exhibited that sedulous attention to business, that close and unabated ardour towards the attainment of a favourite object, together with that species of practical oratory, which could not have failed to attract clients, and ensure success.

But another destiny awaited Mr. Tierney, and instead of contentions in the King's-bench and Common-pleas, he was fated to fight battles in the neighbouring field of St. Stephen's Chapel. The object, indeed, was the same in both,—the hopes of celebrity and preferment; nor was the scene, in a local and literal sense, far distant from his pristine occupations,

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as he only changed *below*, for *above* stairs, and pleaded in a plain coat and short hair, instead of appearing in a gown and tie wig.

Having determined then to become a politician instead of a lawyer, it was necessary to look around for a borough which he might represent. His first choice was unfortunate, for he pitched on one then noted in the annals of corruption. This was Colchester, a town famous for the length and vigour of its contests. So eminently expensive, indeed, did an election at this place at length become, that in the course of no longer a period than thirteen years, three different candidates were completely ruined, their misfortunes being at the same time chiefly attributed to this event. At least the plain matter of fact is, that the late Mr. Fordyce the celebrated banker, Mr. Robert Mayne who followed the same calling, and Mr. Christopher Potter, who was supposed to have acquired great opulence as a contractor, all appeared in the list of bankrupts soon after the conclusion of their respective contests for this immaculate place!

Not in the least intimidated by the fate of his precursors, and wishing no doubt to shame them into virtue, (for he neither possessed the power nor perhaps the inclination to bribe them to his views,) Mr. Tierney stood on what is termed the popular interest. He accordingly appeared twice a candidate, but contending against superior wealth, although not superior talents, he was twice discomfited. This produced two different petitions, one against Sir George Jackson singly, and another against the same baronet, in conjunction with

with Mr. R. Thornton, the latter a member of the opulent and respectable family of that name, a branch of which has sat in two successive parliaments subsequently to that period, as Mr. Tierney's colleague for Southwark.

The latter election (in 1790) was expensive, and the contest promised to be accompanied with the most serious inconvenience to the young Barrister, but a great man, then considered as the head of opposition, is supposed to have stepped forward, and to have undertaken to defray expences incurred by the support of a cause which he warmly and zealously patronised. This was productive of an extraordinary event, for the late Mr. Albany Wallis, who had acted as the agent upon the occasion, having endeavoured to *refresh* this nobleman's memory, after he had changed his politics, and obtained a high and lucrative situation, by means of a bill in chancery, he himself was reduced to eternal silence, it being deemed highly indecorous by the chancellor, to make disclosures likely to bring the representation of the country into disrepute.

Notwithstanding the sinister events attendant on the Colchester election, a favourable opinion of the talents and integrity of Mr. Tierney had gone forth, and a borough in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis seemed at length to stretch out its willing arms in order to receive him. Southwark had formerly been supposed, if not liable to ministerial direction, at least to be susceptible of ministerial influence; but such was the odium attached to Mr. Pitt, at one
period

period of his former administration, in consequence of either real or supposed dereliction of his principles, that it was determined by a numerous and respectable body of inhabitants to bring in an opposition member, and this too in a manner that can alone render any member independent—by a contest free of expense.

Accordingly, at the general election in 1796, a noble and constitutional example was exhibited, and such was the fervour of popular zeal, that a considerable sum was raised, no small part of which was subscribed in single guineas, by those who could afford no more, for the purpose of supporting the subject of this memoir. But he had this time also to contend with an opulent rival, who happened to be accidentally connected with himself by marriage. This was Mr. George Woodford Thellusson, who either not aware of an express statute, or thinking, perhaps, that it might still continue to lie dormant, made use not only of all his influence, but even part of his wealth, in *treating* such of the electors as would condescend to be indebted to the bounty of a candidate.

It is not to be greatly wondered at, therefore, that the *number* on the poll-book was in favour of the latter; but Mr. Tierney was not deterred by this circumstance. On the contrary, feeling himself on strong ground upon this occasion, he not only presented a petition to the House of Commons, complaining of undue proceedings, but recurring to the habits of his former life, he himself acted as his own counsel. He was seen constantly in the committee,
arranging

arranging the business, examining evidence, quoting precedents, and displaying a keenness of investigation, that at once surprised and pleased all who heard him. Without the assistance of any of the bar, he himself contended against its veterans, and whether he attacked or defended, exhibited a degree of masterly skill, as well as a masculine style of oratory, which not only overwhelmed, but even confounded his antagonists.

On Saturday, November 12, 1796, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. M. P. for the county of Kent, who was chairman of the select committee appointed to try and decide on the merits of the petition, complaining of an undue election, informed the house that the said select committee had determined

“ That George Woodford Thellusson, Esq. is not duly elected a Burgess to serve in the present parliament for the borough of Southwark ;

“ And also, that the said committee have determined,

“ That the last election for the said borough of Southwark, so far as relates to the said George Woodford Thellusson, Esq. is void.

“ And also, that the said select committee have determined,

“ That the petition of the said George Tierney did not appear to the said select committee to be frivolous or vexatious ;

“ And also, that the said select committee have determined,

“ That the opposition of the said George Woodford Thellusson, Esq. to the said petition, did not appear to the said select committee to be frivolous or vexatious ;

“ And the said determinations were ordered to be entered in the journals of this house. Ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a writ for the electing of a Burgess to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Southwark in the county of Surrey, in the room of George Woodford

Woodford Thellusson, Esq. whose election for the said borough has been declared void.

“ Sir Edward Knatchbull also reported from the said select committee, that they had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report to the house ; and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table, where the same was read, and the resolution of the committee is as follows, viz.

“ Resolved, that it appears to this committee, that at the last election for the borough of Southwark, George Woodford Thellusson, Esq. did act in violation of the statute of the 7th of William III. cap. 4. whereby he is incapacitated to serve in parliament upon such election.”

The first resolution, by declaring the late return to be void, proved undoubtedly favourable to the views of Mr. Tierney and the petitioners, but it was the last which finally seated him as the member for Southwark.

A new election having taken place, Mr. Thellusson once more possessed the majority on the poll, and a new petition was presented by Mr. Whitbread, on the part of Mr. Tierney, on Tuesday, November 29th, complaining of a new election, and stating,

“ That George Woodford Thellusson, Esq. was rendered incapable of serving in parliament for the borough of Southwark, by the decision of the committee appointed to try the merits of the first election ;

“ That at the last election prize fighters were employed on the part of Mr. Thellusson to obstruct the poll ;

“ That Mr. Jones, the marshal of the King’s-bench prison, brought forward persons confined for debt to vote for Mr. Thellusson, whose votes were taken contrary to law ; and lastly,

“ That bribery was employed by Mr. Thellusson to bias the votes of the electors.”

This petition having been ordered to be taken into
consideration,

consideration, on Tuesday the 13th of December, and being postponed some time on the motion of the sitting member, at length, December 21, Mr. Elliot, the chairman of the select committee, appeared at the bar and stated,

“ That the committee appointed to try the merits of the petition of George Tierney, Esq. complaining of an undue election and return for the borough of Southwark, had directed him to report their determination to the house, which was as follows :

“ That G. W. Thellusson is not duly elected a burgess to serve in this present parliament for the said borough of Southwark ;

“ And also, that the said select committee have determined,

“ That George Tierney, Esq. the petitioner, ought to have been returned a burgess, to serve in parliament for the said borough ;

“ And also, that the said select committee have determined,

“ That the said George Tierney, Esq. is duly elected a burgess, &c. to serve in parliament for the said borough, &c.”

Mr. Tierney was thus fairly seated in the British parliament, by the mere operation of the *treating act*, and the laws and the constitution triumphed. The decision of this question was not only of the utmost importance to the freedom of election, but to the best interests of morality, and many good men who had witnessed with horror the drunkenness and debauchery of modern elections, rejoiced to behold such an odious custom subverted. But, notwithstanding this, Mr. H. Thornton soon after presented a petition on the part of one thousand one hundred and fifty electors of the borough of Southwark, not complaining so much “ of the unseating of Mr. Thellusson, as
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the seating of Mr. Tierney, by means of a minority of votes, and praying relief." The second Norwich case, in 1787, was quoted upon this occasion, and it actually did appear, from that precedent, that the disqualification did not extend to a new election; but it was evident, that the late decision was in strict conformity to the spirit of the act for the preventing of undue influence, and accordingly nothing was obtained by this application.

Mr. Tierney now became not only a constant attendant on the house, but a frequent debater, on all the great and important objects brought forward for the consideration of the commons. In the spring of 1797, when all payments in *money* at the Bank of England were suspended by order of council, and Mr. Chancellor Pitt moved for a bill to enable that corporate body to issue twenty-shilling notes, Mr. Fox opposed the whole of the plans lately adopted, "as a general breach of faith," while Mr. Tierney, at the same time, considered this particular measure, "as affording an opportunity for the most pernicious species of jobbing and speculation." A few days after, in order to probe the subject to the quick, the latter moved for "an account of all the outstanding advances from the directors of the bank to the government, with the interest of the same, since the order of council was issued on the 25th of February last, for the restriction of payment in specie."

This was accordingly obtained; but when he moved "for an account of the encrease or decrease of bills discounted by the bank in the week ending Saturday the

the 4th of March," assigning as a reason, that the discounts had encreased to an alarming amount, Mr. Pitt objected, under pretence that it would tend to divulge the private transactions of the company; notwithstanding it was urged in reply, "if the bank really possessed that solidity of resource, and if the conduct of the directors was guided by that prudence for which they got credit, the greater publicity that was given either to the state or management of their affairs the better."

On the debate about the eighteen millions, commonly called the *loyalty loan*, when Mr. Pitt, after stating that the discount had risen to fourteen and even fifteen *per cent.* proposed to bestow on each person five pounds in the hundred, in consequence of the depreciation of stock, although "he allowed they had no claim of right," he was opposed by several commoners, and particularly the member for Southwark. He contended "that the proposition of the chancellor of the exchequer was nothing less than ripping up an act of parliament, by an attempt to do what he thought justice, when he himself allowed, that from the lapse of time and circumstances which had intervened, justice was rendered impossible. Add to this, that the proposition was made at the end of a session which he must not call extravagant, for that house never did any thing extravagant; but at the end of a session in which burdens had been imposed upon the people to an amount beyond all precedent; a proposition by which they were called upon to vote 70,000*l.* a year, which at fourteen years purchase,

chase, was one million sterling of the people's money. He asked, if the house had not as much confidence in the right honourable gentleman, as the right honourable gentleman contended the country had in the house, and whether they would give their sanction to a measure so shameful in its nature, and so injurious in its effects? If relief was to be given, why was not a petition presented by the sufferers, stating their loss, and praying for indemnification?

“ But when this mutiny arose among the loyalists, they, like other mutineers, appointed delegates, and for five months had conferences almost every week with the chancellor of the exchequer. What wonder was it then that the right honourable gentleman asked, with an air of triumph, what part of the nation had lost their confidence in him? Certainly not the city of London. And what was the reason of the city of London's remaining firm in their allegiance to administration? because they had a negociation pending with him, upon the result of which depended one million of money! Was there any man at all acquainted with the city of London who did not know that a consideration of this magnitude would procure its support to any administration? And where was the surprise, when this *bonus* was promised, that the mutiny did not shew itself in such a way as to endanger his situation? When the loan had been subscribed for, the subscribers were praised for loyalty. It unfortunately came out, however, that loyalty was a commodity of such a kind that in this country it would not keep for two months.

“ If the worst enemies to England had projected a measure essentially to injure her interests, they could not have been more successful than the right honourable gentleman in bringing forward the present proposition. It proved that we were engaged in a war in which those who offered their lives and fortunes in its support were not serious in one word they said ; and the most extravagant railer against the government and constitution of the country could not take better ground than upon the vote of this night.”

Mr. Tierney also, in the course of the same session, objected to the measure for preventing and punishing the seduction of his Majesty's sea and land forces. He observed upon this occasion, “ That he had thought it his duty to oppose the leave for bringing in the bill, and having in that opposition stood alone, he felt himself called upon to say a few words. The cordial support he had given to the address to his Majesty would prevent the possibility of any improper construction being put upon his motives for what he had done ; but, having cheerfully joined in an abhorrence of all violent and disorderly conduct which might endanger the peace and happiness of the kingdom, he could not at the same time but recollect that, as a member of parliament, he was bound to see that, under pretence of repressing violent measures, no unjustifiable means should be adopted. When Mr. Pitt opened his bill, he proposed to punish criminally any person committing any act tending to excite mutiny, and this bill he did not state to be for any limited time. A bill of such a nature he had
thought

thought it his duty to reject. If it was meant only to punish persons convicted of conspiring to stir up the army against their commanders, the head of those commanders being the King, he thought the laws of high-treason at present existing rendered the bill unnecessary; if it was meant to punish capitally men who, in the opinion of a jury, had said or done something to excite mutiny, he thought the bill ought to be opposed. Under such a provision a man might incur the severest penalty for a speculative or a loose conversation. By the amendments now proposed to be made the crime was clearly defined, so much so, that no one could be convicted unless he was proved to have maliciously and advisedly conspired to excite mutiny. He still thought the present laws reached that offence; but as the uncertainty of the crime was removed, and the bill was only to continue for a few months, however unnecessary he might look upon the bill to be, he would give it no further opposition. To this he was particularly led by many gentlemen whom he believed to act from motives unconnected with party, and who appeared to attach much importance to the idea of an unanimous vote on the occasion." He accordingly concluded a speech of great moderation by candidly observing, "that having had his chief difficulties removed, he should therefore wave any remaining objections."

In the course of the summer of 1797 the price of butcher's meat experienced an alarming rise, and Mr. Tierney, who was now considered as a man of business, brought up the report of the committee of which

he was chairman, on a bill to prevent "the forestalling and regrating of cattle." This was opposed by Mr. Dundas, who contended that the measure was founded on ideas long since exploded, and that it militated directly against the principles laid down by Dr. Adam Smith. Mr. Tierney, in reply, "complained that these objections had not been urged sooner, as they might have prevented all the trouble of the enquiry which had taken place. He did not like the mode of reasoning employed, nor did he know what pretension there was to *new lights* on the subject. The house had come to a resolution in 1764, that the high price of provisions was owing to the laxness of the laws against forestalling; in 1767, this resolution was contradicted by one directly opposite; in 1770, all the laws against forestalling had been repealed; twenty-five years experience had intervened, and the price of meat had been found to increase. A committee last year had decidedly pronounced the high price of provisions to be owing to forestalling, so that the lights of the house on that subject were against the principle of reasoning assumed by the right honourable secretary.

"He wished to appeal to facts, notwithstanding the authority of Dr. Smith, however high he rated him. Meat was one penny or one penny halfpenny cheaper per pound sixty miles from London, than it was in the capital; and to what cause was it to be ascribed? The cause was, that Smithfield market was a mockery, for there were places at a small distance from London, which formed a kind of middle market,

market, where the salesman and the jobber, or the carcase butcher, in collusion, settled the prices to the disadvantage of the grazier and the farmer, who were thus deprived of competition in the market, and to the great distress of the public, who were thus compelled to pay not only the percentage profit to the jobber, but whatever extortion he might also please to add.

“ These plain facts he conceived to be better than the speculative reasoning of Adam Smith, whose arguments, however substantial they might be, the public could not feed upon. If an open trade were so necessary for the butchers, why was it not thought equally so for the bakers ? and how happened it that the legislature did not suffer them to sell a quartern loaf at tenpence or a shilling, as they pleased, since the market must so regularly find its level ? If the poorer classes of the people were to rise in a mass, on account of the high price of meat, he suspected the right honourable gentleman would then prefer the riot act to all the reasonings of Adam Smith. The salesman and butcher, and the clerk of the market, had all agreed that forestalling was the sole cause of the dearth of butcher’s meat ; and he did not see how the bill could injure the grazier, since its object was to allow every one to send his cattle to Smithfield market. He wished at least that it might pass for a limited time, because if the effects of it were not good, it could be easily altered or repealed. There were scenes of misery among the poorer classes, in consequence of the high price of meat, of which

few gentlemen could have an adequate conception ; and he hoped they would reflect upon the necessity of adopting some regulation. He wished, for God's sake, therefore, that they would not scout the bill, but either lend their assistance to render it unobjectionable, or suggest something better in its stead. It was not consistent with humanity to get rid of it by telling the poor that the market would find its level, for they might as well tell them at once that they were not hungry." Notwithstanding these arguments, the bill was opposed by the secretary at war (Mr. Windham), and the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Pitt), and it was thrown out by a majority of thirty-two.

Soon after the meeting of parliament, in the autumn of the same year, Mr. Tierney gave notice that he should move the house " not to acknowledge the right honourable Henry Dundas in any parliamentary capacity ;" a proceeding which originated in a supposed legal disability on the part of the gentleman in question, in consequence of his acting in the capacity of *third* secretary of state. He accordingly brought the question forward, and stated, " That if he spoke on that occasion in a style of asperity, it was not because he felt any personal dislike or private animosity to the right honourable gentleman, but that he thought the whole transaction of which he complained a most corrupt job—a job not avowed but detected—a job that never would have been brought to light if it could have been kept in concealment, and which was at last brought to light by the labours of a committee."

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He then proceeded to state, that in consequence of the efforts of the late Mr. Burke, the office of third secretary of state was abolished in the year 1783, but that this had been lately revived, and an increase of the patronage of the crown being the object, a new establishment in 1794, with enormous additional salaries, was created, so that two great officers of the crown, whose offices seemed to interfere, might say to each other, "I am secretary at war, and you are war secretary."

After shewing that Mr. Burke's bill had expressly provided, that the office "commonly called the office of third secretary of state, or secretary for the colonies, (as it was then called) should be *suppressed, abolished, and taken away*, and that two only should remain, those for the southern and northern departments; and that if any office of the same name, nature, or description should thereafter be established, the same shall be taken as a new office;" Mr. Tierney proceeded to state, "That he was not actuated by a desire to interfere with his Majesty's service, or to throw difficulties in the way of the public proceedings, but by an anxious desire to vindicate the honour and character of the house, by prevailing on them to shew that they wished to preserve inviolate the laws." He then concluded by moving,

"That the office of secretary of state for the war department was in addition to the offices of secretary of state for the home or foreign departments, established on the 11th of July 1794;

"And, That the right honourable Henry Dundas having accepted the office of secretary of state for the war department, was incapable of being elected to serve in parliament, and ought not to sit in this house."

The chief defence on the part of Mr. Dundas consisted in this, that no new salary was enjoyed by him, and that he was not third secretary of state, because he had been a secretary of state before the appointment in question; yet on a division of the house, only eight supported the mover, and no less than one hundred and thirty-nine were against him.

This proceeded, perhaps, from the secession of several of the principal members of Opposition, who deeming the war unjust, and perceiving themselves unable to stem the torrent, had retired in a body from the house. Mr. Tierney, on this memorable occasion, acted a different part. Thinking it his duty to remain, and support the cause of his constituents and his country, he manfully, although almost singly, opposed such measures as appeared to him to trench either on the policy or the rights of the nation; and it was allowed on all hands, that he in general acquitted himself with no common share of discretion, talents, and ability.

Accordingly, when Mr. Chancellor Pitt proposed to raise seven millions within the year, the member for Southwark rose and observed, "That he congratulated the house and the country on the dereliction of his usual peremptory tone. He had stated in the former session, that the new sources of supply he then proposed, would not only make up for former deficiencies, but amply meet the expences of the current year; yet the navy bills had increased the calculation one million and a half, and notwithstanding a supply of five millions for the extraordinaries of the
navy,

navy, which was considered as ample, it now appeared that he had formed erroneous calculations to the amount of three millions."

After enumerating a variety of particulars, he asserted, what was indeed completely verified by the event, "that with the administration then in power this country could not have peace. The right honourable gentleman, Mr. Pitt, (he added) wanted the requisites to bring it about, for he wanted the confidence and the respect not only of the enemy, but of Europe. It was impossible that France could have any confidence in the pacific disposition of the present cabinet, composed as it was of men avowedly united by no other bond than that of hatred to the French republic, and at direct variance on every other political principle; a cabinet which, if peace was unexpectedly to arise from their negotiations, could only regard each other with hatred and contempt for having deserted the only professions by which they were, or even pretended to be united. As to respect, they could not lay claim to it in any court on the continent. What neutral power was there we had not attempted to bully? Yet what neutral power was there, however insignificant, which had not set our threats at defiance, and laughed at the impotence of our menaces? Of the states with which we had allied ourselves, which of them was there which had not betrayed or plundered us, or both together? In what congress could an English ambassador sit, deputed by the present administration, that must not present to him the plenipotentiaries of powers which had insulted,

sulted, deceived, over-reached, or deserted his employers?"

In reply to Mr. Pitt, who appeared to be much hurt at this *phillipic*, Mr. Tierney observed, "that the right honourable gentleman had got by heart a set of fine flourishing speeches, on purpose to chastise any body who should presume to doubt the excellence of his plan, and that this strange rant was meant for some other person, for in my life (added he) I never uttered a sentence in this house for or against the system or principles of the French;" and he concluded by observing, "that if the minister wished to make another attack upon any one whom he was disposed to crush, he should remember that a man might be in that house in the same situation as if he were to live in a mill—he would be a good deal frightened at first, but would soon become accustomed to the noise."

In March 1798 Mr. Tierney gave his most cordial support to the bill brought in by Mr. Dundas, "to enable his Majesty more effectually to provide for the defence and security of the realm;" and in reply to a coarse and unwarrantable sneer on the part of a member in the neighbourhood of the treasury-bench, he added, "that no part or action of his life could justify that honourable gentleman in insinuating, that he was not animated by as cordial a zeal for the welfare and prosperity of his country, as any man who lived in it."

On the debate on the introduction of a bill "for preventing the printing and publishing of newspapers by persons unknown, &c." the new act was warmly
opposed

opposed by Mr. Tierney ; but he was at the same time candid enough to bear testimony against an attack which had been made on the humanity of those whom he had opposed with such indefatigable zeal. “ If cruelty of any kind (said he) has been employed against the French prisoners, I can safely say that the executive government of this country ought to be exonerated from such an imputation ; nay more, I am persuaded that no cause for making so gross a charge against the humanity of Englishmen does exist.”

In the spring of 1798 we find him voting for the suspension of the *habeas corpus act*, in consequence “ of the preamble of the bill being founded on the verdict of a grand jury ;” he soon after supported Colonel, now General Walpole, in his enquiry into the conduct of the assembly of Jamaica, relative to the transportation of the Maroons ; and in the summer of the same year, in consequence of the melancholy aspect of affairs in Ireland, he declared, “ that the minister ought to come down to the house clothed in sackcloth and ashes, to find public affairs in such a critical state in the fifth year of the war, and after an expenditure of about two hundred millions of money.”

On the meeting of parliament, however, he most cheerfully acquiesced in the motion for the thanks of the house to rear-admiral Lord Nelson, and affirmed “ that no man was more anxious than himself for the general security of the empire, and that no man ever felt more warmth and animation than he did whenever our navy was triumphant.”

On

On Monday, December 11, he himself made the following motion :

“ That it is the duty of his Majesty’s ministers to advise his Majesty against entering into any engagements which may prevent or impede a negociation for peace, whenever a disposition shall be shewn on the part of the French republic to treat on terms consistent with the security and interests of the British empire.”

Upon this occasion he intimated a suspicion that the pacific disposition manifested in his Majesty’s declaration, soon after the conference at Lisle, had been abandoned, in consequence of our late successes. It was his opinion, however, that any haughtiness of this kind was ill-timed, as the combination against France had been dissolved, and that country was more powerful than ever. “ The great confederacy against that country (added he) was when the unfortunate monarch was under trial, and at the time of his death—that was the period when the combined powers were in the greatest force, and Europe on the tiptoe of expectation. It was then that France experienced all the disadvantages resulting from an unsettled government, and that all her power and all her strength were employed, merely for the purpose of resisting actual invasion ; that her troops were raw and undisciplined, and she had nothing to depend upon, or to oppose to all her difficulties, but the energy of the people. Let gentlemen consider what are now the boundaries of that republic, and then let them look at what is to be effected by a general confederacy. What produced the discomfiture of the last? the skill of the French, or the jealousy or indecision of the allies?

Take

Take which you will of these two, and the conclusion will be the same.

“ Shall I be told that the policy of the French is less now than it was then? that their strength is less? that their generals are less able? their army less steady, or less powerful?—I think not, Sir! Now take the other side of the alternative: Is there a greater probability that the allies will adhere to each other at this moment, than they did formerly? Have they a greater ardour for the common cause now than they had then? Look at the relative situation of the different powers. Is it to be believed that Austria will place more confidence in Prussia, supposing a new confederacy formed, than she did formerly? Can we have more confidence in either of them, after we have been deserted by both? Will any gentleman say that we ought to vote larger supplies than any that have yet been voted for the purpose of adjusting this or that territory, which may belong to the right or the left bank of the Rhine? Can any man think that these are points essential to the interests of Great Britain? Can any of the powers expect much from the co-operation of Russia? Can the Emperor expect any cordial support from those who have deserted him already? Can we look for any degree of hope from the decisive and prompt action of the Ottoman Porte? Will any man lay his hand upon his heart and say, that any of the combinations I have stated can be of real service to Great Britain?”

After remarking that we were carrying on a war, the expence of which might be estimated at thirty millions a year, or two millions and a half every month;

month ; that we had added near one hundred and fifty millions sterling to our public debt within the space of six years, and eight millions sterling *per ann.* to our annual burdens (a sum equal to the whole of our expenditure, when his present Majesty ascended the throne) ; he concluded a long, able, and animated speech, by the motion already noticed ; and, upon the whole, left a considerable impression both on the house and nation, that no means ought to be recurred to in order to retard the blessings of peace.

In June 1799 we find Mr. Tierney moving certain resolutions respecting the finances of the country, with a view of confuting and overturning the positions of the chancellor of the exchequer, relative to the amount of the funded debt, public revenue, &c. “ The result of all these resolutions (said he) is, that in seven years we have doubled the national debt ; that we have doubled the permanent taxes ; that by unprecedented good fortune we have seen the revenue amount to a sum beyond even the right honourable gentleman’s. (Mr. Pitt’s) most sanguine expectations ; that at the rate we are going on, we have in this one year to meet an outgoing of sixty millions ; that if peace should arrive at the end of 1799, the peace establishment to November 1803 must amount to thirty-three millions ; but if the war should continue to the end of 1800, that then there must be an annual outgoing during the first six years after the cessation of hostilities of thirty-three millions.”

It added not a little to the reputation of Mr. Tierney’s financial talents, that when Mr. Pitt moved certain

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tain resolutions, by way of overturning those alluded to above, he fairly confessed that he had but little to say against the correctness of the statements propounded by the honourable member, and could only object to the melancholy deductions which he drew from his premises.

A little after this, the member for Southwark supported Mr. Sheridan in a motion for an enquiry into the failure of the expedition against Holland; he also opposed the proposition made by Mr. Pitt, to vote the sum of 500,000*l.* to enable his Majesty to make such advances to the Emperor of Germany as might be necessary for ensuring a vigorous co-operation, &c. Upon the latter occasion, he remarked the impolicy of sending so much money out of the kingdom, more especially at a period when, in consequence of the increased improbability of success, such a sacrifice could not serve any good purpose. “The war (added he) has now continued seven years: during the greater part of that time it has been supported on the principle that it is *just and necessary*; and two hundred millions have been expended in defence of these words. Of late, however, we have heard nothing of the justice and necessity of the war, and the words *just and necessary* have died a natural death. Indeed, now it can neither be said to be just nor necessary; it is not just, because its object is to restore monarchy in France; it is not necessary, because we have refused to negotiate when an opportunity was in our power.

“The principle of the present proposition demands from me a few words of observation. This principle

principle I can only state shortly to be this : you have voted for the continuance and prosecution of the war, and if you act consistently you will vote for this subsidy of 500,000*l.* being granted. But it will not end here ; having once voted this sum, you will be asked to vote much larger subsidies ; and it will be said to you, you have acknowledged the propriety of the plan, you have recognized its expediency, and will you now draw back, and depart from the position which you have allowed by your conduct to be right?

“ I cannot believe, however, that any of this 500,000*l.* is intended for the Emperor. He will not conform to the views of the right honourable gentleman, and would not, I dare say, accept a subsidy on the principle of conforming to them ; nor would the right honourable gentleman offer it so long as his views were undisguised.

“ But is not the war as much the business of the Emperor of Germany, and of the states of the empire, as of this country ? I shall be told, perhaps, that they possess abundance of zeal, but little money. I recollect that this was the precise statement at the beginning of hostilities ; and when subsidies were then granted by this country to the Emperor and the Germanic states, similar arguments were used. Then, indeed, his Imperial Majesty got four or five millions ; but at a subsequent period, when no supplies were obtained from this country, did it appear that his resources were smaller, or his exertions less energetic ? Has he not shewn that he possesses not only abundance of men, but the means of calling them into action,

tion, and supporting them in the field? In the last glorious campaign, as it has been called, was he strengthened by any subsidy from this country, or were not the whole of his successes the result of his own force, and of his own resources? In short, we are called upon to prosecute a war, and lavish our treasure and our blood in its support, when no one plain, satisfactory, and intelligible reason can be given for its continuance."

It was in strict conformity to these notions that, in the month of February, Mr. Tierney made a motion, "That it is the opinion of this house, that it is both unjust and unnecessary to carry on the war for the purpose of restoring monarchy in France." On which occasion there appeared for the previous question 142, and for the original motion 34.

In the spring of 1800, when the grand question relative to the union with Ireland came to be debated, he declared, "That in the abstract he had no objection to that measure; but, from the information he had received, he did not entertain the smallest doubt that the sense of the people was against it." In the course of the same year he moved for leave to bring in a bill "to limit the duration of the tax upon income," a financial measure which had by this time become odious to the nation; and throughout the whole of that, and the succeeding session of parliament, he evinced a degree of perseverance, industry, and attention, which have seldom been equalled, and rarely surpassed.

On the change of ministry, and the measures that
 1804—1805. F immediately

immediately took place, for the purpose of effecting a speedy peace, some of the grand objects of Mr. Tierney's opposition were effected, and from that moment his zeal sensibly abated. In consequence of this, some insinuations were thrown out against his conduct in the Whig Club, and many of the most strenuous of his supporters abandoned him on the ensuing election, in which, for the *first time*, no *ministerial influence* was made use of in opposition to his interest! He was opposed, however, by a gentleman who had been created a baronet during the administration of Mr. Pitt, and a violent contest ensued; but he was at length returned member for Southwark by a small majority of his constituents,* although a petition was presented on the part of the unsuccessful candidate.

An event occurred soon after that gave rise to much speculation: this was the appointment of the member for Southwark to a high and important situation in the new and short-lived administration, formed by Mr. Addington. On this occasion, Mr. Tierney was nominated to the lucrative office of treasurer of the navy, which produces the sum of four thousand pounds a year, and had at the same time the satisfaction of placing his brother-in-law as his deputy, with a salary, &c. of fifteen hundred.

It would be highly improper to omit here an incident which occurred in the life of the subject of this memoir, and which at the time gave rise to much conversation.

* For Henry Thornton, Esq.	^	1644
George Tierney, Esq.	-	1395
Sir Thomas Turton, Bart.	-	1226

During

During the debate on the bill "for suspending seamen's protections," Friday, May 25, 1798, Mr. Pitt was thrown off his guard, and with a marked impropriety declared, "That he considered Mr. Tierney's opposition to it as proceeding from a wish to impede the service of the country." The gentleman thus pointed at immediately arose, and called the chancellor of the exchequer to order. He appealed to the house to say whether such terms should be used, and concluded by invoking the protection of the speaker.

Mr. Addington, who then occupied the chair, observed, "That if the house should consider the words which had been used as conveying a personal reflection on the honourable gentleman, they were in that point of view to be considered as 'unparliamentary and disorderly.' It was for the house to decide on their application, and they would wait in the mean time for the explanation of the right honourable gentleman."

Mr. Pitt, instead of apologising, as was expected, immediately said, "If he were called on to *explain away* any thing which he had said, the house might wait long enough for such an explanation! He was of opinion, that the honourable gentleman was opposing a necessary measure for the defence of the country, and therefore he should neither explain nor retract any particle of what he had said on the subject."

The matter here ended, so far as the proceedings of parliament were concerned; but the dispute had nearly been productive of the most serious consequences,

sequences, for Mr. Tierney having sent his friend Mr. George Walpole with a message, a meeting took place on Sunday forenoon on Putney-heath;* when the ground, which was about fifteen paces, having been measured, and a shot exchanged by each, Mr. Pitt put an end to the affair by firing his remaining pistol in the air.

The following is the account, published by the seconds on the succeeding morning, May 28, as it appeared in one of the newspapers :

“ We are authorised to state, that in consequence of what passed on Friday last (which produced a challenge from Mr. Tierney), Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Tierney, accompanied by Mr. George Walpole, met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon on Putney-heath.

“ After some ineffectual attempts on the part of the seconds to prevent further proceedings, the parties took the ground at the distance of twelve paces. A case of pistols was fired at the same moment without effect; a second case was also fired in the same manner, Mr. Pitt firing his pistol in the air; the seconds then jointly interfered, and insisted that the matter should go no farther, 't being their decided opinion that sufficient satisfaction had been given, and that the business was ended with perfect honour to both parties.”

May 28, 1798.

Thus ended an affair, in which both orators exhibited undoubted marks of courage and resolution; but no sooner was the danger over, than squibs, epigrams, and pasquinades appeared on all sides. The following, which is in imitation of Chevy-chace, is not published for the purpose of reviving an old

* Mr. Addington, among other spectators, was upon the ground on this occasion, in the most anxious expectation of the event.

quarrel, and far less in order to throw any doubt on the conduct of either party on the field, (which is allowed on all hands to have been unimpeachable) but merely to preserve a *jeu d'esprit* of the times :

THE BATTLE OF PUTNEY-HEATH.

God prosper long our noble king,
And guard our statesmen all
From foul mishaps of every sort,
That vulgar minds intral.

When some fall out, it hath been said,
That others come to right ;
But how, God wot, can this apply
To what I here indite ?

'Two orators, whose venom'd tongues
Had left a point in doubt,
With weapons of more deadly mould,
Resolv'd to fight it out.

The one a 'squire, of manners blunt,
A patriot staunch within ;
The other of a lordly breed,
A courtier tall and thin.

Fire-arms they chose—artillery dire,
Pistols, flint, powder, shot ;
Battle the powder—what the ball
The poet knoweth not.

There be hard substances and soft—
Heads that no lead can bruise ;
And bullets may be made of cork,
That can no heads abuse.

Forth went these wights on Sabbath morn ;
Ill luck such acts betide !
Was there no other to be found,
Of all the days beside ?

Ye tremble, varlets—well ye may,
 At this so graceless deed !
 With such unsteady hands, what hopes
 Hath either to succeed !

Look at that pendent form hard by,
 That once was Abershaw;
 And think what judgment due awaits
 Such daring breach of law !

Thus spoke their friends, or might have spoke;
 But arguments were vain,
 On murder they were fully bent,
 The bloody-minded twain.

The ground they took, the mortal tube
 Each pointed as he might ;
 When marvellous to either sense,
 Both vanish'd out of sight.

Again they prim'd, again they fir'd,
 Again the film came o'er ;
 When now the seconds made a vow,
 That they should fight no more.

Such was the mist that veil'd from view
 The Greek and Trojan foes,
 Preserv'd them for a future day,
 And lengthened Ilium's woes.*

During the administration of Mr. Pitt, it was not possible for Mr. Tierney to act in concert with that gentleman, not only because the chancellor of the exchequer could bear

“ No brother near the throne,”

but also because the war which he had so warmly patronised, and the principles which he had so zealously

* Vide Iliad, Book 17.

broached and maintained, were in direct opposition to the declared sentiments and opinions of the latter gentleman. On the change of ministry, however, and the conclusion of peace that ensued soon after that measure, those restraints ceased, and Mr. Tierney, as has been already observed, became a member of the new cabinet. On this occasion he was not only nominated to the office of treasurer of the navy, but obtained a seat at the council board.

In consequence of his official appointment, he soon after became lieutenant-colonel *commandant* of the Somerset-house *corps*, consisting of the clerks and domestics appertaining to that establishment. He also obtained the same rank in a regiment raised among his constituents, in the borough of Southwark.

It is painful to remark, that in the latter of these military bodies some disagreeable events have lately occurred, respecting which, as he has since thought proper to resign, it would be highly indecorous to say any thing here. Satisfied, therefore, with merely alluding to this transaction, and transcribing the documents that have appeared, we shall content ourselves with following the example of a great man of antiquity, while alluding to one of the acts of Pompey.*

The unfortunate misunderstanding to which we have just alluded, originated in an omission on the part of the legislature. The offers of service from the volunteer *corps*, in respect to time, place, and organization, were so various, that they are nearly all dissi-

* De tribunitiâ potestate taceo ; nec enim reprehendere libet, nec laudare possum.

Cic. de Legibus, lib. III. cap. 9.

milar in respect to these important points; and, among other things, it has never been strictly defined by act of parliament, in what manner the commissions were to be filled up after the original election. In consequence of this, some doubts had arisen, whether the men were to have the first choice of officers *only*, or to supply all future vacancies as they occurred; and it is not to be denied, that the practice of the metropolis, as well as the analogy of the case, have been in general favourable to the latter decision.

Certain it is, however, that it was understood, or at least acted upon, otherwise by Lieutenant-colonel Tierney, although it was not until a *second* nomination on his part, that any objection appears to have taken place on the part of the Southwark battalion.

But in the beginning of the present year one of the companies having elected a serjeant, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of a subaltern, Mr. Tierney intimated that he had already nominated a person to that office. This occurrence produced the following correspondence:

“The third company, with the utmost respect, take the liberty of conveying their sentiments on the intended appointment of their officers to Colonel Tierney. They earnestly request that he will not consider their conduct as any failure in that esteem they have always entertained for him, but what they conceive to be due to their own independence. They flatter themselves that Colonel Tierney’s liberal and exalted mind will induce him not to think unfavourably of them on the present occasion. They beg him to accept their most sincere wishes for his health and happiness.

Jan. 6, 1804.

“At a general meeting of the third company of loyal Southwark volunteers, on the 6th of Jan. 1804,

“It

“ It was unanimously resolved,

“ First, That it having been declared, at the formation of this corps, that the officers commanding the same should be chosen by the voice of the majority of the individuals composing it, which system was actually followed at the appointment of all the officers, in the first instance; and this also being the practice of all other volunteer corps, as well as the understood meaning of the act of parliament on this subject, we, the members of this company, do declare, that we consider this right to remain with us at this time, and that it will be so as long as we act together as a volunteer body.

“ Secondly, That we have learnt with considerable surprise, that, on the application of Serjeant Rose, sent by the voice of the company, for the vacant situation of second lieutenant, he was refused, on the ground of a stranger to the company having already received the appointment, and that even without the least notice thereof being given to us.

“ Thirdly, That the company cannot but consider themselves, in this instance, treated with unmerited contempt; and are therefore determined not to act but under officers who have been regularly proposed to them, and received their approbation.

“ Fourthly, That these resolutions, after having received our signatures, shall be presented to our colonel commandant, by one or more members of the company, in the hope that he will be pleased to take them into his immediate consideration, and return us that favourable answer to our feelings which we flatter ourselves, from his known attention to the welfare of the regiment, and the rights of individuals composing it, he will not hesitate to do.

“ With proper deference, we subscribe ourselves, &c.

“ Signed by the several members of

“ THE THIRD COMPANY.”

A few days after receiving this notice, Mr. Tierney repaired to the parade, insisted on those who had signed the above resolutions to deliver up their arms, &c. and immediately transmitted the following letter to the secretary at war :

Copy

Copy of communication from Lieutenant Colonel Tierney to Mr. Yorke.

"SIR, *Somerset-place, Tuesday night, Jan. 10.*

"I send you herewith an exact copy of the resolutions of the third company of the loyal Southwark volunteers, the substance of which I yesterday communicated to you; they are signed by one serjeant, and by all but four of the privates; the ensign (both the captain and lieutenant have some days back obtained permission to resign) appears not to have known of the proceeding.

"According to your directions I this morning attended the parade, and, in the presence of the whole regiment, after stating the nature of the offence, ordered the men who had signed the resolutions to deliver up their arms and accoutrements, which they accordingly did. I informed them that I should lay before you the circumstances of their conduct, and wait to know his Majesty's pleasure upon it.

"With respect to the nomination of officers having been given to the members of the association when the corps was first embodied, the fact undoubtedly is as stated in the resolutions; but I never understood that occasional vacancies were to be filled up by the choice, and at the pleasure of the company in which they might happen to occur; and I have uniformly and publicly declared, that after the regiment was once formed, I could allow of no further elections.

"In the only case of a vacancy, which, excepting that now in dispute, has taken place in our original establishment, I recommended the new officer to the lord lieutenant, without, in any way, consulting the privates of the company to which he was to belong, and his appointment was received as a matter of course.

"I cannot allow myself to conclude without stating to you, that, however culpable, in a military point of view, the conduct of the individuals in question may have been, I have every reason to rely on their attachment to his Majesty, and their readiness to meet any danger in the defence of their country.

"I must beg that you will, as soon as possible, give me your instructions as to what further steps I am to take in this very unpleasant business. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE TIERNEY."

The Right Hon. C. Yorke, &c.

In

In consequence of this, the following communication was circulated among the *corps* :

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.—L. S. V.—*January 15, 1804.*

“Lieutenant-colonel Commandant Tierney has this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, vice lieutenant of the county of Surry, a letter, of which the following is a copy :—

“SIR,

“Enclosed I have the honour to transmit to you an extract of a letter which I have this day received from Mr. Yorke, on the subject of your communication to him of Tuesday last.

“If, contrary to the expectations expressed in Mr. Yorke’s letter, the individuals of the company in question should unfortunately persist in the improper line of conduct into which they have been inconsiderately betrayed, I am in that case instructed to inform you, that it is his Majesty’s pleasure that the services of those individuals, who shall adhere to resolutions so adverse to a proper subordination, shall be discontinued.

“In this case, I have to request that you will hold the arms and accoutrements, which may have been issued to them out of the public stores, at my disposal.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) TEIGNMOUTH.”

To the Right Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Tierney, &c.

(ENCLOSURE.)

“MY LORD,

Whitehall, Jan. 12, 1804.

“I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the copy of a letter I have received from Lieutenant-colonel Tierney, commanding the loyal Southwark volunteers, with its enclosure, being a copy of the resolutions of the third company of that corps, respecting the election of its officers ; and I am to acquaint your Lordship, that having laid these papers before the King, his Majesty has commanded me to express his perfect approbation of Lieutenant-colonel Tierney’s conduct on this occasion, and his concern that the company in question should entertain so erroneous an opinion of the terms on which the loyal tender of their services was accepted, it never having been his Majesty’s intention that the

successive

successive vacancies which might happen amongst the officers of the corps should be filled up in the manner which has been supposed. The corps being once established, his Majesty undoubtedly expects that your Lordship, as representing his vice lieutenant in the county of Surry, will recommend proper persons to fill up the vacancies as they may arise among the officers, in the full confidence that the commanding officer of the corps, will from time to time be consulted as to the merits and qualifications of such persons as may have pretensions to succeed.

“ It is my duty further to state, that his Majesty has observed, with the most serious regret, the great breach of discipline committed by the third company of loyal Southwark volunteers in assembling together without the order or permission of their officers, and, when so assembled, in discussing and determining upon questions intimately connected with the military subordination of the corps to which they belong.

“ And I am to announce to your Lordship, that it is his Majesty’s pleasure that your Lordship should immediately make known to Lieutenant-colonel Tierney, that his Majesty entertains a just expectation that the good sense, loyalty, and public spirit of the individuals composing the company in question, will induce them to acknowledge the impropriety of the line of conduct into which they have been betrayed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. YORKE.”

The Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, &c.

“ Lieutenant-colonel Tierney cannot make the above communication to the regiment without expressing his high sense of the steadiness and strict attention to military discipline preserved by the loyal Southwark volunteers at the parade of Tuesday the 10th instant.

“ In the command of the loyal Southwark volunteers, it has been, as it always will be, the uniform endeavour of Lieutenant-colonel Tierney to consult the convenience, and to meet the wishes of the officers and privates. To this he has every inducement, in common with others who command volunteer corps, and, in addition, the strong incitement of a grateful recollection of the many
acts

acts of personal kindness he has so repeatedly received from most of the individuals who compose the regiment.—To him, therefore, any rigorous exercise of authority must be doubly painful; but no consideration either of gratitude or interest, can be regarded in the performance of that military duty which he, who holds a commission from the King, is bound, without fear or affection, to the best of his judgment, faithfully to discharge.

“Lieutenant-colonel Tierney is persuaded, that the confidence his Majesty has been graciously pleased to express in the loyalty, the good sense, and the public spirit of the individuals of the third company, will ensure the continuance of those exertions, which, with so much credit to themselves, they have hitherto displayed, and stimulate them to promote and maintain that spirit of subordination, which, at a moment like the present, constitutes the surest and most honourable test of zeal in the common cause.”

We have already seen Mr. Tierney in the character of a financier in the house of commons, and we are now to take notice of two publications of his on this subject. The first is entitled, “A Letter to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas on the Situation of the East India Company.” In this, which appeared in 1791, in an anonymous shape, he considered the company under a variety of different points of view: “as a society of adventurers, who though they nominally trade upon a capital of five millions, employ about fifteen, and possess an income from various foreign colonies of about six millions sterling. In Asia, (it is added) they are sovereigns; in England they are merchants: but although these terms apply to their different capacities, the usual acceptation of them must not be adopted, for the sovereignty is not supported by the trade, but the trade by the sovereignty; and the revenues of Bengal are considered

as only valuable to the amount by which they fill the warehouses in Leadenhall-street." He then proceeds to state the income and expenditure in India during the last four, and calculates the diminution of debt during the four preceding years, both abroad and at home, at a far less sum than what had been stated in the budget of the minister for Indian affairs.

This produced a reply on the part of George Anderson, A.M. accountant to the commissioners for the affairs of India, a young man who by his talents and industry had risen from the situation of a farmer's boy to a confidential and lucrative employment. Mr. Tierney immediately published a rejoinder, entitled "A Letter to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, President of the Board of Control, on the Statement of the Affairs of the East India Company, lately published by George Anderson, Esq. Accomptant to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, by George Tierney, Esq."

On this occasion he frankly acknowledges, that he has committed several mistakes in his first letter, "which arose not from any mis-statements on his part, but from unavoidable circumstances, such as being obliged to take the accounts of Bombay, Bengal, and Prince of Wales's Island on estimate, no actual account having been then received." It appears, however, that the error committed on this occasion did not exceed the sum of 400,000*l.* which is a mere trifle when the total amount is taken into consideration! "If the commissioners for the affairs of India, at the head of which you so ably preside, (says Mr. Tierney,

Tierney, addressing himself to Mr. Dundas, now Lord Melville) still feel confident in the strength and accuracy of those accounts which they have, by their accountant, given to the public, they can have no objection to the appointment of a parliamentary committee ; if not, we must continue in doubt, whether the company be thriving or bankrupts ; and all we can be certain of will be, that the patronage which, through the medium of the court of directors, administration enjoys, is found quite enough to satisfy their present demands, and much too great to be exposed to the hazard of any investigation."

To conclude, it will be seen, from the particulars detailed in this article, that Mr. Tierney is a gentleman eminent for his talents, accustomed to business, fond of research, and admirably calculated for public affairs. He excels, in particular, in a knowledge of finance, and as he possesses a thorough knowledge of the funding system, as well as of the revenue, and the resources of India, where he is said to have resided some short time, he cannot fail to be either a very valuable coadjutor, or a formidable enemy to any minister.

THE GREYS.

SOME families require not the illustration of ancestors, but possess within themselves every thing calculated to procure reputation and regard. Hospitality at home, military talents displayed abroad, eloquence in the senate, patriotism in affairs of the state,

state, fortune capable of commanding respect : qualifications such as these are capable both of acquiring and retaining the esteem of mankind.

The family of Grey, or De Croy, has been long settled in the north of England, and manors have appertained to it in the county of Northumberland from the period of the Conquest to the present day. It originally came, as the name imports, from the continent, and, like other Norman scions, following the fortunes of William the Bastard, became engrafted on an English stock. The writer of this article is not prepared to affirm, although he is inclined to suppose, that the Greys took part with William III. at the Revolution ; but it appears pretty plain that they were whigs in the late reign, as one of them served the office of high sheriff in 1736, and George II. was pleased to bestow a patent of baronetage upon him, January 11, 1746 ; the younger branch, as will be seen hereafter, has been ennobled during the present. The head of this family was created Baron Grey, of Werke, by James II. and the ancestor of Lord Tankerville, by a marriage with a daughter of this family, obtained an earldom.

Sir Henry Grey, the son of Sir Henry Grey, Bart. is a country gentleman, upwards of seventy years of age, who resides on his paternal estates, and but seldom visits the metropolis. Next to those of the present Duke of Northumberland, and the late Earl of Derwentwater, (the latter of which is vested in the crown,) his may be considered as the largest possessions in the county of Northumberland, and he himself

self as the most opulent commoner ; it is to be little wondered, therefore, that his influence, aided by that of a noble Duke, together with the assistance of his own immediate relations, connexions and friends, should be able to return at least *one* member as a representative of his native shire. But as neither the events of a retired life, nor the administration of justice in a provincial district, nor even the occasional hospitalities of Howic, afford a copious theme for the biographer, it will be necessary to recur to the life and exploits of the next brother, who has been engaged from his early youth in the most active scenes, both at home and abroad.

Lord Grey de Howic, K. B. was born in 1729, and as the estates were entailed on Sir Henry, it was deemed proper that the former should embrace some profession in life, which might lead to a suitable establishment. That which seems to be the peculiar lot of younger brothers was therefore pitched upon, and accordingly, after receiving the usual prefatory education, he served on the continent as a subaltern in Kingsley's regiment, when not more than nineteen years of age. In 1755 he obtained permission to raise an independent company, and on the 21st of January 1761 he was promoted to the rank of a field officer.

It was in this capacity that Lieutenant-colonel Grey accompanied General Hodson, in one of those expeditions planned during the administration of the *great* William Pitt, and he commanded the 98th regiment of foot at the capture of the important fortress of

Belleisle. This regiment, however, being disbanded on the return of peace, he retired on half-pay, determined to resume his professional avocations on the appearance of a new war. But his merits were not in the mean time wholly overlooked, for at a period when there were but few promotions, he was fortunate enough to obtain the rank of colonel in the army, ~~which was succeeded by~~ the appointment of aid-de-camp to the King.

Fortunately for the interests of a commercial and manufacturing country, no dispute occurred for some time to call forth the talents and gallantry of our young officer; but, alas! the first hostilities to which we were subjected arose not out of any foreign contest, in which the heart might be supposed to be steeled by prejudice, and the hand nerved by custom, so as to confer, and to receive wounds with impunity on and from a stranger, and an enemy. The dispute was unhappily with our own descendants, and with men attached to us, not only by affinity, but by habit—a dispute unfortunate alike in its beginning and result—deprecatd by the magnanimous Earl of Chatham, and considered as odious not only by our Foxes and Burkes, but also by our Pitts, our Grenvilles, and our Windhams; some of whom have proved not averse from war, when undertaken against an ancient enemy.

Without entering into a discussion of the very equivocal grounds on which this conflict was undertaken, it is sufficient to observe that it was at one time popular, the country gentlemen having been *duped* by the interested but ridiculous speculation, that the colonies

lonics were to share their burdens, and help them to pay off all national incumbrances ; but the first gun fired at Lexington dissipated this phantom, and although a number of *keen-sighted* men actually foresaw and foretold the consequences, yet there were some so inconsistent as to patronise the cause of America, by their votes in the senate, and yet draw their swords against her in the field, in the course of a few months after.

Colonel Grey, eager to distinguish himself in the scene of warfare that presented itself on the transatlantic continent, and yet, doubtless, lamenting the new species of enemy with whom we were to contend, repaired thither about the period of the evacuation of Boston. He was soon distinguished by General Howe, and as he had seen more real service than most of the officers of the same standing, he was appointed to a separate command, and invested with the *local* rank of major-general. .

In the campaign of 1777, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, Washington took the field with a raw army of no more than eight thousand effective men, with which he assumed a strong position at Middlebrook, but the subsequent motions of the British army having induced him to remove to Chadd's-ford, the battle of Brandywine ensued, in which the English achieved a victory, that was vainly regarded at that time as productive of the total subjugation of the continent. But instead of this, the main body of the Americans soon after took post in front, while detached parties hung upon their flanks. It was a cir-

cumstance of this kind that first afforded an opportunity for General Grey to distinguish himself in his new command.

Notice having been received that Wayne, an able and enterprising partisan, had concealed himself in the neighbouring woods, he was detached by the commander in chief on purpose to dislodge him. An expedition of this kind was accompanied with considerable difficulty, as the contest was to be with experienced woodsmen, well acquainted with the country, provided with rifles, and who would adopt the most efficacious measures, either for attack or defence, on the report of the first musket. To prevent any alarm of this kind, the officer to whom the enterprise was allotted gave orders that all the flints should be removed, and that every thing should be effected by muscular strength alone. To render the success less precarious, the assault was to be given during the night, and although it was one o'clock in the morning before the British reached the neighbourhood of the Paoli Tavern, where the enemy was encamped, yet the surprise was complete.

On this occasion the picquets were forced without noise, so that the main body had scarcely time to turn out, while those that were able to repair to the alarm post, paraded in the light of their own fires, so that the *unsparing bayonet* put a large portion of them to death on the spot. Ramsay, the American historian, confesses, "that the enterprise was conducted with so much address, that the loss of the assailants did not exceed eight."

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The possession of Philadelphia was about this time nearly counterbalanced by an attack on the British post at German-town, in which the Americans at first proved successful, and would undoubtedly have exhibited a decisive superiority, but for the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Musgrove, who retreated with six companies into a strong stone house, and kept one half of the army at bay. No sooner was intelligence of this event brought to General Grey, than he placed himself at the head of three battalions of the third brigade, and the Americans, instead of being the assailants, now finding themselves attacked in their turn, made a disorderly retreat, in the course of which they lost upwards of a thousand men, including four hundred prisoners.

The capture of Burgoyne's army, the subsequent alliance between France and the United States, to which may be added, the arrival of commissioners to negotiate on the part of England, together with the evacuation of Philadelphia, rendered the campaign of 1778 unproductive of great events.

Towards the autumn we find General Grey acting with a separate detachment as before ; but employed, on this occasion, in a service, which rather tended to distress individuals than the congress. He was obliged, however, to obey his instructions, and the destruction of the shipping, the burning of the magazines, wharfs, stores, warehouses, and vessels on the stocks at Bedford, as well as Martha's vineyard, attested the success and destruction achieved during this expedition. On his return he surprised a regiment

of light dragoons, posted in a barn near Taapan, nearly all of whom were killed by the bayonet, except such as had their lives spared during this nocturnal attack, when mercy like the foe is generally asleep, by the humanity of one particular officer who gave quarter to the whole of the fourth troop.

The scene in which the subject of this memoir happened to be principally occupied during the war, was narrow and confined ; it may be also said, that it was unworthy his talents, as he was obliged, in consequence of his rank, to act the part of a partisan, rather than that of a general, during the whole time that he remained in America. It must be allowed, however, that he was sparing of the lives of the men employed under him, if not of the enemy, and was successful in every expedition committed to his charge.

A long interval of peace now intervened, during which General Grey was occupied in attending to the education of his children, and occasionally enjoying the amusements of a country life at his seat at Allodon near Alnwick. To the friendship of a noble earl, now a marquis, he was soon after indebted for a seat in the House of Commons, and although he never engaged in the "wordy war," yet he was not inattentive to his parliamentary duty. Nor were professional honours and emoluments denied him. In 1782 he had already attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and he now received a regiment of dragoons, together with the order of the bath, (the latter in 1783;) and it became evident that on the first war he would enjoy, both on account of his seniority of rank,

rank, and his acknowledged talents, some post of eminence.

After the lapse of about ten years this event accordingly occurred, and towards the latter end of 1793, he was employed as chief in command of the forces destined for an attack on the French West Indies. Previously to this he led a small body of forces into maritime Flanders, by means of which he secured the possession of Newport, and having embarked on board the fleet commanded by his friend and colleague, Sir John Jervis, (now Earl St. Vincent,) they sailed for Carlisle Bay in Barbadoes, whence they proceeded against Martinico on February 3, 1794. A few days after, three separate landings were effected; Pigeon island was captured, St. Pierre seized, Bellegarde's camp occupied, by means of a bold and decisive movement; Fort Lewis was obliged to surrender on the 20th, and, finally, Fort Bourbon, in which General Rochambeau commanded in person, yielded also on the 23d of March.

After leaving six regiments to garrison the island, the fleet proceeded against St. Lucia, the conquest of which was attended with but little difficulty, and the Saints also were seized upon without the loss of a man. The next object was the possession of Guadaloupe, alike important on account of its strength and position. On the morning of April 12, Fort Fleur d'Epée was carried by assault, and the whole colony surrendered on the 21st of the said month.

It is not to be denied that the requisition attempted to be levied on the inhabitants rendered them disaffected to the cause of England, but it was entirely

owing to the sudden and unexpected arrival of a feeble armament from Europe, consisting of only two frigates, two forty-four gun ships armed *en flute*, a corvette or sloop of war, and two transports, containing about fifteen hundred troops, that the loss of this formidable island is to be attributed. Yet the expedition could have achieved little, had it not been for a decree (since basely and scandalously violated), conferring immediate freedom on all the slaves in the colonies, and thus arming a numerous and powerful body of men in behalf of their own liberties. Nor ought it to be omitted, that the conduct of the enterprise was confided to a singular man, who with a cruel disposition united talents admirably calculated for war, and an enthusiasm that rendered the most desperate enterprise familiar to him. Having escaped all the English cruisers, in a most extraordinary manner, he effected a landing June 4, in the course of three days more stormed *Pointe-a-Petre*, and obtained possession of the whole of that part of the island denominated *Grand Terre*.

Sir Charles Grey had actually embarked for England, in consequence of an antecedent permission from the King (the campaign having been to all appearance concluded in a most brilliant and successful manner,) when he received intelligence of so untoward and unexpected an event. On this the general immediately repaired to *Basse-Terre*, where having collected a body of troops, a circumstance now become extremely difficult, in consequence of the recent mortality that had occurred, a landing was effected, and the enemy,

enemy, after abandoning Gozier, obliged to retire within their principal fortress. Nevertheless, a total subjugation by this time appeared impracticable, in consequence of the singular zeal of the emancipated negroes, and the unabating energy of their ferocious commander. As the hurricane season now approached, it became necessary, however, to attempt something, and an attack was accordingly made on the town of Pointe-a-Petre, by Brigadier-general Symes, while Sir Charles Grey, in case of success, prepared instantly to storm Fort Fleur d'Epée, and thus put an end to the war at once; but the former of these measures having proved unsuccessful, the latter was of course abandoned.

Thus, the West Indian expedition did not terminate so advantageously as had been expected, arising, on one hand, from a singular event that defied all calculation; and, on the other, from the want of fresh troops from Europe to fill up the dreadful chasm, occasioned by the daily sacrifice of multitudes to an unhealthy climate and a ruinous warfare. But although *all* was not achieved, much was assuredly accomplished, and the undisturbed possession of the valuable colonies of St. Lucia and Martinique proved for a time serviceable to England.

Soon after his return, Sir Charles received the government of the island of Guernsey; he was, nearly at the same time, appointed to the third or King's own regiment of dragoons, on the death of General Lascelles. The southern district was also confided to his care during the latter end of the late war; and
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should the enemy be enabled in the course of the present to effect a descent in any part of the united kingdoms, there is no officer on whom this country can rely with more implicit confidence. On June 21, 1801, his majesty was pleased to exhibit a further mark of his approbation, by a patent creating him Baron Grey de Howic, in the county of Northumberland.*

* In addition to the many honours conferred upon him by his Sovereign, Lord Grey has received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his exploits in the West Indies. The corporation of London too, always forward to recognise and reward merit, presented the freedom of the city to him and Sir John Jervis (now Lord St. Vincent) on their return, in gold boxes of one hundred guineas value each. On this occasion Mr. Wilkes complimented the admiral and general in the following animated address :

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I give you joy, and I feel that my pride as an Englishman, and as chamberlain of this great city, are highly gratified in the honour of communicating to two brave and illustrious commanders in the fleets and armies of my country, the unanimous resolution of thanks from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, in common council assembled.

“ The glory of the British arms has not only been supported by you, gentlemen, both by sea and land, but by your able, gallant, and meritorious conduct in the West Indies you have achieved brilliant conquests, rendered us signal services, and acquired the most signal advantages, at an important and critical æra, and over a powerful and perfidious enemy.

“ We reflect with singular satisfaction on those wonderful exertions of wisdom and policy, continued during the whole period of your command, by which you preserved between the naval and military forces a happy union and perfect harmony.

“ This object you saw to be of the first necessity for the accomplishment of all hazardous enterprises, and to the want of which,
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Lord Grey has a very numerous family. Of his eldest son Charles we shall give an account hereafter. His second son, Henry-George, is an officer in the army, being lieutenant-colonel of the seventeenth regiment of dragoons, and aid-de-camp to the King.

His third, George, was bred in the royal navy, and served as a lieutenant on board the *Quebec*, at the commencement of the late war with France; he was made master and commander in 1793, on which occasion he obtained the *Vesuvius* bomb, soon after which he procured the rank of *post* captain, on his appointment to the command of the *Boyne*, under Admiral Sir John Jervis. He followed that distinguished commander into the *Victory*, and accompanied him to the Mediterranean. Since the commencement of the present war, he has not been employed in active service; but he first obtained the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, in the room of Sir H. B. Neale,

and the disgrace of some former periods, the recording page of the English history ascribed the failure of bold and grand undertakings. Your excellent conduct and good intelligence, on the contrary, secured a regular co-operation of the whole British force. *Victory* accordingly followed your standards, and carried along with her a series of successes through an extended variety of attacks of difficulty and danger.

“ Permit, gentlemen, the city wreaths to be mixed with the laurels you have fairly won, and which a general applause must more and more endear to you. These sentiments of gratitude pervade the country in which we live, while they animate the metropolis of our empire. They give a full indemnity against the slanderous breath of envy, and the foul calumnies of the envenomed serpent-tongue of malice, which in these latter times has scarcely ceased to detract from, and endeavour to wound superior merit.”

who

who was nominated one of the lords of the admiralty, and then succeeded Admiral Coffin as commissioner at Sheerness.

William, the fourth son, like the second brother, has attached himself to military affairs, and is at present a major in the seventeenth regiment of foot, and lieutenant-governor of Chester. There are two other sons, and several daughters, one of the latter of whom is married to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. for Bedford.

The honourable Charles Grey, the eldest son of Lord Grey de Howic, was born in 1764, and by the influence of his family, and the early promise of his own future talents, was returned a member for the county of Northumberland in 1785. He has sat in three successive parliaments, one with Sir Charles Middleton, and two with Colonel Beaumont, as a colleague.

Mr. Grey was too young for a seat in the house of Commons during the American war; but if we are to reason from analogy, notwithstanding the delicate situation in which he would have been placed, there can be little doubt but that he would have deprecated a contest, in the condemnation of which his political associates, as well as political enemies, have most cordially united. His father, together with Barré and Dunning, was attached to the Marquis of Lansdowne; but he himself appears to have looked up to no patron, although he has pretty uniformly taken the same side in politics, and voted along with Mr. Fox. He is one of that eloquent and intrepid party who maintained that Mr. Pitt had obtained his
first

first official appointment by singular and unconstitutional means, and he has generally been a strenuous oppositionist during the administration of that minister. The latter gentleman very early discovered an ambition to become a *war minister*, and his former disputes with Spain, Russia, France, Denmark, &c. fully entitled him to that appellation. In his bloodless contest with the first of these powers, in 1789, his opponents not only condemned his original precipitation, but objected that he had entered into a convention, relative to which he had omitted to lay the necessary documents before the house.

Mr. Grey, in particular, (Monday, Dec. 13, 1790) insisted that in the conduct of the negociation, "circumstances had occurred which required to be explained, as it could certainly never be asserted that the executive power was exempt from such an explanation, for it would then be a power above controul, and secure from inspection. Upon this principle he had made a motion in the former parliament for the production of papers, and after the process of an expensive armament, and a protracted negociation, such an explanation had become still more necessary. It was proper to enquire whether the dispute had been originally occasioned by the ambition and violence of the court of Spain, or the rashness, ignorance, and presumption of our own ministers? It was likewise proper to enquire, whether the negociation might have been conducted with less expence or delay? Whether peace might have been secured upon better terms; or whether the terms that had been obtained might

might have been procured without the sacrifices which had accompanied them ?

“ When he reflected on the propriety of these enquiries, he should not have apprehended any opposition to the motion for the evidence by which they were to be elucidated ; but what was his surprise, when he had heard it intimated, and that too from the most respectable authority, that a majority of the house would concur in opposing the motion for producing evidence. Yet whatever might be the decision of the house, whatever line of conduct, on the present occasion, their sentiments of propriety might induce them to pursue, he considered it as his own duty to move for the necessary documents, and in this persuasion would proceed to enumerate the grounds upon which he founded his motion.” He then observed, that he was fully justified by every instance of former practice : in the convention of 1739 all the papers relative to that transaction had been produced, and a precedent exactly in point was to be found in the affair of Falkland’s islands, more recent as to time, and more applicable in respect to circumstances.

“ Whatever rank Britain might hold (added he) in the scale of nations, however distinguished by foreign influence, or internal resources, yet the general principle must be allowed, that peace, almost upon any terms, was in the present situation preferable to hostilities. So oppressed were we with the enormous load of debt, and exhausted by the continual imposition of taxes, as to render the continuance of peace
not

not only highly desirable but necessary, and the support of the war, if not impossible, at least a very difficult matter. Yet granting this general principle in its full extent, it does by no means follow that the circumstances of our dispute and negociation with Spain ought not to be the subject of enquiry, because peace has been the result; peace has indeed been the result, but upon what terms? Though the convention with Spain had been the best, as it appears to me the worst, that ever was concluded, still I would have deemed it a proper subject of enquiry. But surely a measure by which the weight of our debt, already enormous, has been aggravated, and the number of our taxes incessantly accumulating, and increased, demands some portion of regard before it receives our approbation. And the enquiry becomes more necessary, when there is reason, as in the present instance, to conclude that the dispute was improperly commenced; that the negociation was unnecessarily protracted; and that the convention, from the conduct of the ministry, was at last obtained upon worse terms, and also at a much greater expence, than otherwise it might have been procured."

Mr. Grey, upon this occasion, was seconded by Mr. Pelham, and supported by Mr. Windham, Mr. Jekyll, and Mr. Fox; but his concluding motion for papers was lost by a majority of one hundred and twenty-four, the ayes being one hundred and thirty-four, and the noes two hundred and fifty-eight.

In the spring of the succeeding year, a new war, and that too with Russia, appeared to be inevitable,
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on which a new opposition on the part of Mr. Grey, since fully sanctioned by the event, immediately ensued. On Tuesday April 12th, 1791, that gentleman rose and observed, “ that in the present *awful* and *critical* moment (and a more awful and critical one this country never had seen) he felt it to be the duty of all men, to whom the welfare of the state, and the happiness of their fellow-citizens were dear, to do every thing which reason or prudence could suggest, to divert ministers from the pursuit of measures that could not fail to involve the nation in distress, if not ruin ; and which, even if carried on with the greatest possible success, could not be productive of any advantage to Great Britain. It was under the impulse of duty that he had resolved to trouble the house on this occasion, and not with any disposition hostile to any man, or set of men ; but he confessed that he was hostile to their measures, because he considered them as likely to bring the heaviest calamity upon his country.

“ It should be the maxim of every commercial nation (added he) to appease or soften the animosities of its neighbours. We should not court misfortunes and all the concomitants of war. The mind of the minister was, however, in a state of fermentation, which, if not qualified and corrected by the interposition of parliament, must hurry on the destruction of this country, for he invited the contempt of our rivals, who might, when our arms were unnerved, insult with impunity over our fallen fortunes. He hoped to be able to persuade the house of the truth of all the propositions

propositions he should state, for there were some things about which mankind were generally agreed.

“Among these hereckoned the just causes of going to war ; and he should maintain, that the only just cause of war originated in the principle of self-defence. A nation’s right of attack was founded in, and must originate out of, the principles of self-defence, and no war could be justified on the grounds (to use a fashionable phrase) of political expediency, whatever the consequences of it might be, and however profitable and advantageous it might turn out to the state. The cases then, in which war is just, may be reduced to three ;

“ 1, When it is undertaken to redeem a right forcibly withheld, and to which we have an irresistible claim;

“ 2, In providing for future safety;

“ And 3, in a right of repelling an *unjust* attack.

“ Now he would ask, was there any danger which at present threatened this country ? Had any of our rights been violated ? or any unjust aggression made upon them ?”

He then proceeded to state that England had entered into a treaty with Prussia, by which, in case of an “ unjust attack,” she had engaged to furnish a certain number of troops, or a certain sum of money ; but it did not follow that we were bound to all the engagements of the king of Prussia with the Ottoman and other courts. He observed that Great Britain enjoyed peace, and before we plunged ourselves into all the horrors of war, he must be convinced that the

danger was suited to the occasion, and “ it must be shewn him that the town of Oczakow was such as would materially affect the interest of the country, and would endanger the balance of power in Europe.

“ What the empress of Russia sought was simply this : the town of Oczakow, and the country between the Bog and Dneister ; and how could it possibly be stated, that the acquisition of this territory was so material to the empress, as to make her formidable to the rest of Europe, or even to Turkey ? It was clear, that the only ground of the war, into which we *probably* should be hurried, would be to wrest the fortress from the empress and restore it to the Porte, and this our ministers were about to attempt, under the idea that Oczakow was the key of European Turkey, whereas it had never been considered in this light by Russia, which had actually opened the finest provinces of the Ottoman empire in Europe without this key. Gentlemen must remember, that in the war before the present, the forces of the empress penetrated through another quarter as far as Mount Hæmus, when the grand vizier had no more than ten thousand men to defend that important pass, on which the safety of Constantinople depended.”

After pressing the impolicy of a war with Russia, the imports from which amounted to two millions, our exports to nearly one million, and our custom-house duties on the former, to very near four hundred thousand pounds, he concluded by moving :

“ 1, That it is at all times, and particularly under the present circumstances, the interest of this country to preserve peace.

“ 2. That

“ 2, That it is neither reasonable nor just to take up arms for the purpose of dictating terms of peace between nations engaged in hostilities, without any reference either to the cause of the disputes, or the circumstances of the war.

“ 3, That the refusal of an offer of mediation is no just cause of war.

“ 4, That during the progress of the war between Russia and the Porte, and since the taking of Oczakow, this house has received repeated assurance from the throne, that *the situation of affairs continued to promise to this country the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace.*

“ 5, That, convinced of the truth of the assurances which we have received from the throne, this house has hitherto considered the interests of Great Britain as not likely to be affected by the progress of the Russian arms on the borders of the Black Sea.

“ 6, That we are not bound by any treaty to furnish assistance to any of our allies, except in the case of an attack upon them.

“ 7, That none of the possessions of this country, or any of its allies, appear to be threatened with an hostile attack from any foreign nation ;

“ And 8, That the expence of an armament must be burthensome to the country, and is, under the present circumstances, as far as this house is informed, highly inexpedient and unnecessary.”

This speech gave rise to an important debate, and, although the question was lost on a division, (ayes one hundred and seventy, noes two hundred and fifty-three) yet it made a great and lasting impression on the people, while a majority of eighty afforded but a poor triumph to the minister. Nor is it necessary to add here, that the nation was far more unanimous than the parliament, and that Mr. Pitt was obliged, at length, to relinquish the contest, and expose not only himself but the government to ridicule.

In May 1791 we find Mr. Grey taking the lead in

a business which, in the language of a great orator* of the day, “ shed a lustre on the character and humanity of the nation.” The subject to which we allude was the melancholy situation of those who were unable to satisfy the demands of importunate creditors, and consequently subjected to the operation of a rigorous code of laws. In compliance with a previous notice, he now moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the present practice and effect of imprisonment for debt, observing, “ that it was desirable to distinguish the unfortunate debtor from the knavish one, to place the creditor in that situation which afforded the fairest and the speediest means of compensation, and to regulate the jails of this country in such a manner as to prevent unnecessary hardship and restraint. Whether they considered the practice of confining for debt men who had no means of discharging such debt, or, on the contrary, fraudulent debtors, whose creditors by no process could compel them to pay; these circumstances were alone sufficient to constitute an enquiry into the state of the laws relating to debtor and creditor.” This motion being acceded to, a committee, consisting of Mr. Grey, Mr. Pitt, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Martin, the Attorney and Solicitor-general, together with several gentlemen of the long robe, was immediately appointed.

In the course of the former year we have seen Mr. Grey warmly opposing Mr. Pitt in his wild project of

* Mr. Burke.

a war with Russia, and we now find him, early in the present (Feb. 20, 1792) instituting an enquiry into that memorable transaction. He began by remarking that it was the duty of the ministers, as the servants of the crown and country, "to afford the most ample and unequivocal information relative to the expenditure of the public money. If parliament were summoned to decide upon the conduct of administration, how could they form their determination by reposing their judgment on the mutilated and imperfect papers now on their table? If they were inclined, as faithful stewards of the public, to tell their constituents how their money had been disposed of by the late warlike preparations, was it possible that they could give the satisfaction expected, when they were denied to be gratified by the examination of all the memorials and answers from the different courts? If that house remained silent, might not the people, with justice, accuse their representatives of pusillanimity and dishonour? Convinced of the rectitude of these sentiments, he was emboldened to discharge his parliamentary duty, believing that the interest of the commons and the community at large could not, without danger to the constitution, be separated. As the hour of *blind confidence* was past (the negociation having been concluded between the different countries), he was of opinion, that all the old arguments against the production of papers pending the treaty would now appear futile and nugatory. Notwithstanding the defeats experienced on former occasions, the present period was peculiarly auspicious to

his cause ; and should any opposition arise, both he and his friends would assail their opponents with arguments founded on the principles of the constitution, the preservation of which demanded the vigilance of all those attached to the cause of liberty.

“ He had before the honour, more than once, of standing forward and moving the house for the production of papers, particularly respecting the Spanish armament ; no one but remembered the argument made use of on that occasion, for the language then held was, that no investigation should be set on foot, and no papers examined during the negociation ; and when this ground remained no longer tenable, they escaped their assailants, by taking refuge under the mysteries of *political confidence*. But that confidence should be given to an administration before and after a treaty of this kind, appeared to him to be both absurd and ridiculous ! However, at length assuming more effrontery, they now boldly unveil their unconstitutional doctrines, and insist, that to yield implicitly to the demands of parliament for the documents explanatory of their conduct would be madness and cowardice in the extreme, and that, to vindicate their former spirit of resistance, a certain portion of resistance should be stubbornly maintained.

“ It was, however, in the recollection of the house, that they were given to understand, when these reasons no longer existed (pending a treaty), that they would receive the most ample and satisfactory information. From the minister’s own mouth he would now convict him—he had the right honourable gentleman’s

tleman's own confession that the armament was fruitless, and that its object had been defeated ! Notwithstanding that monster called *confidence* had assumed a new shape and diversified features, he appealed to the honour and dignity of the house, and recommended them to decide with that manly tone and laudable independence worthy of a British Senate. They were now either to resume their parliamentary privileges, or loosely to surrender them to the caprice and corruption of the minister. Believe not his eloquent harangues in defence of liberty and the constitution, when he obstinately refuses to explain his plans of government. They were not at this time of day to be seduced by that strumpet, *Power*; they were not now to be cozened out of their immunities; they were not now to be silenced by the deceptive assertion by which *they* were told to give themselves no trouble about the executive government of the country, as *he* would take care of their interests.

“ Be the new grounds of resistance what they may, he was convinced that the papers now before the house contained sufficient matter to form a criminal accusation against the minister and his colleagues in office; for if to arm without cause be deemed a basis for criminal accusation, then those in power were culpable. They not only armed without a rational principle of provocation, but dishonourably receded from their measures, and exposed this country to contempt, after hectoring as the bullies of Europe. To commence hostilities with Russia for the purpose of preserving Oczakow to the Porte, was an absurdity

in politics which he could not solve ; and to renounce plans of vengeance, after being announced to all the courts of Europe, was the exposure of our madness and imbecility. If these were not acts sufficient to condemn any ministry, he conceived that he was totally ignorant of the rule of rectitude." The orator then proceeded to state, " that the caprice of Prussia (whose interest was not immediately affected by Oc-zakow,) was no just cause for the late armaments," and that " the papers which had been already produced, disclosed sufficient proofs, to shew that the business in question was not connected with the interests of Great Britain. Every independent man of political sagacity declares, that we ought not to have disarmed without obtaining some advantage to ourselves or allies. The country ought not to suffer by the wicked acts of a profligate administration ; and the important question now arises, whether we are to act as representatives of the people worthy of their confidence, or as the tools of an abandoned administration ? whether we are to defend our privileges, or to surrender them tamely to the crown ?

He then recommended in the most earnest manner the resistance of the annual opiate mentioned by Lord Chatham, when descanting on the political corruption of the times. He lamented that he was obliged to recur to the despotism of Russia for an example worthy of our imitation, as an empress renowned for her wisdom had thought it adviseable to inform her subjects of the cause of the war, and the resources necessary for the support of her honour.

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He reminded the house of her imperial majesty's answer to the arrogant demands of the right honourable gentleman; for she had said, "it was her duty to convince her subjects that their blood and treasure had neither been wantonly nor unnecessarily expended." Absolute as her power was, as her subjects themselves confessed it to be, and extensive as her dominions were, the existence of the one and the integrity of the other depended on opinion. She well knew that in this country obedience to the government implied protection to the subject, and that they themselves had recently heard of the excellence of the British constitution in the speech from the throne, as well as in the eloquent oration delivered by the right honourable gentleman, whose conduct was now the subject of enquiry. Let him praise the constitution; let them defend it!

"We too are friends to loyalty. We love
The king who loves the law, respects his bounds,
And lives content within them. Him we serve
Freely, and with delight, who leaves us free:
But recollecting still, that he is man,
We trust him not too far. King tho' he be,
And king in England too, he may be weak
And vain enough to be ambitious still;
May exercise amiss his proper pow'rs,
Or covet more than freemen choose to grant;
Beyond that mark is treason. He is our's,
T' administer, to guard, to adorn the state;
But not to warp or change it. We are his,
To serve him nobly in the common cause;
True to the death, but not to be his slaves."

There were those, he added, whose old-fashioned
and

and homespun notions led them to think, that, notwithstanding they were told the constitution would last till time should be no more, they saw symptoms of decay no less alarming, when they heard men daily bestowing praises on a fabric into which they were daily introducing abuses. In short, if they suffered ministers to spend the money of their constituents in useless and expensive armaments, respecting which they were denied all enquiry, they need no longer boast of the excellence of the constitution, or the privileges and functions of that house, for little was left to the character or the importance of either.

He then concluded a long, able, and argumentative speech by moving,

“ That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house copies or extracts of all representations or requisitions made by the court of Berlin to his Majesty’s ministers at the said court, or by his Prussian majesty’s minister at this court to his Majesty’s secretary of state for the foreign department, or other ministers at home, relating to the war between Russia and the Porte; together with the answers which were given to such representations or requisitions; and also copies or extracts of all representations made by his Majesty’s secretary of state for the foreign department, or other ministers at home, to his Prussian majesty’s minister here, or by his Majesty’s minister at the court of Berlin; together with the answers to such representations upon the subject of the said war.”

This motion being seconded by Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, in reply, confessed, “ that all unlimited confidence was unconstitutional, and he hoped the inglorious moment would never arrive when that house would abandon the privilege of examining, condemning, and
correcting

correcting the abuses in the executive government. It was the dearest privilege they possessed, and should never be relinquished.

“ Should, however, an emergency occur, (continued he) when the unlimited disclosure of papers would endanger the state, he would, in defiance of the clamours of faction, think it his duty to oppose the application, even after the conclusion of a treaty. The communication of the documents now demanded would frustrate our operations abroad, render the situation of our ministers at the various courts irksome, if not precarious, and, in short, make every function of government needless and nugatory.”

A majority of one hundred and fifteen supported him upon this occasion, but the minority, as yet unbroken and undivided, proved formidable, the ayes for the affirmative amounting to one hundred and twenty.

As the minister had thus refused the communication of certain documents, calculated to criminate himself, in respect to his real or supposed compliance with the intrigues of the Prussian cabinet, it was determined by the Opposition that they should proceed against him on the evidence already produced. Accordingly, on February 29, Mr. Whitbread moved, “ That the house do take into consideration the papers on the table respecting the late armament with Russia ;” and this being granted, he concluded with a resolution :

•
“ That no arrangement respecting Oczakow and its district appears to have been capable of affecting the political or commercial interests

interests of this country, so as to justify any hostile interferences on the part of Great Britain between Russia and the Porte."

This motion was seconded by Colonel Macleod, and ably supported by Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, &c. Mr. Grey wished to distinguish the grounds on which he gave his assent, as it was not his intention to argue all the general propositions which had been laid down respecting the balance of power in Europe. The commercial interest, in the present debate, had not been much noticed; but if it was true that our trade with Russia was great, then it would inevitably follow that some very extraordinary reasons should be assigned for its being put into a hazardous condition. Instead of the whole exports of the woollen trade, amounting to no more than 62,000*l.* as had been formerly stated, two manufacturers in one town alone exported more in value than 200,000*l.* per ann.

After this he entered into the consideration of our political interest, and denied that the obtaining of Oczakow was such an acquisition to Russia as to be dangerous in any sense to this country; he also remarked, that as we were the most remote from danger, so we ought to be the least susceptible of jealousy, and the least ready to take alarm. The chancellor of the exchequer, it was added, had himself inculcated this and similar doctrines during the discussion of the commercial treaty between this country and France.

"That right honourable gentleman had indeed been considerably affected by the extravagant praise bestowed upon him on former occasions, and as the
character

character of the late Earl of Chatham stood high, the present minister deemed it necessary to assume a dictatorial air, that he might pass for a person who could give the law to the different powers of Europe. In consequence of the *incense* so lavishly bestowed upon him, he had been prancing through every court on the continent, and after much gasconade and bluster, met in each nothing but discomfiture and disgrace. The success of the right honourable gentleman in the affairs of Holland had elated him in such a manner, that it came into his head that he could parcel out kingdoms, and conduct negotiations with the same ease that he laid on taxes, or supplied the want of arguments by the division of majorities in that house. His friends, and those who pretended to be his friends, flattered him into that belief. We heard no more of the olive branch, the language of which is usually followed by firmness, and in the end, with substantial profits and well-earned applause. On the contrary, his partisans longed for a war in which he might distinguish his talents in conducting the vessel of the commonwealth through all the thunder of cannon, with the same ease that he conducted it in the gentle tide of peace : nay, he seemed to wish for it himself : his imagination was heated like that of Don Quixote, which kindled into all the ardour of chivalry by reading books of romance—the laurels of his father faded in his eyes—he out-heroded Herod !”

After remarking that now the negotiation was at an end, the gentlemen on the other side had conceded the point “ that the cession of Oczakow was not such

only of money. Avarice, we are informed, is your chief characteristic—ye would buy and sell your God—money is your deity, and all things are commerce with your minister and with your nation. Come ye then to sell us to Russia? No; let us bargain for ourselves. When fate has spun out the thread of our good fortune, &c.’’

This extraordinary paper was considered as likely to be spurious by Mr. Dundas; but it was never formally denied, and the debate, instead of being concluded that night, was adjourned; yet although the final result was not such as the heads of the opposition had wished for, on a division it was found that they amounted to one hundred and sixteen against two hundred and forty-four.

It had hitherto been their grand object to attack Mr. Pitt on the unconstitutional manner by which, according to them, he had first crept into, and then maintained himself in power, as well as to expose his misgovernment exemplified in the waste of the public treasure, in consequence of the ruinous and useless armaments resorted to by him for no useful purposes whatsoever. A new field of accusation now opened itself in consequence of the war meditated by the cabinet against France; and it cannot be doubted, but that had the minority remained firm and united in the same public principles on which they originally combined, the minister would have been at their feet. But some were undoubtedly actuated by the hopes of place, power, and emolument, while others were really and seriously alarmed at the situation of France, the spread of republican principles, and the dangers incident to a reform. However, on the sudden

den meeting of parliament, (Thursday, Dec. 13, 1792) a few were still found firm and resolved, tenacious of their ancient opinions, and excited rather than discouraged by the apprehension of future misfortunes, to ward off a war which was likely to be attended with the most disastrous consequences. Accordingly, Lord Wycombe, son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, strenuously opposed the address; and Mr. Fox, considering the speech as that of the minister, declared "his belief that every assertion in it was false and unfounded. He deprecated the prosecution of men for their opinions, as actions, not opinions, were criminal, and remarked that no fears were exhibited by the government during the march of the Duke of Brunswick, in whose discomfiture and retreat he exulted and rejoiced, *as that retreat was a triumph to every lover of liberty.*"

Mr. Sheridan asserted "that no insurrection had, or was likely to happen; he condemned as illegal the assembling the grand inquest of the nation, for the purpose of presenting a false bill against the people, and charged administration with schemes which they dared not to avow in a manful manner."

Mr. Grey supported the amendment which had been prepared by Mr. Fox, "to reject the whole of the address, excepting such part as professed an attachment to his Majesty and the constitution." He at the same time "deprecated the conduct of the government in the whole of their administration, but particularly in the measure of assembling the parliament, which had excited an alarm throughout the

country, for some wicked purpose of ministry. If grievances are complained of, (added he) remove them, and all idea of sedition would be annihilated. For this purpose he had in the course of last year given notice of his intention to move a reform in parliament, in which intention he continued, and should embrace the first opportunity of performing." Mr. Windham and Mr. Burke seized on this occasion to express their opinions freely; and as they were now considered as having abandoned the Opposition for ever, the one was soon after nominated secretary at war, and the other received a pension on lives, which produced upwards of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling.

A few days after this, Mr. Grey accused the ministers "of having abused the act of parliament, and deceived the public, in making use of the word *insurrections* for the purpose of calling out the militia, and convening the legislature; whereas the real design was to catch the impulse of national loyalty, and to draw the house into measures which, on cool reflection, they would find cause to repent of." He then adverted to a riot at Manchester, said to be occasioned by a new association "for preserving property, &c. against republicans and levellers;" in consequence of which the houses of Messrs. Cooper and Walker were destroyed. He also mentioned a little pamphlet, issued by the society at the Crown and Anchor, called "A Pennyworth of Truth from Thomas Bull to John Bull," and read a passage from it, which ascribed the American war, the national debt, &c. to the dissenters,

ters, in order to inflame the minds of the people against them. He concluded by moving, "That the attorney-general be ordered to prosecute the author of this libel;" but after a speech from Messrs. Windham and Dundas, the measure was immediately negatived.

Although Mr. Grey and his associates condemned the war, yet that gentleman professed on more than one occasion, that neither he nor his immediate friends deemed it proper to deny any aid that could strengthen the hands of government. They, however, opposed, and that strenuously, a number of subsidiary treaties, particularly the one entered into with Sardinia, when communicated to the house, in 1794. On that occasion he asserted, that the negotiation was not only iniquitous and unjust, but absurd and impolitic. "The question now before us is, (said he) not whether the 200,000*l.* had been given as a hire, or as a boon, to animate those effeminate Sardinians in defence of their own territory; but whether a treaty, which went to such an extravagant length as that now before them, was such as either expediency or sound policy could dictate to any set of men employed in the service of their country."

In the course of the same month Mr. Grey, on moving, "that it is the opinion of this house that the employing of foreigners in any place of trust, or foreign troops within the kingdom, without the consent of parliament first had and obtained, is unconstitutional, and contrary to law," took an opportunity to express his just and equal abhorrence of despotism

and anarchy. "France, he thought, groaned under the most furious tyranny, and he would prefer the dominion of Nero or Caligula to the authority of those who now governed that nation." In respect to the policy or expediency of employing foreign troops within the realm, under given circumstances, he declined to express any opinion; but he contended, whether the measure was right or wrong, that it was highly unconstitutional to adopt it without the previous consent of parliament. He quoted a number of precedents, from 1698 to 1775, as pertinent to the question then agitated: he also quoted the Bill of Rights to the same purpose; and as the minister had intimated, that the previous assent of parliament was only necessary when his Majesty meant "to quarter and billet the troops," he ably and forcibly pointed out, that from the present extension of barracks this restraint would be totally evaded. The administration did not choose to get rid of this subject by a direct negative, but by the previous question, and the minority was now seen to shrink to thirty-five; so that from this moment no rational hopes could be entertained of stopping the career of the minister!

It would occupy a whole volume to detail the speeches of Mr. Grey in the house of commons. Scarcely any great debate has taken place, subsequently to his appearance in public life, in which he has not borne a distinguished part. Throughout the whole of the late war he testified his uniform disapprobation of the measures of Mr. Pitt, and helped by
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his eloquence, as well as his habits of business, to render a small minority respectable. As one of the managers of the impeachment against Mr. Hastings, he added greatly to his former reputation; and, with a filial piety truly commendable, he defended his father, with equal zeal and eloquence, against the accusations relative to his conduct in the West Indies.

He has always been a strenuous advocate for a reform in parliament, as necessary to restore the vigour of the constitution, and prevent the degrading practice of corruption. So correct, however, has been his conduct on all occasions, that the voice of slander has never presumed to blast the character of Mr. Grey; and he must be acknowledged, both in public and private life, to have acted with an uniformity seldom to be surpassed, more especially in degenerate times, and amidst those temptations which have been so liberally held out for the encouragement of political obliquity.

Before we conclude this article, it may not be unnecessary to mention that Mr. Grey some time since formed an alliance with a respectable whig family of Ireland, by his marriage with the daughter of the right honourable Brabazon Ponsonby, and that he has a son and several daughters by that lady.

MAJOR-GENERAL MOORE.

IT can never be too often or too earnestly inculcated, that Great Britain is indebted to her *free constitution* alone for her boasted superiority. The effects

of this are evident in every department and every profession, and the churchman, the barrister, and the merchant, afford not more numerous or more conspicuous instances of this truth, than the men of the sword. During the old government of France, in consequence of a special decree, enacted in the reign of Louis XIV. none but the nobility could enjoy the honour of serving their country as officers in the army or marine. Even at this day, promotions, at least in the first instance, are chiefly regulated in many of the continental states by the college of heralds, and the number of *quarterings* not unfrequently determines the degree of advancement.

The revolution of 1688 struck a deadly blow at the feudal system, while the introduction of a commercial interest into the scale of our government gave birth to a more generous policy in this country. Merit of all kinds was admitted to a fair competition, and birth, for the first time in the history of modern Europe, began to be considered as secondary to genius.

In consequence of this, our youth of every description have aspired to eminence and celebrity. If Howe was the son of a peer, Shovel was an apprentice to a cobbler, and Churchill, although a man of family, would have lived and died in obscurity without attaining to the ducal honours of Marlborough, but for the victories of Ramilies and Blenheim.

Bravery, talents, and good conduct, then, are alone sufficient to attain advancement in our navy and army; and we have heard of but few instances when modest and unassuming worth have failed of success. Even

our

our *Hotspurs* succeed to a certain degree, although ready to exclaim :

“ By heaven, methinks it were an easy leap
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon !
Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom-line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honour by the locks.”

King Henry IV. Act. I. Scene III.

“ In thy faint slumbers, I by thee have watch'd
And heard thee murmur tales of iron wars ;
Speak terms of manage to thy bounding steed ;
Cry, *Courage ! to the field !* and thou hast talk'd
Of sallies and retires ; of trenches, tents,
Of basilisks, of cannon, culverin ;
Of prisoners ransom, and of soldiers slain,
And all the currents of a heady fight.

“ Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
And thus hath so bestirr'd thee in thy sleep,
That beads of sweat stood upon thy brow
Like bubbles in a late-disturbed stream :
And in thy face strange motions have appear'd,
Such as we see when men restrain their breath
On some great sudden haste.”

King Henry IV. Scene III.

But it is a character of a far different description of which we are now prepared to give an account: a character unassuming of itself, and calculated alike to disarm envy and concentrate applause. While the “spirit-stirring drum” excites our generous youth to arms, while we are prepared to combat and to vanquish a foe flushed with success and inured to victory, it is a task neither unpleasant nor unuseful, to designate the men who have not only bled in the defence of their country, but are formed by nature and education to point out

the road to glory. This is calculated, on one hand, to impress our commanders with the idea that their exploits will not be forgotten by the public; and, on the other, to inspire our troops with a just confidence in those who have already merited the thanks and the gratitude of the nation.

General John Moore is a native of Scotland. His grandfather, the Rev. Charles Moore, was a clergyman or "minister," as it is usually called, of the established church,* which is the presbyterian, and, like most of that profession, afforded an admirable example of manners that betokened all the simplicity of the patriarchal times, and of integrity, that was equally edifying and irreproachable. His father, Dr. John Moore, after being bred at the university of Glasgow, first acted as a surgeon in the hospitals in Flanders, during the war preceding the American, and, after practising some time in the same capacity in his native country, at length settled in London. He is, however, better known as a traveller than a medical man, and a man of letters†

* He resided at Stirling, and was one of the clergymen on the *establishment* in that place.

† The following is a list of the principal works, written by the late Dr. Moore :

1. "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany." 2 vols. 8vo. 1779.

2. "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." 2 vols. 8vo. 1781. This was intended as a continuation of the former.

3. "Medical Sketches." 1785.

4. "Zeleeuco."

5. "A Journal

than physician. Early in life he became united to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Simson, professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, and had by this lady one daughter and five sons, the eldest of whom forms the subject of this memoir.

John was born at Glasgow some time before his father bid a last farewell to a city celebrated alike for its literature and its commerce, and to which the whole family was attached by the most tender recollection. It was here also that he received the first rudiments of his education, which was afterwards advanced and perfected under the immediate eyes of a parent.

As the doctor had obtained considerable estimation in the country which gave him birth, both on account of his medical skill and the suavity of his manners, two noblemen of the illustrious house of Hamilton, that had in former times mingled its blood with that of the Caledonian sovereigns, were entrusted to his care. Each of the last dukes of that name appeared

5. "A Journal during a Residence in France from the beginning of August to the middle of December 1792."

6. "A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution." 2 vols. 8vo. 1795.

7. "Edward, or Various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, chiefly in England."

8. "Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life, Characters and Manners in various Countries, including the Memoirs of a French Lady of Quality." 2 vols. 8vo. 1800.

For a further account of the Doctor, and his literary labours, the reader is referred to the "Public Characters," of 1801—1802, page 217.

to be affected with a predisposition towards a pulmonary consumption, which, in the end, proved fatal to both, the one dying of that complaint in his fifteenth year, while the life of the second, notwithstanding a variety of excesses, was procrastinated to the period when he had attained the age of forty-four.

After strewing flowers on the tomb of James-George, together with some well written verses, Dr. Moore, at the earnest request of his mother the Duchess of Argyle, accompanied Douglas Hamilton, the next Duke of Hamilton, to the continent. The period which elapsed during this long, amusing, and instructive tour, was no less than five years; and the view of France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, opened new scenes, and afforded subjects for remark, that could not fail to furnish a variety of interesting ideas.

On this occasion John, the eldest son of Dr. Moore, accompanied his father, and thus, besides the advantages of paternal instruction, had a most excellent opportunity of obtaining a facility in the languages. It was then also, by seeing the best company among the various nations which he visited, that he acquired those manners and that polish so necessary in the intercourse of society.

In all ages the most distinguished warriors have also been the best bred men. Cæsar, notwithstanding the vices which disgraced his private life, and the crimes which led to his advancement, is allowed to have been one of the most accomplished noblemen of his age: even when he expired, and that too by
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the hand of Brutus, he contrived that his robe should be so adjusted, that he might fall decently, if not gracefully. We possess another singular instance of this in the great Duke of Marlborough, a person so eminently destitute of education, as to be incapable of penning a letter on the most ordinary occurrences of life. Yet such was the fascination of his manners, that no petitioner ever departed dissatisfied from his presence, while he himself found means to reconcile the differences and unite the discordant interests of several nations, by means of a league hurtful in the extreme to the common enemy, and not a little advantageous to his own country.

Having been destined for the army, Mr. John Moore entered the service early in life; and as he possessed the patronage of two of the first families* in Scotland, his rise was pretty rapid. After passing through all the intermediate degrees, he became lieutenant-colonel of the fifty-second regiment of foot, in 1801 obtained the colonelcy of the same, and rose to the rank of major-general, June 18, 1798. At this period also, we find him representing a district of Scottish boroughs in the British parliament.†

The late war with France afforded the most excellent opportunity for young men of talents to distinguish themselves, and these were not omitted by the subject of this memoir. We accordingly find him employed in the Mediterranean, where he soon became known by his zeal and intrepidity.

* Those of Argyle and Hamilton.

† Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Peebles.

The sudden evacuation of Toulon rendered a place of arms in that quarter not only requisite for our troops, but also for our navy ; in addition to this, some spot was wanting for the accommodation of the immense number of emigrants who, in consequence of their espousing the cause of England, had been under the necessity of flying from their native homes. An opportunity having presented itself about that time of annexing Corsica to the crown of England, Lord Hood, an able and indefatigable commander, determined to make the attempt.

Pascal Paoli, who, after fighting the battles of his country, had taken refuge in England, was once more determined to contend for the sovereignty of his native isle ; but he had been taught by bitter experience how difficult it was for a handful of half-civilized men to combat the armies of a nation acquainted with all the resources of war. He therefore, after being elected *generalissimo* by a public *consulta*, entered into a secret correspondence with England, to which he made an offer of the sovereignty of his native island.

The British admiral having determined to do nothing rashly or inconsiderately, was resolved to select two intelligent officers, on purpose to enquire into the probability and means of success. Those pitched upon by him were Lieutenant-colonel Moore and Major Koehler, who having landed secretly, had an interview with the veteran chief, and made a true, and, at the same time, a flattering report of his power and authority. Impressed with this intelligence, Lord Hood determined to anticipate the French, who had embarked

embarked a body of troops at Nice for the subjugation of the island, and accordingly sailed from the Hieres* in the beginning of 1795.

Having anchored in a bay to the westward of Mortella tower, a body of troops, consisting of the second battalion of the royals, the 11th, 25th, 30th, 50th, 51st, and 69th regiments, amounting in all to about fourteen hundred men, was landed under Lieutenant-general Dundas, and it was determined that this important post should be immediately seized, without which the anchorage could not be deemed secure. As the celebrated defence made by it has not only rendered this little fort memorable, but induced an opinion that similar ones ought to be erected along our own coast,† it may not be amiss to attempt a description of it in this place.

The tower of Mortella resembles a wooden sand-box in point of form, being circular, and encreasing as it ascends, until it reaches the parapet which overshadows the base. The walls are of a prodigious thickness, and two eighteen-pounders mounted on the summit were protected by means of junk cables, used in the tunny fishery, intermixed with sand. A bomb-proof casemate, capacious enough to shelter a hundred men, defended a well which at once supplied water for drinking, and also for extinguishing any fire occasioned by an attack on the part of an enemy. The rotundity of the fort rendered it a mark extremely

* January 24.

† See a late speech by the right honourable William Windham in the house of commons during the last session of parliament.

difficult to be hit by the most skilful engineer ; and even in that case, as the balls generally struck in an oblique direction, the damage was inconsiderable, while the garrison, consisting of only thirty-three men, were exposed to little or no danger.

This was fully proved by the event ; for notwithstanding the Fortitude and Juno were so placed as to anchor with the most effect, and a combined attack took place by sea and land, the reduction was far from being easy. These ships, unaccustomed to contend with walls, behind which were lodged an invisible enemy, found it convenient to withdraw, after a severe and well-directed fire of two hours and a half, during which one of them was in danger of being burnt by red-hot shot, supplied from a furnace constructed behind the parapet.

It now became necessary to attack the place in form, which accordingly experienced all the honors of a regular siege. The land forces having seized on an eminence that commanded it, a battery* was established within two hundred and fifty yards ; but the feeble garrison within, which had entered through a narrow aperture in the wall, and by drawing up the ladder rendered an assault impracticable, held out during two whole days, and at length surrendered, rather from the novelty of their situation than any immediate necessity.

While the fate of this paltry but formidable fortress engaged the attention both of the English and the

* One eighteen-pounder, two nine-pounders, and a large cannonade.

enemy,

enemy, Lieutenant-colonel Moore had been detached with two regiments, a small howitzer, and a six-pounder, for the purpose of seizing on Fornelli by a sudden and unexpected movement. Having dragged these for the space of several miles, through a mountainous country, on reconnoitering the place, which on the preceding year had resisted the attack of one of our flying squadrons, it was found that it could not be taken by a *coup de main*. The present expedition, however, proved the means of its capture; for this officer reported, that provided heavy artillery was brought up, an attack on the enemy's posts seemed likely to be attended with success.

The officers and seamen of the navy cheerfully undertook to accomplish the most laborious part of this expedition, and accordingly, after four days incessant fatigue, a sufficient quantity of ordnance* was hauled, notwithstanding the variety of obstructions that occurred, to an eminence elevated no less than seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. From this commanding height, a single eighteen-pounder so annoyed two French frigates in the adjacent bay of St. Fiorenco, that they were forced to retire, while one battery, consisting of three pieces of artillery, enfiladed the redoubt of the Convention, and a second took it in reverse.

In the mean time the Corsicans, to the number of twelve hundred, advanced to the support of their allies, while, to prevent the waste of time, an immediate assault

* Four eighteen-pounders, one large howitzer, and a ten-inch mortar.

was determined upon, as the French commander refused to capitulate. Accordingly, on the evening of February 17, Lieutenant-colonel Moore headed a column, with which he advanced against the nearest part of this formidable redoubt, while Lieutenant-colonel Wauchope and Captain Stewart, extended in the centre and on the left, and having thus divided the attention of the enemy, drove them down a steep hill in the rear.*

In consequence of these operations the English now became masters of the town as well as the Gulph of St. Fiorenzo, and Lord Hood solicited Major-general Dundas to pursue the good fortune that had hitherto accompanied his Britannic Majesty's arms, in order to complete their career of success by the conquest of Bastia. The commander in chief of the land forces, however, declined to engage in an undertaking, for the accomplishment of which, the troops under his command appeared inadequate.

On this the British admiral determined to undertake the siege with the marines alone. Accordingly Lieutenant-colonel Villettes having landed with a body of men, who had hitherto served on board, and Captain, now Admiral Lord Nelson, joined him with a detachment of seamen, batteries were opened and the place summoned. But the chief reliance was on the closeness of the blockade, and to effect this, the ships were moored across the entrance of the harbour,

* On this occasion Lieutenant-colonel Moore cut down a French grenadier, who fought by the side of his commander, with his own hand.

with gun-boats and armed launches occupying the intervals, while row-boats were constantly employed during the night to preclude the arrival of any supplies. One thousand three hundred English, and almost eight hundred Corsicans, were opposed on this occasion to a garrison of near three thousand men, yet, after a siege of three and thirty days, General Gentili was under the necessity of surrendering.

As Calvi was now the sole post in the island appertaining to the French, the immediate possession of it became of great importance to the English. Accordingly, while Lord Howe was cruising to intercept a division of the Toulon squadron destined for its relief, the hero of Aboukir, who had as usual distinguished himself by his zeal and intrepidity, proceeded with the troops, and effected a landing at Agra.

In the course of the same day,* the troops having received considerable reinforcement under Lieutenant-general Stewart, they encamped in a strong position, called *Serra del Cappucine*, three miles distant from the object of their attack.

While the English admiral, not content with blocking up the port, and preventing the possibility of the arrival of supplies, was landing seven of the lower guns belonging to his own ship the *Victory*, the approaches and operations by land were found extremely difficult. To remedy this inconvenience, the seamen and soldiers were employed in constructing roads, bringing up artillery, ordnance stores, and

* June 9, 1795.

provisions. It was also determined to dispense upon this occasion with the regular but slow methods of approach hitherto practised in similar cases.

But before the body of the place could be attacked, it became necessary to carry two detached forts. Two mortars and four gun batteries were therefore immediately erected for the purpose of cannonading Mollinochescho, situate on an eminence resembling a promontory, while it became necessary for the capture of Mozello, built in form of a star, to construct works within seven hundred yards of its walls; and to effect the latter object, it was indispensably requisite to put the whole army in motion, so as to take up the precise spot of ground pitched upon, by a sudden and general movement.

These operations having been happily effected, the French found themselves under the necessity of evacuating the Mollinochescho, and a breach appearing by this time practicable, in the strong stone fort alluded to before, it was determined to take it by assault. The same officer who had so gallantly carried the convention redoubt at Formelli being pitched upon to achieve this important enterprise, Lieutenant-colonel Moore accordingly undertook the management of the whole. Day-break was judged the most proper for making the attempt, while, to arrive there at the appointed moment, it became necessary to post the troops among the myrtle bushes, with which the neighbouring rocks were covered, and at the same time as near the breach as possible, so as not to alarm the enemy, who, from a point of honour, refused to yield

yield until drawn out by force, and were prepared with grenades, as well as musquetry and cannon, to defend a position considered by them as still tenable.

In the mean time false attacks were made in other quarters; and General Stuart, who was extremely anxious for the event, having arrived before day-light, after a short consultation, gave the signal for attack. On this Lieutenant-colonel Moore, supported by Major Brereton, advanced with unloaded arms and a rapid march, so as, if possible, to surprise the enemy. While in the mid career they were observed from the ramparts, and a volley of grape-shot was fired, but in consequence of the indistinct view, arising from the want of light, the shot did but little execution. On this, redoubling their pace, the storming party now scrambled up amidst the rubbish, regardless of the fire of small arms, the roaring of cannon, and the bursting of shells. While Lieutenant-colonel Wemys, with the royal Irish regiment of artillery, and two pieces of cannon, the latter under the direction of Lieutenant Lemoine of the royal artillery, carried the battery on the left, the assailants, leaving their wounded and dying friends behind, pursued their progress towards the breach.

A variety of impediments occurred, both from the nature of the ground, and the desperate resistance made by the enemy. A captain of the royals was severely wounded by the side of the commanding officer, while he himself received a severe contusion in the head, by the bursting of the same shell. Not-

withstanding the effusion of blood, he entered the place along with the grenadiers, and General Stuart, who had witnessed the whole from a neighbouring eminence, following fast behind, threw himself in the arms of Lieutenant-colonel Moore, thus affording the most ardent testimony of his approbation, in presence of the victors, who shouted with joy.

The troops having now secured themselves in the works thus bravely won, the cannon in the Star fort were immediately turned against Calvi, on which General Casa Bianca, who commanded there, proposed a truce of twenty-five days; but this being deemed inadmissible, additional batteries were erected for heavy guns, while the mortars and howitzers were so disposed as to annoy the town, and nearly silence the enemy's fire. At length, after the lapse of nine days, and a cannonade and bombardment of eighteen hours, the garrison capitulated; thus concluding a siege which occupied exactly fifty-one days.

The French being now completely subdued, a general *consulta* was convoked at Corte, the most central town in the whole island, at which the venerable Paoli acted as president. The representatives chosen from the various *pieves* or districts then voted, with one unanimous voice, that Corsica should be united for ever to the British crown. Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto, who had been sent as commissioner to Toulon, and who acted as viceroy, accepted this offer in the name of his Majesty, and a constitution, perhaps but little suitable to the genius of these

these rude islanders, yet assuredly friendly in no common degree to their national and civil liberties, was immediately tendered.

But it was the opinion of General Stuart that another mode of conduct ought to have been adopted ; and, if we are to judge from events, he appears to have estimated the character and situation of those new subjects with the eye of a statesman as well as that of a soldier. After viewing the whole of the island, and examining the means of defence, he represented to the English cabinet, that the best mode of proceeding would be to occupy the forts and harbours, and leave the civil government in the hands of the natives : in short, that they should be allowed to retain that independence, in which they had always prided themselves ; while we, on the other hand, would thus avoid a supremacy equally burdensome and expensive.

But a different mode was adopted. Incomes were assigned, and pensions granted to the chiefs, while it was naturally expected that something should be contributed by this newly emancipated people in return. But they were unacquainted with fiscal regulations ; they spurned at the idea of taxation ; and content with their flocks, their streams, and their chesnuts, they almost set the arts of the exchequer at defiance.

In the mean time the commander in chief left the island, to the great regret of the inhabitants, whose friendship he had obtained. Before his departure, he recommended Lieutenant-colonel Moore, now invested with the rank of adjutant-general, as a proper person to succeed him. This officer also enjoyed the

confidence of the natives, and the esteem of the troops; but he was recalled, as has been said, at the instigation of a person invested with high authority. General Paoli also appears to have given umbrage, as it was found necessary for him to retire, first to Leghorn, and afterwards to England, happy at escaping from the scenes that ensued, and at being exempt from the sorrow and danger of beholding the place of his nativity once more in possession of the French.

Soon after his return to Great Britain, the Duke of York, fully conscious of the merits and the capacity of the subject of these memoirs, selected him as a proper person to serve in an important expedition projected against the French West India colonies. The mortality that had prevailed among our troops in that quarter, added to the intrigues and the exploits of Victor Hughes, a man equally celebrated for his bravery and inhumanity, had in some measure rendered the exploits of a Jervis and a Grey abortive. It must be allowed, at least, that the fatal progress of disease, added to the energetic conduct of that singular man, alluded to above, prevented the judicious measures adopted by these active and intrepid chiefs from being attended with all the brilliant effects which had been expected from their first successes. Of fifty-four thousand men detached to the islands, in the course of three years, not only the greater part, but nearly all of them, were doomed to perish by the climate and the sword.

It was determined, therefore, in the autumn of 1795, to send out a new army under Lieutenant-general

general Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the fleet and transports accordingly arrived, early in the succeeding year, at Carlisle-bay, in the island of Barbadoes. After the capture of the Dutch colonies of Demerary, Issequibo, and Berbice, which was effected with the utmost ease, part of the troops selected for the reduction of St. Lucia, among which Mr. Moore served with the rank of brigadier-general, proceeded to Longueville's-bay, and effected a landing without any considerable opposition. Having advanced next morning to Choc-bay, the centre division of the army disembarked near the village of the same name, on which an advanced body of the enemy retired to Morne Chabot, one of the strongest posts in the island.

Before any further progress could be made, it was deemed necessary to occupy this high and commanding eminence. Accordingly two officers were selected to lead the troops, and were employed in two separate attacks. General Moore, with seven companies of the fifty-third regiment, one hundred of Malcolm's, and fifty of Lewinstein's rangers, was ordered to advance by a circuitous path, while General Hope, with three hundred and fifty of the fifty-seventh, was to march by a nearer and more direct route. But in consequence of some error on the part of the guides, arising from the circumstance of its being a night attack, the former fell in with an advanced picquet considerably more than had been expected, so that his intentions were completely discovered, and the meditated assault anticipated. Not-

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withstanding

withstanding this, the brigadier-general immediately determined to commence operations without waiting for the approach of the other column, and notwithstanding this disadvantage he found means to carry the post, by means of a prompt and decisive movement.

In the course of the succeeding day he advanced to and seized on Morne Duchassaix, in the rear of Morne Fortune, in the possession of which the principal strength of the enemy consisted. In consequence of some mischances, in which neither the commander in chief nor the subject of these memoirs as in the least degree implicated, the French batteries were not carried for some days after. But at length two parallels, provided with heavy artillery, having been completed, and the enemy repulsed by General Moore, during a desperate sally for the protection of the Vigie, a lodgment was effected within a few hundred yards of the fort; and this island surrendered to the British arms May 25, 1796.

Brigadier-general Moore, after a successful campaign, returned to Europe at the same time with General Abercromby, and no sooner was the latter employed in a new expedition, than he selected this officer, who had now acquired the rank of major-general, to accompany him. The British cabinet being fully sensible of the importance of Holland, bereaved of its ancient independence, in consequence of engaging in this war, determined to make a bold attempt, on purpose to rescue an ancient ally from the dominion of France.

The

The emperor Paul was accordingly subsidized, and an Anglo-Russian army invaded the Batavian dominions August 27, 1799. No sooner had a landing been effected than Sir Ralph Abercromby gave orders for two brigades, under the Major-generals Moore and Burrard, to attack the Helder; but this measure was rendered unnecessary by the conduct of the Dutch under General Daendels, who thought fit to evacuate that important post.

Nor did the prospect of success end here, for the enemy was foiled in an attack on the British cantonments, in the course of which Major-general Moore, who commanded on the right, while displaying his wonted spirit, and experiencing his usual good fortune, received a slight wound. Such hopes of a final and complete success were now held out, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York embarked with the second division of the army, and on his arrival at head-quarters immediately assumed the command of the whole, seven thousand Russians, under General d'Hermann, having been landed at the same time.

The allied army, after the necessary preparations, now moved forward in four columns; but the country being intersected with hedges, ditches, and canals, their progress was but slow. Bergen, however, was taken possession of by the Russians; yet being driven back soon after upon that place, in consequence of encountering a large body of the enemy advantageously posted in a country with which they were but

* Schagen-Brug.

little acquainted, two of their generals were taken prisoners, and all the advantages of this day, in which the English were every where successful, entirely lost. Such a check, after carrying the villages of Walmen, Ouds, Carpsel, and Hoorne, and capturing upwards of three thousand men, together with sixteen pieces of artillery, proved the forerunner of great disasters. At the battle of Alkmaar, indeed, the Gallo-Batavian army was found to give way, after a spirited contest of twelve hours, and even at that of Baccum the Anglo-Russians remained masters of the field; but it was by this time perceived that the main object of the expedition could not be attained. The campaign accordingly proved abortive, and eight thousand prisoners of war detained in England were offered and accepted for the permission of reembarking the troops, secure from molestation and attack.

The next public service in which we find General Moore engaged, was the expedition against Egypt. Bonaparte, after a variety of victories against the Turks and Mamelukes, and one solitary but splendid defeat by the English, Ottomans, and Syrians, before Acre, had retired to France, with a view, no doubt, of acquiring the aim, although not the end, of all his toils, by an usurpation of the sovereign power, over a nation free indeed, but split into a variety of factions. While he was preparing fresh triumphs in Italy, which at length led to the battle of Marengo, and the peace of Luneville, Kleber, whom he had invested with the temporary command, obtained a decisive superiority over the Turks in the battle of Heliopolis.

On

On his death, by the hands of an unknown assassin, the English cabinet, which had omitted a fortunate opportunity of obtaining the evacuation of Egypt, by the fulfilment of the treaty of El Arisch, determined to attempt the reconquest of that country by force.

We shall now take a survey of the operations of the English army. After the failure of an attempt on one of the Spanish * ports, it became necessary either for the troops embarked on that expedition to return to England, or endeavour by some brilliant achievement to obliterate the memory of this event. Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had already distinguished himself both in Holland and the West Indies, in consequence of the surrender of Malta, naturally turned his attention towards Egypt. The British cabinet being at the same time impressed with the necessity of wresting that country from France, sent out orders for its invasion, and the Turks were incited by the most powerful motives to co-operate effectually in an undertaking calculated to restore one of the brightest gems in the turban of their Sultan.

Lord Keith having rendezvoused with the fleet and transports in the bay of Marmorice, the troops were landed and refreshed, and great hopes were entertained that the Mussulmen, laying aside the indolence which has marked their character for the last century, would arouse themselves into action, and prove themselves worthy of being the descendants of the gallant Tartar tribe that had conquered Constan-

* Cadiz.

tinople, and rendered the crescent triumphant, not only in the Hellespont, but along the shores of the Mediterranean. Nor did this seem altogether improbable, for the two great officers of state * had been ordered to assemble a powerful fleet and army, while the English cavalry was to be remounted by fine Turkish horses of the Arabian breed.

But expectations like these were not doomed to be fully realized. On the contrary, the delay produced by empty promises was not likely to be compensated by any correspondent advantage. To investigate the cause, it became necessary to detach an officer of rank, and Major-general Moore was accordingly chosen for that purpose. On his arrival in the vizir's camp at Jappa, he found all the doubts that had been hitherto entertained but too amply verified. He there beheld an army, if it may be so denominat-
ed, chiefly composed of Asiatics, raised according to the exploded principles of the feudal system, equally destitute of discipline and subordination. Afraid to muster his troops lest a mutiny should ensue, equally exposed to the ravages of the plague, the musquetry of his own followers, and the intrigues of the seraglio during his absence, his highness could afford nothing but expectations, while little reliance was to be placed on the naval succours to be afforded by the Captain Pacha.

At length, on the 20th of February 1801, the British fleet sailed with an army on board of between

* The Grand Vizier and Captain Pacha.

fifteen and sixteen thousand, but whose effective force is said not to have exceeded twelve thousand men. It also laboured under many disadvantages, as may be learned from the account of an * officer embarked on this expedition. According to him the troops wanted many comforts which that part of Asia Minor could not produce; although several vessels taken on their way from France to Alexandria had afforded a very seasonable supply, being laden with all the epicurean luxuries she could send out. The greatest misfortune was the total want of information respecting Egypt. Not a map to be depended upon could be procured, and the best draught from which information could be formed, and which was distributed to the generals, proved ridiculously incorrect. Sir Sidney Smith was the only officer who knew at all the locality of the coast, and he certainly, as far as he had seen, afforded perfect information. But he had never been in the interior of the country.

“ Captain Boyle, at Minorca, had given an idea of the disposition of the French, which, considering the caution it was necessary for him to use, and the vigilance which guarded him, did his zeal and address great honour.†

“ Mr. Baldwin the British Consul at Alexandria, who had been sent for from Naples by Sir Ralph

* History of the British Expedition to Egypt, &c. by Sir Robert Wilson, p. 7.

† Captain Boyle was wrecked in the *Cormorant*, off Damietta, when on his way to Alexandria in a cartel, and made prisoner, contrary to the usages of war.

Abercromby, on account of his respectable character and influence in Egypt, could not be supposed to give much military information. It is, however, a positive fact, extraordinary as it may appear, that so little was Sir Ralph Abercromby acquainted with the strength of the enemy he was preparing to attack, that he rated their force, at the greatest calculation, at only ten thousand French, and five thousand auxiliaries, then exceeding the number stated in the official information sent from home, and on which the expedition was originally formed."

But the good fortune and bravery of the English prevailed on this memorable occasion, notwithstanding the multitude of obstacles opposed to their success.

Asquadron of men of war and transports, amounting to two hundred sail, having arrived in Aboukir bay March 7th, anchored near the spot rendered so celebrated by the glorious victory of the Nile. The first division of the army, * amounting to near six thousand

* THE FOLLOWING LIST will exhibit the DISTRIBUTION of the FORCES.

TROOPS.	COMMANDED BY
British Guards	Major-general (now Lord) LUBLOW.
1st. or Royals	} Major-general COOTE.
2d batt. of the 54th	
92d	
8th	} Major-general CRADDOCK.
13th	
90th	
2d, or Queen's	} Major-general Lord CRAVEN.
50th	
79th	

men, having embarked in the boats, a rocket was fired at three o'clock in the morning as a signal to proceed to the place of rendezvous, and at nine they advanced towards the beach, steering directly towards that part of the shore where the enemy appeared most formidable. The French occupied an admirable military position, consisting of a steep sand hill receding towards the centre, in form of an amphitheatre, which, together with the castle of Aboukir, poured down a most terrible and continued discharge of shot, shell and grape, so as to furrow up the waves on all sides of the approaching flotilla.

Notwithstanding this, Major-general Moore having leaped on shore with the reserve, the twenty-third regiment, and the four flank companies of the fortieth,

18th	-	-	}	Brigadier-general DOYLE.
30th	-	-		
44th	-	-		
89th	-	-		
Minorca	-	-	}	Major-general STUART.
De Rolle's	-	-		
Dillon's	-	-		

RESERVE.

40th flank companies	}	Major-general MOORE.
23d		
28th		
42d		
58th		
Corsican Rangers		
Detachment of 10th dragoons	}	Brigadier-general FINCH.
Ditto Hompesch's regiment		
12th Dragoons	}	Brigadier-general LAWSON.
26th		
Artillery and Pioneers		

belonging

belonging to his brigade, rushed up the eminence, and charged with fixed bayonets. The effect produced by this gallant movement was such as might have been expected, for another body of troops was also enabled to get on shore, and the enemy, instead of fighting with their usual obstinacy, retreated to Alexandria, while the invaders encamped with their right to the sea, and their left to the Lake Maadie.*

* It will be seen from the following extracts from the general orders and dispatches, that the conduct of General Moore upon this occasion did not escape the notice of the commander in chief:

Camp near Aboukir, March 9, 1801.

“The gallant behaviour of the troops in the action of yesterday claims from the commander in chief the warmest praise that he can bestow ; and it is with particular satisfaction that he has observed their conduct, marked equally by ardent bravery, coolness, regularity, and order.

“Major-generals Coote, Ludlow, and Moore, and Brigadier-general Oakes, who led on the troops that effected the landing, and were engaged, will be pleased to accept Sir Ralph Abercromby’s thanks for the able manner in which they conducted the whole operation.”

The Commander in Chief, &c.

Extract from a dispatch, addressed to the right honourable Henry Dundas, from General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. commander in chief of his Majesty’s troops serving in the Mediterranean.

“SIR, *Camp before Alexandria, March 10, 1801.*

“Although it was not originally my intention to have commenced the operations of the British army in Egypt on the side of Alexandria, yet circumstances arose that induced me to change my opinion. We were much longer delayed on the coast of Asia Minor than we had at first any reason to apprehend ; and we were ultimately obliged to sail from Marmorice in a very imperfect state of preparation. I am fully sensible of the exertions of his Majesty’s ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, as well as of the quartermaster-

During the action of the 13th of March, the reserve under Major-general Moore was kept in column for a considerable time, with a view to assail one of the flanks of the enemy, and thus finish the campaign by a signal victory ; but after some hesitation, it was deemed prudent to encamp with the right to the sea, and the left to the canal of Alexandria.

At the battle of Aboukir, which occurred four days

master-general, and the other officers who were sent to provide for the necessities of the army, &c.

“ We left Marmorice on the 22d of February, and came in sight of Alexandria on the 1st of March.

“ On the 2d the fleet anchored in Aboukir bay. Until the 7th the sea ran high, and no disembarkation could be effected ; on that day every arrangement was completed, and on the 8th the troops forming the first division, consisting of the reserve, under the command of Major-general Moore ; the brigade of guards, under the honourable Major-general Ludlow ; and part of the first brigade, under the command of Major-general Coote, got into the boats early in the morning : they had in general from five to six miles to row, and did not arrive at the point of landing till ten o'clock.

“ The front of disembarkation was narrow ; and a hill which commanded the whole seemed almost inaccessible. The enemy were fully aware of our intention, were in force, and had every advantage on their side. The troops, however, notwithstanding their being exposed to a very severe cannonade, and under the fire of grape-shot, made good their landing, ascended the hill with an intrepidity scarcely to be paralleled, and forced the enemy to retire, leaving behind them seven pieces of artillery, and a number of horses. The troops that ascended the hill were the 23d regiment, and the four flank companies of the 48th, under the command of Colonel Spencer, whose coolness and good conduct Major-general Moore has mentioned to me in the highest terms of approbation.

“ It is impossible to pass over the good order in which the 28th and 42d regiments landed, under the command of Brigadier-general

after, the French intended to have decided the fate of Egypt, and accordingly issued orders for "driving the English into the lake of Maadie." In this action, which proved equally fatal to the cause of the French, and the much-lamented commander in chief of the English, Major-general Moore was wounded while leading on the reserve with his usual gallantry.*

Baker, who was attached to the reserve under Major-general Moore; and the troops in general lost not a moment in remedying any little disorder which became unavoidable in landing under such circumstances.

"The reserve, under the command of Major-general Moore, which was on the right, on the change of the position of the army, moved on in column, and covered the right flank. The army continued to advance, pushing the enemy with the utmost vigour, and ultimately forcing them to put themselves under the protection of the fortified heights, which form the principal defence of Alexandria. It was intended to have attacked them in their last position, for which purpose the reserve, under Major-general Moore, which had remained in column during the whole day, was brought forward, and the second line, under the command of Major-general Hutchinson, marched to the left, across a part of the lake Mareotis, with a view to take the enemy on both flanks; but on reconnoitering their position, prudence required that the troops which had behaved so bravely should not be exposed to a certain loss, &c."

* GENERAL ORDERS.

"Head-quarters, 24th March, 1801.

"Major-general Hutchinson has received instructions from the commander in chief to thank the whole of the troops for their conspicuous and brilliant conduct in the action of the 21st instant; a conduct which has dismayed an insolent enemy, has raised the glory of their country, and established their reputation for ever.

"To Major-general Moore, Brigadier-general Oakes, the reserve, no acknowledgments are sufficient. Major-general Moore has considerably

Notwithstanding this unfortunate accident, we find him employed at the siege of Cairo, and nominated, after its surrender, to escort the French troops to the place of embarkation.

ably added to the essential service he has already rendered to the army; and the commander in chief hopes that both he and Brigadier-general Oakes will soon be enabled to resume their situations, which they have sustained so honourably to themselves, and so usefully to the public.

“The 28th and 42nd regiments made the noblest stand against a superior force, &c.”

Extract of a dispatch from Lieutenant-general Hutchinson, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Head-quarters, camp four miles from Alexandria, April 5, 1801.

“SIR,

“I have the honour to inform you, that after the affair of the 13th of March, the enemy took a position about four miles from Alexandria, having a sandy plain on their front, the sea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at present dry,) and the lake of Aboukir on their left. In this position we remained without any material occurrence taking place until the 21st of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to eleven thousand, or twelve thousand men. Of fourteen demi-brigades of infantry which the French have in this country, twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment, &c.

“It is impossible for me to do justice to the zeal of the officers, and to the gallantry of the soldiers of the army. *The reserve, against whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themselves with unexampled spirit. They resisted the impetuosity of the French infantry, and repulsed several charges of cavalry.*

“Major-general Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerously. I regret, however, the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose council and co-operation would be so highly necessary to me at this moment. Brigadier-general Oakes was wounded nearly at the same time, &c.”

Nothing now remained but the capture of Alexandria to complete the entire conquest of Egypt. This was at length attempted by General Hutchinson; and while Major-general Coote invested the strong castle of Marabout, two other attacks were made by the Generals Moore and Craddock.

Menou being briskly pressed on all sides, and despairing of any assistance on the part of Admiral Gantheaume, consented to a negotiation, and Alexandria having surrendered August 30, 1801, possession was taken of the intrenched camp, and the heights above Pompey's Pillar, together with Fort Triangular; soon after which the French were sent home, and the English remained the undoubted masters of Egypt.*

* *Extract of a dispatch from Lieutenant-general Sir J. H. Hutchinson, to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart.*

Head-quarters, camp before Alexandria, August 19, 1801.

"MY LORD,

"The last division of the French troops who surrendered at Cairo, sailed from the bay of Aboukir a few days ago. There have been embarked in all near 13,500 persons, &c.

"Major-general Craddock having been confined at Cairo by illness, I intrusted the command of the troops to Major-general Moore, who, during a long march of a very novel and critical nature, displayed much judgment, and conducted himself in a most able and judicious manner. Notwithstanding the mixture of Turks, British, and French, the utmost regularity was preserved, and no one disagreeable circumstance ever took place."

Extract of a dispatch from Lieutenant-general Sir J. H. Hutchinson, K. B. to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, dated

Head quarters, camp before Alexandria, September 5, 1801.

"MY LORD,

"I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that the forts
and

When the Duke of York, as commander in chief, thanked the troops in his Majesty's name for their gallant exertions in this quarter of the globe, he seized that opportunity "of recapitulating the leading features of a series of operations so honourable to the British arms."

"The boldness of the approach to the coast of Aboukir (says his Royal Highness), in defiance of a powerful and well-directed artillery; the orderly formation upon the beach, under the heaviest fire of grape and musquetry; the reception and repulse of the enemy's cavalry and infantry; the subsequent charge of our troops, which decided the victory, and established a footing on the shores of Egypt, are circumstances of glory never surpassed in the military annals of the world.

"The advance of the army on the 13th of March towards Alexandria presents a spectacle of a movement of infantry through an open country, who, being attacked upon their march, formed and repulsed the enemy; then advanced in a line for three miles, engaged along their whole front, until they drove the enemy to seek

and town of Alexandria have surrendered to his Majesty's troops, who on the 2d instant took possession of the intrenched camp, &c.

"The operations against the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of August. Major-general Coote embarked with a strong corps on the inundation in the night between the 16th and 17th of August. He effected his landing to the westward of Alexandria with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the western harbour of Alexandria.

"On the east side of the town two attacks were made to get possession of some heights in front of the intrenched position of the enemy. *I entrusted the conduct of the attack against the right to Major-general Moore. Those two officers perfectly executed their intentions, and performed the service committed to their care with much precision and ability.*"

their safety under the protection of his intrenched position ; such has been the order and regularity of the advance.

“ Upon the 21st of March the united force of the French in Egypt attacked the position of the British army. An attack begun an hour before daylight could derive no advantage over the vigilance of an army ever ready to receive it ; the enemy’s most vigorous and repeated efforts were directed against the right and centre. Our infantry fought in the plain, greatly inferior in the number of their artillery, and unaided by cavalry. They relied upon their discipline and courage. The desperate attacks of a veteran cavalry, joined to those of a numerous infantry, which had vainly stiled itself *invincible*, were every where repulsed : and a conflict the most severe, terminated in one of the most signal victories which ever adorned the annals of the British nation.”

Before we take our leave of this interesting subject, it is our wish to scatter a few flowers over the grave of a gallant general. Bred from his youth to arms, Sir Ralph Abercromby was formed to command. Notwithstanding a defect in point of sight, which greatly impeded the advantages to be derived from the military *coup d’œil*, yet his dispositions were masterly, and his success certain. He had served in America, in the West Indies, Egypt, and in Ireland, and had every where culled laurels ; he acted not, however, like a soldier of fortune, whose chief objects are pay and advancement, for he at once possessed a discriminating and an independent mind, and never attempted to obtain popularity with the army, at the expence of justice. The manner in which he condemned and repressed the licentiousness of the troops in a neighbouring kingdom, which now forms a portion of the British empire, was at once noble and magnanimous, and he sealed a life of glory by a death worthy of a hero.

“ We

“We have sustained an irreparable loss(says his successor) in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented commander in chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action (of the 21st), and died March 28. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood.

“ Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person ; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.”

Since his return to England, Major-general Moore has been constantly employed on the staff of the army. He at present commands at Shorn Cliffe, in Kent, in view of the enemy's coast, and actually within sight of one of their camps. At this post, which may be considered as the advanced guard of England, the officer who first attacked and checked the French in Egypt, will be ready to assail and defeat them should they attempt a landing on the British shores.

We hope every thing from the inflexible courage and promising talents of this young officer; and cannot conclude this article better, than by a quotation

from a very popular work, relative to his behaviour during the memorable action of the 21st of March :

“ Where the conduct of all is so distinguished, it is difficult to particularise merit ; but it would manifest ignorance or prejudice not to speak of General Moore with those sentiments of admiration which the whole army felt and expressed. His exertions, personal courage, and ability, contributed much to the success of the day, and to enhance that character which his former brilliant services entitled him to.

“ Wounded early in the action through the leg, he refused to quit the field, and continued in an activity almost beyond belief, when the nature of such a wound is considered.”

“ In Holland he was also wounded three times before he left the field. Every where he has gained the admiration of the army, exalted the honour of his country, and given pledges of his being one day ranked among the most illustrious officers of the age.”



LORD LAUDERDALE.

THE family of Maitland, de Matulant, or Maitlant, boasts of high antiquity in the Scottish annals, and the office of hereditary standard-bearer, which the earls still enjoy, fully attests its honourable descent, as well as its high reputation in former periods. The barony of 'Thirlestane, in the county of Berwick, is the place where the ancient barons of this race resided, and no less than three creations of nobility have taken place among their lineal descendants, one at the latter end of the sixteenth, and two more in the beginning of the seventeenth century.*

* The famous Duke of Lauderdale, alike celebrated for his favour with Charles II. and the arbitrary principles according to which he governed Scotland, was also of this family, being the eldest son of the first earl. At his death, in 1682, without children, his English titles of Baron Petersham and Earl of Guildford, as well as his Scotch dukedom, became extinct.

Both the grandfather and father of the present earl had numerous families, and as their patrimony was not large, many of the younger children entered into the army, in consequence of which, several of his lordship's brothers and uncles have attained the rank of general officers. He himself, perhaps, would have experienced a similar destination, had not Valdave-Charles Lauder, Viscount Maitland, died while an infant, in consequence of which, having become heir-apparent to the earldom, other views naturally opened themselves to his parents.

Being henceforth known by the appellation of Lord Maitland,* he obtained that knowledge, both classical and scientific, which has always been deemed essentially necessary to the sons of noble families in Scotland. After this he visited England and the continent, and on his return to Great Britain married Miss Todd, the only daughter of a very opulent gentleman,† who possessed a lucrative office under the crown. At the end of seven years, the demise of his father having occurred, he of course assumed the title, and enjoyed the estates of the Earls of Lauderdale.

But there was one thing still wanting for the gratification of a laudable ambition: This was the same situation in the parliament of the united kingdoms which his lordship's ancestors had enjoyed for centu-

* Lord Maitland sat for a short time in the house of commons previously to his father's death, as member for Newport. He spoke several times, [and particularly in favour of Mr. Fox's bill for the government of India—a bold, decisive, and original measure; to judge of which with propriety, we ought to take into our consideration the numerous Asiatic wars which it was meant to prevent, and the black catalogue of crimes it was intended to preclude.

† The late Anthony Todd, Esq. secretary to the post-office.

ries in the *magnum concilium*, or representative assembly of their native country. He burned with youthful ardour to distinguish himself as an orator, a legislator, and a statesman, and at the general election which ensued, the Scottish peerage deemed him a fit person to represent them.*

The conduct of the Earl of Lauderdale on this occasion exhibited a degree of talents and integrity, that reflected no small honour both upon his constituents and himself. As it did not appear evident to him that the late war was either "just or necessary," he of course opposed it, and let no opportunity slip to deprecate its impolicy. Impressed with the idea that the towering ambition of an aspiring individual might, in the end, be disastrous to the empire as well as dangerous to the liberties of the people, at the same time that he allowed his unrivalled eloquence, his lordship

* The Earl of Lauderdale upon this occasion stood high in the list, being included in the first thirteen peers, who possessed a clear majority, viz,

1.	Lord Viscount Stormont	.	.	42
2.	The Earl of Eglintown	.	.	39
3.	————— Elgin	.	.	38 or 37
4.	————— Balcarras	.	.	37
5.	————— Glasgow	.	.	37 or 36
6.	Lord Cathcart	.	.	36
7.	——— Elphinston	.	.	36
8.	The Earl of Kellie	.	.	35
9.	————— Moray	.	.	34
10.	————— Lauderdale	.	.	34
11.	————— Dumfries	.	.	34
12.	————— Breadalbane	.	.	34
13.	Lord Torpichen	.	.	34

frequently

frequently animadverted on the miseries likely to arise out of his administration. Unawed by violence, undaunted by clamour, he manfully opposed himself to the storm ; and although he himself was at length swept away in the torrent of prejudice from his elective seat in the councils of the nation, yet no able man ever called his talents, and no honest man his worth, in question.

Leaving the conduct of his lordship as a politician, until a future period, we shall now consider him as an author, in which character he appeared, for the first time, in 1794.

The manly and independent conduct of this nobleman while in parliament, of course rendered it evident that his name would not appear in the *ministerial lists* on the next election. This supposition was accordingly verified, and as the proceedings of those times, and the abuse industriously spread against his lordship, seemed to require an answer, he accordingly, during a short stay at Southend, in Essex, in 1794, addressed a series of letters “ to the Peers of Scotland.”

After apologising for what he is pleased to term intrusion, the earl pointedly alludes to the “ scenes of unparalleled disasters that have followed one another,” as well as “ the system of scandalous insinuation and disgraceful calumny carried on by men supposed to be under the influence of government.”*

* This accusation was produced by the many libels which appeared against his lordship, both in the pamphlets written and the newspapers published under the immediate influence of the administration.

"If, therefore, a sense of the first, which is now pretty generally felt, can vindicate in your minds the attempt I am about to make, I should flatter myself, (it is added) that none can abstain from sympathizing

nistration. He in particular refers to the following one, which appeared in a periodical work of that day :

"How silently the rogues of London have passed over the swindling and fraudulent tricks of the conventional rogues of Paris ! They have not applauded the measure of confiscating the property of strangers in the public funds in France, and they dare not condemn it. In the one case they would be looked at and spurned by every honest man in the kingdom ; and in the second, they would lose their salaries, and which by the by they are likely to do very soon ; for Danton has publicly declared that no confidence is to be placed in the English at Paris, who call themselves the victims of the British government, and that they ought all to be imprisoned. Lord Kenyon appears to be of the same opinion in some cases that have come before him ; and the traitors who would have sacrificed their country to France are now very properly punished by being renounced by both.

"O ye Priestleys ! ye Frosts ! ye Stones ! ye Paines ! ye Sir Robert Smiths ! and ye LAUDERDALES ! what say you to this opinion of Danton, and the loss of your property ? you have neither character nor consideration in France or England ; despised in the latter, and spurned in the former, where will ye seek refuge ?"

Upon his lordship's application to the attorney-general for redress against such unfounded calumnies, he was, with great civility, referred to the treasury, "as he had no authority over the officers employed to purchase the newspapers." This servant of the crown was pleased to state, at the same time, "his conviction that Lord Lauderdale would there get that which on a similar application had been granted to others." However, after "a long evasive correspondence" with the secretary of the treasury, an application was made to Mr. Pitt, and by his directions laid before the board in the shape of a memorial, "which was immediately negatived."

with

with the desire I feel, by fair and plain explanation, of doing away the effect which may have been unjustly produced by the last."

The art and ambition of ministers, we are told, have resorted to various modes of retaining their situations; but it was reserved for this (the former) administration to secure their "ill-gotten power," by coupling the existence of the government of the country with their own existence in office, and treating all opposition to them as rebellion, even if conducted by means formerly practised by themselves.* Not content with this, they have stooped by calumny and insinuation to misrepresent the motives of others, and despairing of their own merits, have built their security on the diffidence which they hoped to create in the minds of the public relative to the principles of their opponents.

Letter I. is dedicated by his lordship to the subject of the French revolution, which at first not only afforded a theme for the eloquence of Dr. Price, but also seemed to be considered in a favourable point of view by Mr. Pitt, who, in his memorable speech on the finances in February 1792, declared, "that unquestionably there never was a time when, from the situation of Europe, we might more reasonably expect fifteen years of peace, than we may at the present moment." "With what astonishment will he (says

* See the preamble to the Duke of Richmond's bill, and his Letter to Lieutenant-colonel Sharman; the resolutions at the Thatched-house tavern, where Mr. Pitt was present; and his speeches on reform.

his lordship) who at a future period reads the history of the day, see within a few pages all these prospects of peace and security vanish before his eye ! With what astonishment must every one retrace in his recollection, that though it is little more than two years since the declaration was made, this country has been engaged for near a year and a half in one of the most expensive and disastrous wars of which our history affords us any recollection—has been with industry employed, by remonstrances, intrigues, and subsidies, in endeavouring to engage every European power in the conflict—and in pursuing a system that none ever held out more strongly as destructive to our interests than those who have been the promoters and conductors of it !”

It is candidly admitted, however, that it was entered into with the approbation of the public ; but it is maintained at the same time that a “ temporary impression” was given by the government, and that no period ever occurred “ when more pains were taken, by alarms, by misrepresentation, and defamation, to affect the public mind, and reconcile it to the system which had been pursued.”

After this it will not be difficult to guess, that the folly of our interference in the late contest, as well as the advantages which would have arisen from a politic neutrality, such as that adopted by the northern states, are uniformly and forcibly inculcated. With a perfect knowledge of the effect of taxes, as applied to the government of states, the Earl of Lauderdale maintains that the fate of Charles I. as well as the over-throw

throw of the old establishment of France, originated in financial arrangements, and an apposite instance of extravagance in respect to the latter, is afforded in the person of a prince of the blood, who is said "to have lavished a million sterling in the course of a few years, in addition to his annual income."

The grievances of monarchical France, and the absolute necessity of a revolution, are demonstrated from the works of Mr. Arthur Young, who, in addition to the oppression that originated from the extent and inequality of public taxes, considered the exactions of the *seigneur* as enormous, and even described them as tortures in the shape of "*chevanchés, quintains sout, saul de poison, baiser de mariées, transporte d'œuf sur un charette, silence des grenouilles,*" &c. His lordship also remarks, that in the *cahiers* of the nobility, at the time of the States-general, "we find them steadily demanding that all their feudal rights should be confirmed; that the carrying of arms should be strictly prohibited to every body but noblemen; that the infamous arrangement of the militia should remain on its old footing; that breaking up parks and enclosing commons should be prohibited; that the nobility alone should be eligible to enter into the army, church, &c.; that *lettres de cachet* should continue; that the press should be restricted; and, in fine, that there should be no free corn trade.

"Those of the clergy insist that the liberty of the press should rather be restrained than extended; that the laws against it should be renewed and executed; that admission into religious orders should be, as formerly,

merly, at sixteen years of age; that *lettres de cachet* are useful and even necessary. They solicit to prohibit all division of commons, and to revoke the edict allowing inclosures."

After these grievances had produced a commotion in France, it was at length feared lest the flame should communicate to England, and war was the receipt held out to prevent all tendency to sedition, and annihilate all idea of a revolution. But these predictions were not realised, for the seditious spirit alluded to was increased, while the prospects arising from war became every day more gloomy :

" In the short period of eighteen months, during which we have been amused with the vague chimeras of our ministers, we have seen successively vanish before our eyes all those various sources of success with which we have vainly flattered ourselves. Disgraced by the impotent efforts at Toulon, banished from the northern frontier, the rebellion crushed in La Vendée, France exhibits herself more powerful than before the contest. The practice of war has taught her armies the necessity of discipline, which did not at first exist, and upon the possession of which we founded our hopes. We have seen that the want of saltpetre could by exertion be supplied. We have learnt the impossibility of starving a nation. We know that an union of foreign force against them has furnished them a common cause, in which with enthusiasm they unite; perhaps, on reflection, we may have reason to apprehend, this war, the only thing that could have stifled their internal feuds. We have
seen

seen the heads of their political leaders and of their generals alternately brought to the block without any diminution of their energy ; and we have at last learned that which we at first ought to have known, that the revolution in France is a revolution of opinion ; that the war which we are conducting is not against armies, but an armed nation."

In letter II. our departure from the wise system of neutrality is ascribed solely to the intrigues for power among the members of the late cabinet, and the annihilation of the late opposition as a party to the art of one man. According to his lordship, the members who joined the standard erected by the D. of P. were fairly *starved* into a surrender, and took the earliest opportunity of retreating through that " path which Lord A. had explored, and by means of which Lord L. afterwards found his way to the woolsack."

At length, we are told the ostensible chieftain himself deserted to the enemy ; the viceroi of C. was tempted to wave differences " that were fundamental and irreconcilable," and even Mr. W. was content " to strip himself of his embroidered suit of pretence, and share with Mr. Pitt the tattered rags of his genuine deformity ;" having been prevailed upon, " to exhibit himself in conjunction with him before a confiding majority, like the uncased Frenchman in ruffles without a shirt—in tinsel and lace on the outside, and in dirt and dowlas within."

In the third and last letter, the war then raging is entirely attributed to the terrors of " B. house," and

the continuance of it we are told, was absolutely necessary to the interest of the Premier, by way of answer to the question, so often and so confidently asked, with whom are we to treat? "with proscribed rebels, and a vagabond congress."

After a variety of pertinent remarks relative to the impolicy of dividing the combined army in order to undertake the siege of Dunkirk, as well as the gross folly of keeping Lord Moira's troops in a state of inactivity for more than six months, his lordship concludes this appeal to his constituents in the following words: "I have now completed my original intention; and if I have defeated the calumnious insinuations that have been thrown out; if I have shewn plainly and intelligibly the principles I have acted upon, my object is effected; if my language has been strong, it appears to me to suit the nature of the times; I entertain no personal animosity against any man; political conduct is the only source of my attack; I look not for applause, neither do I apprehend censure; for I know my purpose to be honest, and the execution must necessarily be such as might reasonably be expected from one, who has now certainly for the first time, most probably for the last, endeavoured to attract the attention of his constituents and his countrymen."

The only answer to this very able pamphlet appeared in the shape of an angry replication, by John Gifford. The above letters are not only represented as "exhibiting inconsistencies that ought to be reconciled, errors that call for exposure, and misrepresentations

tations that require correction," but "ignorance" itself is included in the list of defects attributed to the noble author. He accuses his lordship if not of misrepresentation, at least of exaggeration, in respect to the situation of the common people of France anterior to the revolution ; and the misery of the Caledonian peasant, is stated to be at least equal, if not superior at this day ; an assertion which is extremely doubtful, and if true, proves nothing to the purpose, so far as the present question is concerned.

We do not find his lordship pursuing his literary career for some years subsequent to this ; but in 1797 appeared a 4to pamphlet, entitled " Thoughts on Finance, suggested by the measures of the present session." As the friends and admirers of Mr. Pitt, even when they abandoned his talents as a statesman, ranked him high as a financier, this was an attack on what was considered to be the most invulnerable part of the minister's character. Yet it was here fully demonstrated, that in the proposition to fund navy and exchequer bills, to the amount of 15,000,000*l.* an inconsiderate waste had been occasioned, in consequence of a gross inattention to the scale of prices. In a table appended, the capital created, the interest granted, and the saving that ought to have accrued, are all exhibited at one glance, so as to carry conviction home to the breast of every man accustomed to political arithmetic. Even then, before that war was finished, and a new one entered into, his lordship was pleased to anticipate the melancholy effects resulting from increased debts and new burdens :

“ A revenue of 25,000,000*l.* from so small a population and territory as this country contains, (says the Earl of Lauderdale) may be collected. But the history of mankind furnishes no example of it. In the year 1768, Mr. Burke declared “that no man who had considered the finances of France with any degree of attention or information, but must hourly look for some extraordinary convulsion in the whole system, the effect of which in France, and even on all Europe, it was difficult to conjecture.”

“ Dr. Adam Smith, about the same time, states the revenue of France, from the best information he could obtain, to amount to 15,000,000*l.* and that of England to 10,000,000*l.*; but our permanent peace expenditure *now* creates the necessity of a revenue larger than that of both countries at the time when Mr. Burke discerned the seeds of a revolution in the revenue of France. Even in this situation, (adds his lordship) I doubt not that ministers, whose past conduct has shut the door to all reasonable hopes of honest fame, regardless of futurity, may blunder on from session to session, enjoying the pitiful prospect of a few more years of power and emolument. But there is no thinking man who must not tremble for the fate of the country, and look forward with doubt and hesitation at the possibility of our retaining, under the pressure of such accumulated taxation, that weight and importance as a nation which we have hitherto enjoyed.”

It has already been observed, that the Earl of Lauderdale was elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland,

land, for the parliament which met on Thursday, November 25, 1790. Being determined to pay the most sedulous attention to his duty in this important station, his lordship took a house in Great George-street, Westminster, and resided constantly in town during the winter.

Soon after taking his seat in the house, we find him taking a part equally able and active against the administration of that day. The opposition at that period, firm, united, numerous, and respectable, stood upon constitutional grounds, and may be fairly said to have possessed the confidence of the nation. They considered Mr. Pitt as having obtained power by unfair and unwarrantable means, and appeared pledged to the people, and to each other, to drive him from the helm. His conduct at this epoch afforded ample scope for investigation and remark both in Asia and in Europe, and while a war had actually taken place with one of the principal native *powers in the former, relative to two paltry forts ceded by the Dutch, hostilities appeared likely to ensue in the latter with a great northern †state, about a town, ‡ respecting the fate of which we appeared but remotely interested.

On Monday, April 11, 1791, Lord Porchester, at the conclusion of a long and able speech, in which he blamed the impolicy of the war entered into with Tippoo, at the instance of the Rajah of Travancore, as well as the injustice of a partition treaty, for dividing his dominions among the allies, moved

* Tippoo Sultaun.

† Russia.

‡ Oczakow.

three articles, censuring all schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, as repugnant to the wish and policy of the nation, condemning the existing war with the Sultaun of the Mysore, and recommending to the court of directors and the board of controul to take the necessary steps for procuring an immediate peace, on moderate and equitable terms.

Lord Grenville having supported the contest as justly undertaken on the part of the allies, and moved three resolutions, approving the conduct of the governor-general, the Earl of Lauderdale rose to reply. He began by condemning the unfair modes resorted to upon the present and every other occasion, by calling for the approbation of that system which they refused to give any account of, or cause for. "For his part, he thought they would have been ashamed, in the present situation of the country, to have supported any line of operations that tended to increase the burdens of the people, far less to move for approbation to themselves, upon beginning an expensive and destructive war, at a time when the resources of the kingdom were now known to be in a very different situation to that which had been held out, to deceive the public for some years back.

"Considering, therefore, the real state of the nation, and the contents of the message which his Majesty had lately sent to parliament, he was surprised that ministers had the boldness to continue using the language that they had held, and claiming public confidence, without giving any one solid or substantial reason for their conduct, or cause for the calamities

ties which they had brought, or were bringing daily upon their country. The messages, indeed, which certain persons had been accustomed to deliver of late, breathed nothing but sentiments of a pacific nature, and an avowal of principles that went to secure and preserve the tranquillity of Europe; but he would now ask their lordships if the conduct of administration had been in any degree consistent with these principles? Had they adopted a system of mildness, moderation and forbearance? Certainly not. They had done directly the reverse, and without stating any one fact that could justify their system, were now come to ask the sanction of parliament to their measures.

“With regard to the present war in India, he denied that their arguments were founded on facts; and the noble secretary, instead of giving a full and true statement of the point at issue, had thrown every thing on the popularity of Lord Cornwallis, who was absent, and Sir Archibald Campbell, who was no more; by these means, at once shaking off responsibility from themselves, for orders sent from home, and referring, for approbation of their system, to two persons of whom whatever praise might be due to them, one was absent and the other dead; therefore neither could satisfy the house now that that system had their approbation.”

His lordship then proceeded to argue against the necessity of our plunging into a war merely on pretence of being bound by a treaty to assist the Rajah of Travancore. In reply to the question of the noble

lord, "Where was there any page in the law of nations that said a nation in alliance with another was not to defend that other when that other was attacked?" Lord Lauderdale demanded, "Where was the page in the law of nations in which it was stated that one power was to guarantee another after that other has by improper conduct changed its relative situation, and given just cause of jealousy to its neighbours? We are acting against Tippoo in Asia, just as we were going to act against the empress in Europe. Tippoo attacked the forts to which he laid claim, and we carried the war into the centre of his dominions: thus also we complain of Russia's persisting to keep Oczakow, and we are now about to send a fleet up the Baltic for the recovery of it. The whole blame of the war attached to us, and not to Tippoo, who had acted naturally, and as his interest rendered necessary; nor was it, he said, to be supposed that the Sultaun would choose that time to attack us in which we were the most powerful, and he the least able to defend himself."

Lord Lauderdale concluded a long and able speech, "by warning their lordships not to give their countenance or approbation to any treaties or systems that had been formed upon a spirit of conquest, and a wish to extend territorial possessions, however unjust the means of acquisition might be; and he contended that the infamous treaty now upon the table, as well as the whole system pursued in India, proceeded upon that love of intrigue and conquest, which ought to be deprecated by every good man and every lover of his country.

country. He also particularly cautioned their lordships not to give their approbation to ministers upon blind confidence, at a time when we saw them attempting to introduce the same system with respect to Russia that they had followed with Tippoo."

On the division of the house the motion for censure was lost by a majority of 77, the contents and proxies being 96, and the not-contents and proxies 19; but the majority was only 52 on the motions of Lord Grenville in approbation of the war.

On the second reading of the bill "to remove doubts respecting the functions of juries in cases of libel," (Tuesday, March 20, 1792) his lordship, as usual, took the popular and constitutional side. The lord chancellor having *demurred* upon this occasion, and intimated a wish to consult the judges respecting the law of the land in this case, Lord Lauderdale opposed the idea, and considered it as exceedingly improper. In reply to what the noble secretary (Lord Grenville) had hinted, "that it was not the interest of the judges to assume any power they were not entitled to," he observed, "that power was of so intoxicating a nature, that whether assumed or not assumed, there were but few who wished to resign it;" and he concluded with observing, "that he saw no sense in asking the opinion of the judges on a bill which had the limitation of their own power for an object." Notwithstanding the many objections made, and difficulties thrown in the way, to this measure, originally suggested by Mr. Fox in another house, it at length passed, and now constitutes part of the law of the land.

A few

A few days after this, (Monday, March 26) on the appearance of Mr. Cookesay at the bar of the house to answer for a challenge, which originated in a letter from that gentleman to Lord Coventry, the subject of this memoir took an active part. Having assumed new grounds, and stated nice distinctions, upon this occasion, it may not be improper to give the substance of his speech in this place.

“The Earl of Lauderdale said he had not the least desire to justify the letter which had occasioned the present complaint, because he held the language of it in as great abhorrence and contempt as any man could do. Yet he must state to their lordships, that nothing he had seen or heard, on this occasion, could induce him to consider that paper as a breach of privilege. Perhaps he ought to have stated this at an earlier stage of the business; but his reason was, that so seldom had there been cases of this sort before the house for many years back, he had never consulted the precedents of former times so attentively as should entitle him to give an opinion upon it. He had since examined these precedents as attentively as possible; and having done so, he was of the opinion which he had set out with, that the offence which this gentleman had committed was not a breach of privilege. Many precedents, he allowed, there were, which went beyond it; but he was confident their lordships would shudder, if any noble peer should rise in his place, and recommend them for imitation. He meant to deliver his ideas, although he had heard different opinions both in and out of that House. It was, that all the most material and important privileges which their lordships enjoyed were granted to them as lords of parliament, and were the privileges of parliament rather than privileges of peerage. He put this very forcibly: and quoted Judge Blackstone, and other high authorities, in support of his opinion. From those he found, that the privilege of being freed from arrest, and many others, were certainly intended for the sole purpose of insuring to that house the freedom of debate, and not because they were peers. Applying this rule to the case before their lordships, could it be said that Mr. Cookesay had any intention

tion of interfering with the freedom of their deliberations, or to intimidate the noble earl in his parliamentary capacity? Such a position was not tenable for a moment.

“ Their lordships should consider, that the chief object of those privileges was to secure the freedom of parliamentary discussion against the executive power. Mr. Cookesay’s cause of resentment against Lord Coventry was the noble earl’s conduct as an executive officer; and ought the house to pervert those privileges to the assistance of the executive power, to resist which was their very purpose? ”

“ He observed the doubts that had arisen with respect to those who were of the same class of the peerage with himself, and who might not have seats in that house. He then said, that their lordships, for a very long time, had acted, in his opinion, with great wisdom and propriety, in not encouraging such complaints; and he could not find, by the precedents, any instance, in times that could be called good times, of their ancestors being very tenacious on the extent of their privileges. He said, it was a sound and well founded opinion, that they were invested with those privileges to protect them against the encroachments of the prerogative of the crown; and when he considered this case as an offence against one of his Majesty’s lords lieutenants of a county, in his capacity as a magistrate of the executive power, he certainly could not allow it to be a breach of privilege against the parliament, especially as it had been committed when parliament was not sitting: on the contrary, he must say, that, if it was taken up in that light, it was perverting the very nature and purpose of their privilege, by using, in support of the crown, those privileges which, he maintained, were given as a protection to that house, and to parliament, against the infringements which the prerogative might endeavour to usurp. The precedent of the Duke of Grafton and Earl Pomfret did not apply at all to this case; there their lordships had to *prevent* an event that was dreaded; here, they were to *punish* an offence committed; and when he mentioned the offence, he would allow that the letter was a gross and scandalous libel, and contained such assertions, and opprobrious epithets, as justified the severest treatment from the person they were addressed to; but still, taking it in this light, there was a substantial and fair remedy by a common action

action at law ; and while that was the case, he contended it ought not to be taken up as a breach of privilege."

His lordship was now not only a constant attendant in parliament, but frequently engaged in the debates, and seldom on any occasion expressed his opinion by means of a simple affirmative or negative, more especially after the commencement of the late war, an event which was viewed with jealous eyes by many of the ablest and most independent men in the nation. As a prelude to this, the King, in a speech to both houses, at the opening of the session of parliament, (Thursday, December 13, 1792) stated, "that having judged it necessary to embody a part of the militia of this kingdom, he had, in pursuance of the provisions of the law, called them together within the limited time for that purpose."

"I should have been happy (adds his Majesty) if I could have announced to you the secure and undisturbed continuance of all the blessings which my subjects have derived from a state of tranquillity ; but events have recently occurred which require our united vigilance and exertion, in order to preserve the advantages we have hitherto enjoyed.

"The seditious practices which had been in a great measure checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the last session, and by the general concurrence of my people in the same sentiments, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increased activity. A spirit of tumult and disorder (the natural consequences of such practices) has shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required the interposition of a military force in support of the civil magistrate, &c.

"I have carefully observed a strict neutrality in the present war on the continent, and have uniformly abstained from any interference with respect to the internal affairs of France ; but it is impossible for me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the
strong

strong and increasing indications which have appeared there, of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and aggrandisement, as well as to adopt towards my allies the States-general (who have observed the same neutrality with myself) measures which are neither conformable to the law of nations, nor to the positive stipulations of existing treaties.

“ Under all these circumstances, I have felt it my indispensable duty to have recourse to those means of prevention and internal defence with which I am entrusted by law ; and I have also thought it right to take steps for making some augmentation of my naval and military force, being persuaded that those exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated both to maintain internal tranquillity, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings of peace.”

Upon this important occasion it was seen that the peers who had hitherto acted as an united and formidable body against Mr. Pitt's administration, not only took part upon this occasion with the minister, but also accepted places under him. His royal highness the Prince of Wales (as Duke of Cornwall) spoke for the first time, on the motion for an address to his Majesty on the proclamation above alluded to, and was pleased to observe, “ that the matter in issue was, in fact, whether the constitution was or was not to be maintained; whether the wild ideas of theory were to conquer the wholesome maxims of established practice; and whether those laws under which we have flourished for such a series of years, were to be subverted by a reform unsanctioned by the people. As a person nearly and dearly interested in the welfare, and he should emphatically add, the happiness and comfort of the people, it would be treason to the principles

principles of his mind, if he did not come forward and declare his disapprobation of those seditious publications which had occasioned the motion now before their lordships; his interest was, indeed, intimately connected with that of the nation, and they were so inseparable, that unless both parties concurred, happiness could not exist. On this great, this solid basis, he grounded the vote which he meant to give, and that vote should unequivocally be for a concurrence with the commons in the address they had resolved upon."

Notwithstanding so formidable a secession, many peers and commons still stood firm to their former engagements. Lord Lauderdale, in particular, severely censured the ministers who had advised the proclamation, and made some remarks on the encampments about to be formed "for the purpose of overawing the people." He concluded by moving a similar amendment to that produced by Mr. Grey in the other house, widely different from the original address, as it conveyed a censure upon his Majesty's ministers, recommended the renewal of the investigation into the causes of the Birmingham riots, and the conduct of the magistrates upon that occasion, &c. The Marquis of Lansdown not only supported his lordship, but "condemned the proclamation as founded neither on precedent, policy, nor expediency."

But notwithstanding the Earl of Lauderdale opposed the ministers in every thing that might, in his opinion, lead to the miseries attendant on a foreign war, on one hand, or domestic tyranny on the other,
yet

yet when any subject occurred, favourable to the interests of humanity, he was one of the first to second their efforts. Accordingly, in the spring of the succeeding year, when Lord Abingdon moved for delaying for five months the evidence on the slave trade, which, in other terms, meant to put an end to the enquiry, Lord Lauderdale joined Lord Grenville, the Bishop of St. David, &c. in opposing this proposition, which accordingly proved abortive.

Few debates of importance now occur, during which we do not find his lordship both voting and speaking. In the course of the same session of parliament, he opposed the traitorous correspondence bill, as well as the Earls of Guilford and Stanhope ; and with Lord Fitzwilliam, he reprobated the two commissioners appointed under the East India bill, “ as a novelty which the framers of it had not claimed, as they professed to be guided by experience alone.”

He also objected to the alien bill, and loudly censured Lord Grenville, who had entered at large into the migrations and massacres which had disgraced a country so famed for its civilization, “ for implicating the whole French nation in the horrid crimes of some individuals.” Nor did he shrink from opposition at even the most critical periods ; for notwithstanding the conduct of the convention to Louis XVI. was highly disapproved of by this nobleman, yet he deemed it equally unfair and impolitic to seize on that occasion for a declaration of war. Accordingly, when the secretary of state for the foreign department moved for “ an address to his Majesty, expressive of abhorrence

abhorrence of the late atrocious act perpetrated in France, and assuring his Majesty of the support of the house to the measures of government, and of its co-operation in augmenting the forces by land and sea;" this, which was tantamount to a declaration of war, experienced a marked dissent on the part of the subject of these memoirs, who not only reprobated hostilities, but all the measures preceding or arising out of them—"the *assignat* bill, as intended to depreciate the French paper currency; the naval store bill on account of its partiality, and the alien bill on account of the inquisitorial powers invested in the magistrate, &c."

It is not at all surprising, therefore, that when the Marquis of Lansdown made a motion, (February 17, 1794) for an address to the King, "requesting his Majesty would regard the prospect, circumstances, and effects of the war, and establish peace as soon as he conveniently could, to his own honour, and the safety and advantage of Britain," that we should find the name of Lauderdale, with that of Guilford, and Grafton, &c. included in the list of those who supported the affirmative. When the question was put, however, the advocates for peace were left in a very trifling minority, thirteen peers, including a single proxy, being all that voted for the affirmative, while the negative consisted of no less than eighty-six peers and seventeen proxies, thus constituting a majority of ninety.

The Earl of Lauderdale, in exact conformity to the principles laid down by him, condemned the conduct
of

of ministers as highly illegal, in permitting "a body of foreign troops (Hessians) to be introduced into this country without the previous consent of parliament," and supported Lord Albemarle in his motion for a bill of indemnity.

A few days after this he objected in full parliament to the words "just and necessary war," as applied to the contest that had taken place. At the period of the voluntary donations, his lordship also moved, "that it is dangerous and unconstitutional to levy money for public use by private subscription, contribution, or benevolence, without the consent of parliament;" which was lost, there being only seven against eighty-two.

Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, we find his lordship moved "for a production of the minutes of the proceedings in the trial of Mess. Muir and Palmer," with a view of censuring their condemnation; he also termed the emigrant bill, which was soon after brought into the house of peers, "a sanguinary bill, calculated to make Frenchmen cut Frenchmen's throats, and totally inconsistent with his idea of national justice."

In the next session of parliament (1795) the Earl of Lauderdale made some pertinent remarks on the conduct of the ministers relative to the loan granted to the emperor, and succeeded, in consequence of a variety of questions relative to the security to be given for the repayment of the money, and bringing a sufficient quota into the field, in forcing one of the mem-

bers of the cabinet to declare, that they had no other "security than the word of his imperial majesty."

The marriage of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, and the settlement necessary for an encreased establishment of his household, in consequence of that event, now engaged the attention of the legislature and the public. On this occasion a message was sent to the peers, recommending "the propriety of making an ample provision for the prince's establishments, and forming a plan for the payment of his debts, by appropriating for a time the revenue of the duchy of Cornwall, and a proportion of his royal highness's other incomes; and that proper steps may be taken for the regulation of his royal highness's expenditure, to prevent any new incumbrances."

Most of the noblemen and gentlemen attached to his royal highness considered him as hardly treated upon this occasion, and even some, who were not immediately connected with the prince, thought that the message was hastily worded, and the measure itself incompatible with his rank in the community. A prince of the blood was pleased to remark, that although he had no intercourse with his royal brother upon this occasion, yet he should certainly vote for the bill; but notwithstanding this, he could not refrain from making several observations on the clauses which he conceived bore too hard, if they did not carry reflexions on the conduct of the personage alluded to. He apologised for the debts which had been incurred, as arising from a liberality
and

and generosity of mind which reflected no disgrace on his high station in society. His royal highness, he added, had understood that on his marriage he was to be totally and immediately exonerated from his incumbrances, without recurring to the tedious process proposed by the present bill. He at the same time objected to the wording of some of the clauses, particularly that "to restrain future Princes of Wales from incurring similar obligations," as a personal reflexion on the present, and declared it as his opinion, that his brother "was entitled to the proceeds of the duchy during his minority, and might recover them by law."

The Earl of Lauderdale, on the first reading of the bill, had anticipated several of these remarks, for he then maintained that the amount of the revenues of the duchy, vested in his royal highness, and ought to be accounted for during his minority: he at the same time intimated a wish to submit this subject, in form of a question, to the judges, that their opinion might be taken on this subject.

Lord Gréville, November 6, 1795, introduced a bill, entitled "An act for the further security of his Majesty's person," not only making it high treason to kill, wound, or assault the King, but constituting it a high misdemeanour to utter any seditious expression, tending to excite disaffection in his Majesty's subjects, and lawful for the magistrates to stop any public meetings likely to breed discontent in the public mind, &c. The Earl of Lauderdale seized the earliest opportunity to express his reprobation of so

extraordinary a measure. He considered it as an attempt "to deprive Englishmen of the only valuable right they still possessed, that of assembling and declaring their sentiments on political questions: such a proceeding militated against all the ministerial declarations of the loyalty of the people, for if they were loyal, this measure was unnecessary."

His lordship, at the same time, ridiculed the idea "of appealing to the precedents of unenlightened and tyrannical reigns, as they were supposed at least to enjoy the constitution asserted and obtained at the Revolution. The present bill (it was added) seemed calculated to deprive every description of men of the power of assembling, by its making an express exception in favour of both houses of parliament; and, on the whole, he considered the measure as one of the most unwarranted, arbitrary, and unconstitutional proceedings that had ever been attempted by any set of ministers since the institution of the English monarchy."

His lordship having moved for a list of pensions lately granted, in which was included that bestowed on the right honourable Edmund Burke, he soon after stated a doubt as to the legality of such a grant out of the fund arising from the four and a half per cents. collected from the Leeward Islands. When this subject was argued, March 4, 1796, Lord Lauderdale first caused to be read the 10th of King William, cap. 23, as well as a variety of extracts from the journals of both houses of parliament, with a view of establishing the proposition, "that, according to the
appropriation

appropriation act, and the uniform practice of parliament, the produce of the four and a half per cents. was applicable alone to local, and not to general services." After this he entered into a history of the origin of this fund, and the various dispositions made relative to the revenue arising from it, between the years 1663 and 1785; he at the same time remarked on the necessity of adopting an æconomical system, reminded the house of the enormous sums that had been already voted during that session of parliament for the public service, and cautioned it against the danger of accumulating the burdens of the people, by extravagant pensions to individuals." On the division the numbers were, for the motion, contents 6, proxies 4; not contents 42, proxies 31.

We have thus exhibited and exemplified the conduct of the Earl of Lauderdale, during the parliament which was convoked in 1790, and dissolved in 1796; and as his lordship was in direct opposition to the then ministry, during the whole of that period, it is not difficult to anticipate that their influence would be exerted against him at the ensuing election. Accordingly, on the meeting of the peers of Scotland, July 7, for the selection of sixteen out of that body, to represent them in the upper house, the name of this nobleman appeared in the list of those excluded.*

* Earl of Lauderdale.	The following is a list of the
— of Selkirk.	new peers.
— of Eglintoune.	Marquis of Tweeddale.
— of Moray.	Earl of Errol.
— of Kellie.	— of Cassilis.
— of Balcarras.	— of Strathmore.
— of Hopetoun, and	— of Northesk.
— of Stormont, he	— of Aboyne, and
being created an English peer.	Lord Napier.

On this his lordship entered three protests, and as one of them is founded upon constitutional principles, we shall beg leave to transcribe it in this place :

“ I, James Earl of Lauderdale, do hereby protest, that the clerks of session, officiating at this election of peers to sit in the ensuing parliament, shall not receive the votes of any peer of Scotland created a peer of Great Britain since the Union, and not having in his person an English peerage created before that period, for the following among other reasons :

“ That it is inconsistent with the law and constitution of this country, and with every principle of representation by election, as also with the true intent and meaning of the twenty-second article of the Union, and of the eighth act of the parliament of Scotland 1707, confirmed in the parliament of England, and declared by both to be equally valid, as if it had been engrossed in the treaty of union, that no peer of Scotland sitting in the parliament of Great Britain, by virtue of a patent of peerage granted since the said union, should also elect a peer to represent him.

(Signed)

LAUDERDALE.”

The second and third protests merely objected to the vote of the late Earl of Errol.

The health of Lord Lauderdale is not yet confirmed, and it was deemed so equivocal in 1792, that a removal to a warmer climate was found necessary. About the beginning of August his lordship accordingly repaired to the continent, with an intention of visiting Italy, and at least passing a winter in some of the great cities with which it abounds. He was accompanied upon this occasion by the late Dr. Moore, whose medical knowledge and social disposition promised to afford no small degree of comfort, both in the character of a friend and a physician. Having
proceeded

proceeded by easy stages to Paris, they arrived in that capital previously to the 10th, on the morning of which day they were alarmed by the ringing of the tocsin, and the firing of the cannon; and although they did not witness, yet were in the immediate vicinity of that scene which began with the siege of the Thuilleries, and concluded with the execution of Louis XVI. and a war with England.

The ferocious and disgraceful massacres that ensued having rendered any further residence not only unpleasant, but also unsafe, they took their departure on the 4th of September, after a stay of little more than three weeks.

In the neighbourhood of Lisle a body of *gens d'armes*, who were hastening to the relief of that important fortress, then invested by the Austrians, on perceiving the carriage, immediately exclaimed, "*Vive la Nation! vive la Republic!*" which was of course followed by a suitable answer, as well on the part of the company within, as the attendants on the outside of the carriage. But this ceremony having become fatiguing, in consequence of the frequency with which it occurred, one of the servants at length omitted to make the proper reply, on which a soldier seized the bridle of his horse, and ordered him to repeat the words. As the man did not immediately comply, another levelled his piece, and would have probably fired, had not Lord Lauderdale immediately interposed, and stated that the delinquent was an Englishman, who did not understand their language. On this the soldier raised his musket, and a young

officer waved his hat, exclaiming, at the same time,
“ Vivent les Anglois !”

When they arrived at the first post-house, they found part of the same detachment carousing and singing patriotic songs. Elevated with wine, and intoxicated with those dreams of glory, since but too fully realized, they already talked of driving the *beggarly Austrians** from before Lisle, after which they declared their intentions to follow them to Brussels, where they would pass the winter. This interview was not wholly unattended with danger, for one of them addressing Lord Lauderdale, told him plainly “ that he saw he was an Englishman, but he hoped not a lord, for all the members of the house of peers were”

As the distracted situation of France did not render the idea of passing through the southern departments comfortable, it was determined to postpone the journey to Italy until a more convenient season. His lordship, accompanied by Dr. Moore and one of his sons, accordingly returned to England in the course of the winter, wisely preferring security even in a bleak and uncertain climate, to the sunshine and genial warmth of the south, when accompanied with inevitable difficulty and danger.

The last publication by Ld. Lauderdale is entitled “ An Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of public Wealth, and into the Means and Causes of its Increase ;” which was printed at Edinburgh in the spring of the present year. In this volume, which will perhaps be soon fol-

* “ Les gueux des Autrichiens.”

lowed by another, his lordship, who exhibits a considerable degree of novelty in his remarks, differs greatly from many of our writers on the subject of political œconomy, and not unfrequently from Adam Smith, the celebrated author of the “Wealth of Nations.” He observes (p. 55), “not only that the sum total of individual riches cannot be considered as an accurate description or definition of the wealth of a nation; but that, on the contrary, it may be generally affirmed that an increase of riches, when arising from alterations in the quantity of commodities, is always a proof of an immediate diminution of wealth, and a diminution of riches is evidence of an immediate increase of wealth: and this proposition will be found invariably true, (adds the noble writer) with the exception of a single case, which will be afterwards explained. Thus it becomes necessary to adopt a definition of public wealth, which conveys a different idea of it from what has been generally received; and it is therefore submitted that wealth may be actually defined—to consist of all that man desires as useful or delightful to him.”

The following is the dedication:

“ TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

“ THE PRINCE OF WALES.

“ SIR,

“ If gratitude for kindness uniformly shewn me did not point out YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS as the person to whom I ought to inscribe any little effort of my industry, the anxious zeal which constantly animates YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS’s breast for the welfare of a people amongst whom, fortunately for the British empire, you hold a station so illustrious and pre-eminent, would naturally suggest

suggest YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, as the person under whose protection a work ought to be placed, the object of which is to elucidate the elementary principles of a science, on which the happiness as well as the wealth of mankind depends.

“ I am, with the highest sense of duty, and most profound feeling of respect,

“ SIR,

“ Your ROYAL HIGHNESS’S

“ Much obliged and most humble servant,

“ LAUDERDALE.”

The Earl of Lauderdale is a nobleman of high character, undoubted honour, and acknowledged reputation. He is now about forty-five years of age, and has sat during six years as one of the sixteen peers of Scotland. His lordship possesses great talents for business, and has evinced a spirit of enquiry, and even of laborious investigation, scarcely compatible with his health. His eldest son, James Viscount Maitland, is now nearly of age. Two of his brothers are in the army. The honourable T. Maitland in 1798 received a commission as colonel, and served with the rank of a general officer in the West Indies, particularly at St. Domingo. He sat in a former parliament, and also in the present, for the boroughs of Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder. The honourable W. M. Maitland attained the rank of colonel in the promotion that took place January 1, 1801.

MRS. CRESPIGNY.

AMONG various topics of conversation, none are more common with certain classes of society, than the vices and follies of the great. Their luxury, licentiousness, and affectation, are matters of wonder, and objects of abhorrence. Their whole lives are called in review. It is said that their mornings are devoted to sloth; their noons to idleness; while their evenings and nights are sacrificed to the demons who preside over vice and mischief. "How worthless an existence!" exclaims the moralizing speaker; "what an unpardonable abuse of riches and power! surely such beings are of a different nature from the sober industrious citizen, who works for his bread, and eats it in innocency."

If the riches and power of the great form the basis of their ill-conduct, on that very ground an ingenious apologist may discover an excuse for a large portion of their supposed turpitude. Most men require a stimulus to action. The great are bereft of that which is common to all beneath them. Born to affluence; knowing no want; leaving no wish unsatisfied, the mind is stopped at the moment it would start for the goal. Nothing is in prospect; all in possession. Pleasures press forward and overwhelm it with enjoyment. It sinks in drowsy fruition amid a thousand sweets; and hardly conscious of sensation, lies on its bed of flowers, imbibing poison with their fragrance.

Is this disordered state of the soul, a soil for vir-

tue? Surely not. Every part is occupied; there is no room for new desires, new delights.

Birth has given honours; fortune has lavished wealth; and the venality of mankind bestows homage. The virtues (which thrive best under a varied atmosphere) are nipped in the bud. There is no *impetus* for vigorous exertion. What can activity promise, which accident has not already conferred? the couch of luxury, the "loud acclaim," the smile of beauty; all are at the nod of the rich and the titled.

The mass of human creatures, indeed, prefer a life of rest to one of toil; but there are beings whom nature animates with her choicest essence, and on whom the casualties of fortune have no effect. While the man of rank, in attempting to alter the insipidity of his enjoyments by excess, exhibits propensities to indulgence and pleasure, in common with the lowest mechanic; and the artisan, with the same love of ease, remains virtuous, because he neither has temptation nor time to become otherwise; characters will arise distinct from the multitude, and display a noble independence of circumstance; a power of election and decision, as pure and as potent in a prince as in a peasant. Such a mind weighs its own value; perceives the grandeur of its origin, the vastness of its capacity, the infinitude of its attainments. What are all the treasures of Potosi, all the raptures of Mahomet's paradise, to such a being! He looks on the one as splendid baubles; and on the other, as the pastime of fools. Uninterrupted prosperity is a snare to the weak; but a throne of triumph for the strong.

While

While " feeble-soul'd" men and women abandon themselves to the seduction of indolence and pleasure, the vigorous mind expands its understanding, to comprehend all the beauties of creation, all the sublimities of the intellectual world. Of such a stamp is the subject of these memoirs.

Born to affluence, adorned with beauty, and gifted with a vivacity, which like the will-o'-wisp, often sparkles to betray, Mrs. Crespigny, at a very early age, rose above her situation and the vanity natural to her sex. In early youth she became a candidate for the greenest wreath of female fame.

She was the only child of Joseph Clark, Esq. This gentleman being the youngest son of a highly respected, but very numerous family in Derbyshire, was brought up in the mercantile line. He married the only daughter of Robert Wilkes, Esq. a man of great property, near Rippon in Yorkshire; and brother to the celebrated Francis Wilkes; who was one of the governors of the South Sea House and agent for New England. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu mentions in her letters, that she met with this gentleman in France, and saw him receive more deference and homage from the various ambassadors assembled at the court of Versailles, than was bestowed by them upon the first nobility of the kingdom. The mother of these gentlemen, was a lady eminent for her beauty and mental accomplishments; she was a Miss Grosvenor, of the noble family who at present bear that name and title.

Mr. Clark, the father of Mrs. Crespigny, having lost two elder brothers in the service of their country,
his

his fortune became very large; and all his hopes and happiness centered in the wish to render his only child as accomplished as was in the power of assiduity and wealth to effect. She was instructed in a variety of languages, particularly Latin, which she was taught to lisp in common with her native tongue. The best masters in every branch were procured. Her memory was excellent; and her love for the poets so animated, that when a mere girl she recited the most elevated passages in Milton with judgment and pathos. Her own talent for composition shewed itself very early, and with great applause; but we have not found it practicable to obtain any specimens of the efforts of her infant muse.

After the death of Mr. Clark, no male heirs remaining in the direct line, the family estate devolved on a distant branch of the family; but it did not affect the progress of his daughter's education. She was still a very rich heiress; and her mother sent her to the most fashionable school in London at that day, (Mrs. Holte's, in Tilney Street, May Fair;) where the strictest care was taken of her manners and deportment. To the profound studies of history and philosophy were added the graces of music, painting, and dancing; and the famous Earl of Chesterfield celebrated her proficiency in the latter accomplishment by a very charming poetical effusion.

Mrs. Crespigny's mother having married again, Mr. Heaton her second husband, who was a man of considerable fortune and consequence in the parish of Camberwell, usually had his daughter-in-law at his house

house during the vacations. Her beauty and amiable qualities introduced her to the friendship of a neighbouring family ; every member of which seemed to vie in cultivating her esteem, until the mutual regard grew into something still more intimate ; and at the age of sixteen she became the wife of Mr. Claude Champion Crespigny, the eldest son.

From that hour Mrs. Crespigny's life has been one uninterrupted scene of happiness. Mr. Crespigny, who at the time she married him had taken his degrees at Cambridge, and was fellow of Trinity Hall, being a very amiable and sensible man, promoted his young and lovely partner's attachment to literature ; directed the prosecution of her studies ; and admitted to her society men of the greatest talents and celebrity. With several of these gentlemen Mrs. Crespigny cultivated a lasting and useful friendship. Mr. Glover, the author of the heroic poem of Leonidas, married one of Mr. Crespigny's sisters ; and assisted warmly in giving the last polish to the mind of his fair sister-in-law. Being much pleased with her poetical powers, and the disposition for graver meditations, which mingled with the uncommon liveliness of her usual deportment, he devoted many of his leisure hours to her conversation. Other illustrious characters disputed Mr. Glover's right to the sole possession of Mrs. Crespigny's library. The excellent Lord Littleton ; the renowned Lord Keppel ; the accomplished Lord Palmerston, for the recent death of whom " the tear is yet 'wet upon the cheek ;" all united

united indistinguishing this lady with their respect and admiration.

During six years Mr. and Mrs. Crespigny lived in the Crescent, at Bath, in the house since occupied by his royal highness the Duke of York. Here fashion and gaiety followed their steps. Mrs. C.'s assemblies and *conversaciones* were frequented by all persons of rank and taste who visited that city. But there was something yet dearer to the fair entertainer than the amusements of Bath, or the adulation of its inhabitants : a lady to whom she had been strongly attached for several years, and who then resided at Camberwell, was in a bad state of health ; Mrs. Crespigny believed that friendship summoned her to her side, and with a hope of spending many happy hours in her company, she prevailed on Mr. C. to quit the west of England.

This amiable ardour was soon checked : Miss Jeffery, the lady in question, died before the year expired. The sorrow of her surviving friend was severe ; but time and occupation softened her grief. She now fixed her residence near Champion-lodge, the seat of her husband's family.

The house and grounds have been much celebrated for their beauty, and have long been the property of the Crespignys. The family is not of British extraction. Mr. C.'s grandfather was the head of one of the noblest houses in the neighbourhood of Caen, in Normandy. His relations on every side were allied to the most illustrious persons in France ; but he,
marrying

marrying an Englishwoman, and a protestant, (one of the Pierrepont family) was compelled to abandon almost all the advantages of his birth. Soon after his marriage he became a protestant, and in consequence, on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he was obliged to leave his country, his honours, and the chief part of his patrimony, and fly with his wife and children to Great Britain. His rank and his principles gained him immediate protection from the state. He was received with open arms by the noble family to which he had become allied by marriage, and honoured with a colonel's commission in the British army; while one of his sons had a pair of colours presented to him in his cradle. The youngest was brought up as a civilian, and he displayed very shining abilities; but they were stopped in their professional career, as the early deaths of the elder branches of the family made him master of a very ample fortune. This gentleman was the father of Mrs. C.'s husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Crespigny have only one child, the son to whom Mrs. Crespigny addressed those *Letters* which have obtained such universal approbation. Some years ago he married Lady Sarah Windsor, (a sister of the late Earl of Plymouth) by whom he has a numerous and lovely family.

Mrs. Crespigny now resides at Champion-lodge, mingling the festivity of fashionable parties with the pleasures of intellectual society, and the comforts of domestic peace. She has long been considered as the patroness of talent, and the benefactress of those in

distress. Some of the most admired names in the two London theatres, as well as the opera-house, obtained their earliest celebrity in consequence of her notice ; and many well-known literary characters received their first distinctions from her pen.

We have already mentioned that her genius is not confined to serious subjects alone ; she writes lively verses with wonderful facility and point ; but we have not been able to obtain any specimens, none having been as yet printed. We shall subjoin two examples of her graver muse ; and a few tender stanzas, extracted from a highly-praised novel called the *Pavilion*, which, though published without Mrs. Crespigny's name, is well known to be the production of her leisure moments.

The so much admired ANTHEM, written by Mrs. CRESPIGNY, on the Public Thanksgiving day, the 29th of November 1798, for the Victory obtained by Admiral Lord Nelson.

I.

Almighty God, to whom we bow,
For mercies past, for blessings now,
Impartial Judge of all :
“ When the presumptuous nations rave,
“ Wild as the wind, fierce as the wave,”
’Tis thou decreest their fall.

CHORUS.

Sound ! sound the organ ! sound it high,
And may our strains ascend the sky,
Imprest with sacred love ;
’Thro’ heav’n’s high conclave may they bear
Our thanks, for such protecting care,
To him who rules above.

II. Lord !

II.

Lord! may the mercies we have known,
Bow down our hearts before thy throne,
And wean us from all ill;
Incline us to thy sacred law,
From ev'ry vice our wishes draw,
And bend us to thy will.

III.

And may our much-lov'd Sov'reign be
Protected, Lord of heav'n, by thee:
Oh! may thy potent pow'r
Guide all his councils, guard his life
From private foes, and public strife,
In every future hour.

CHORUS.

Sound! sound another solemn peal!
While every thrilling heart shall feel
Its gratitude to God;
Who, shielding our triumphant fleets,
Decreed our enemy's defeats,
Beneath his awful rod.

IV.

If such poor beings may implore
Of thee, great God, a blessing more,—
Let wretched warfare cease!
Strife and ambition far be hurl'd,
And, thankful, may th' amended world
Have universal peace.

V.

For all thy mercies—God of Heav'n!
For all the blessings thou hast given,
We magnify thy name:
We our united voices raise,
Deign to accept our heartfelt praise,
Which humbly we proclaim.

MRS. CRESPIGNY.

CHORUS.

Sound ! sound the organ ! sound it high,
 And may our strains ascend the sky,
 Imprest with sacred love :
 Thro' heav'n's wide conclave may they bear
 Our thanks for such protecting care,
 To him who rules above.

ANTHEM.

I.

Nigh draws the threaten'd, awful, hour,
 When, Lord, upon thy sov'reign pow'r
 Shall England's fate exist ;—
 If not protected by our God,
 Victims beneath the chast'ning rod,
 In vain shall we resist.

CHORUS.

Suppliant, with penitence sincere,
Whate'er our guilt, with awful fear,
 O Lord of Hosts ! O God of Heav'n !
 A nation prays to be forgiven.

II.

Our much-lov'd King in thee doth trust ;
 May, in thy sight, his cause be just :
 And then, upheld by thee,
 May he subdue the *gallic* pride,
 And check *ambition's* whelming tide,
 From ev'ry danger free.

III.

When in th'embattled sanguine field,
 Thy pow'r, O God ! alone can shield,
 Or can decree our fall.
 When the brave sons of this our land,
 The husbands, fathers, make their stand,
 Shew *mercy to us all*.

IV.

Oh! God of hosts! in that dread hour,
 When all our hopes are on thy pow'r,
 Hear, hear, our humble pray'r;
 Hear the afflicted mother's cries,
 The wife's—the daughter's—heartfelt sighs,
 And save us from despair.

V.

We ask not *vengeance* on our foe,
 But *wild ambition* to o'erthrow,
 That wretched *war* may cease;
 And, strengthen'd by thy mighty arm,
 Each hostile pow'r we may disarm,
 And raise triumphant peace.

VI.

But, dreadful thought! Lord, shouldst thou frown,
 And in thy anger sink us down,
 Oh! may *this boon* be won;
 May we, by thy *good spirit* taught,
 Bear ev'ry evil as we *ought*,
 And then, thy will be done.

CHORUS.

Suppliant, with penitence sincere,
 Whate'er our guilt, with trembling fear,
 O Lord of Hosts! O God of Heav'n!
 A nation prays to be forgiven.

LINES extracted from the Pavilion.

What energy can paint the grief,
 Or what resource can yield relief,
 When reason bids us to conceal,
 The tortures we are doom'd to feel:
 And the forbidden sigh suppress'd,
 Returns upon the burthen'd breast,
 Which bears unpitied, and unknown,
 The secret pangs it dares not own?
 And oh! no future bliss I trace,
 E'en Hope has veil'd her flattering face.
 She will not come to sooth my care,
 Dreading the blast of deep despair,

MAJOR TOPHAM.

MAJOR EDWARD TOPHAM is the son of Francis Topham, Esq. LL. D. who was master of the faculties and judge of the prerogative court of York, at which place he resided. He was reckoned one of the most eminent civilians of his day ; and it was in a great measure owing to the number of unfortunate cases that came before him as a judge, which he so strongly represented in a pamphlet addressed to the then Lord Hardwicke, that the act which put an end to the *Fleet marriages* passed. It was on this gentleman that Lawrence Sterne, better known under the name of *Tristram Shandy*, made his first essay in a little pamphlet which he called “ The Adventures of a Watch-coat.” Here Major Topham, who was then a boy at Eton, was first ushered into the world of literary warfare, from having it stated that his father, who was there held forth as a watchman, “ *wanted to cut the parish watch-coat into a dress for his wife, and a pair of small-cloaths for his son.*”

The subject of all this originated, as we have heard, in a dispute with Dr. Fountain, the late Dean of York, who having neglected to fulfil an engagement made with Dr. Topham, engaged Tristram Shandy to endeavour to turn his breach of promise into ridicule. The best result was, that it became the means of first bringing forth into public notice, and afterwards into public admiration, Lawrence Sterne as an author, who was at that period a curate in the country, and till then totally unknown.

Major

Major Topham passed eleven years at Eton, where he was fortunate enough to be distinguished by frequently having his verses publicly read by the master in school, or, as it is there termed, by being *sent up for good*. He afterwards formed one of the numerous band of upper boys who were very severely punished for being engaged in the great rebellion that took place under Dr. Forster, then master, who was a great Latinist, a great Grecian, a great Hebraist, and every thing but—a man of common sense. In the ways of the world he was a very *Parson Adams*, and of course not well qualified to govern the greatest public seminary in the kingdom, which at one time boasted five hundred and fifty students.

After leaving Eton, Major Topham went as a fellow-commoner to Trinity College, Cambridge. About this time his father died, and in a few months afterwards his mother. His father, (which is somewhat singular) although presiding over the very depository of wills, died intestate, and Major Topham had thus a good opportunity of beginning life well for a young man, for he executed all that his father intended to have done; a circumstance not a little advantageous to his eldest sister Charlotte, who married Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart. (now nearly the oldest baronetage in England) and died in child-birth at Burton Agnes, in Yorkshire.

At Cambridge, Major T. remained four years, long enough to put on what is there called “an Harry Soph’s gown,” which many people would think was exchanging a good for a bad gown; the gown of the

fellow-commoner being purple and silver, and that of the Harry Soph black silk.

From Cambridge he went abroad for a year and a half, and afterwards travelled through Scotland. This little tour became better known, as he afterwards gave an account of it "in Letters from Edinburgh," published by Dodsley. As the work of a stripling, they were so well received, that the first edition was soon out of print. Thence he removed to the seat of all human joy, in the eyes of a young man, London, and entered into the first regiment of life-guards, which in the hey-day of the blood may be thought to make that still greater.

There is a principle about some men that never allows them to be quiet or inactive. Major Topham had this principle in its full force. He was soon appointed adjutant of that corps, and shortly after exhibited as a character in the windows of all the print-shops under the title of "The Tip-top Adjutant." In truth, he was a *Martinette* of his day, and shortly converted a very heavy ill-disciplined regiment into a very good one; in consequence of this he received several commendatory notices from the King and the old general officers of the time.

The Major, however, was not so absolutely absorbed in military tactics as even then totally to estrange himself from literary pursuits. In the midst of his various avocations he wrote many prologues and epilogues to the dramatic pieces of his friends; and to these the wits of the day were pleased to attach so much more fashion than falls to the share of fugitive pieces in general,

neral, that few plays were brought out that did not produce a request of this kind. To some of Mr. Cumberland's dramatic pieces, and to all those composed by his friend Mr. Andrews, he gave the last word in the shape of an epilogue. Amongst those that produced the greatest applause on the stage, was a prologue spoken by Mr. Lee Lewis, in the character of Moliere's *old woman*, which had the effect of bringing for many nights together a full house before the beginning of the play—a circumstance in dramatic story somewhat singular; and an epilogue that was afterwards delivered by Miss Farren, now Countess of Derby.

The managers of Drury-lane, who had protracted their season to great length, at the close of it, to add to their profits, let their theatre for a few nights to a party, collected heaven knows how! of people who fancied they had great stage talents. Hamlet's advice to actors formed no part of their tragedy. Amongst the rest was the father of Lawrence the painter, who having been unsuccessful in the wine trade, as an inn-keeper, fancied that he had at least all the *spirit* necessary for a tragedian. The tragedy too was new, as well as the performers. Horace has observed,

Si vis me flere, dolendum est

Primum ipsi tibi :

but this rule, for the first time, was known to be fallacious; for nothing could be more mournful than the performers, as they cried almost from the beginning to the end of the piece. One character, in fact, never appeared without a white handkerchief to be in readiness

diness for his grief. The result was, that before half the play was over, the audience, which was very numerous, were in a state of convulsion : as the actors roared, the spectators roared with merriment, and every tear of the performer was accompanied with the laughter of the whole audience. Such a tragedy was certainly never performed before, and never has been performed since. It was this subject, luckily occurring at the time, that Major Topham selected for an epilogue, which was most admirably delivered by Miss Farren. The effect was such, that the elder Colman often declared that it brought five hundred pounds to the Haymarket theatre during that season. The author received from the manager in return a very handsome letter, with the perpetual freedom of the theatre.

Major Topham remained adjutant of the second life-guards about seven years, during which period he succeeded in making it the *pattern regiment* of the kingdom, and therefore, in some measure, actually merited the appellation of the *Tip-top Adjutant*. After this, in the regular course of purchase and promotion, he rose to be a captain, in consequence of which the duties of adjutant devolved upon another. What to many men would have been a recommendation, a life of less activity and trouble, was not a life of ease to him. “*Nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus,*” was applied to a character of old ; and an active mind is certainly never less at ease than when it has nothing to do.

At this time he first became acquainted with old Mr. Elwes, who frequently used to dine with him on
guard,

guard, when he was not engaged in the house of commons. The son of Mr. Elwes was at that time in the same regiment; and it was from this circumstance that Major Topham became enabled to confer on that son those essential benefits which he afterwards performed. Having great influence with old Elwes, he had often been solicited by his friend to take an opportunity of speaking to the father on the subject of making a will, as from being a *natural son* he could not have inherited without it. The repugnance to talking about his property, much more to disposing of it, was in Mr. Elwes inconceivable; and therefore it was a matter of the utmost delicacy and difficulty. Major Topham, however, was fortunate enough to chuse a moment, and to find a way to overcome this difficulty, and the two sons owe entirely to him the whole of the immense property they now possess; and when perhaps this property may be estimated at seven hundred thousand pounds, it must be considered as a service in point of importance, that has seldom been performed by one person to another.

From being more of a literary man than in general falls to the lot of officers, he had frequently at his dinner parties on guard men not usually seen in a military mess. Horne Tooke, the elder Colman, M. P. Andrews, John Wilkes, and many other characters then well known, were in the habits of visiting him there. But although London is a scene which even in its very streets can never appear to want bustle and activity, yet when those streets have been paced over till every stone of them is become familiar, employment

ployment for an active mind may still be wanting, and

“ Still that something unpossess’d
Corrodes and leavens all the rest.”

The life of a captain of horse-guards, except when on duty, which was only four days in every month, was at that time a life of perfect inactivity, and therefore soon became irksome to Major Topham. The late Sir George Metham used to say, “ that a man who does not feel his blood galloping as he gallops up Highgate-hill,” has no further business in London, and with some kind of business he may be thus engaged. But all business may become familiar, and thus cease to have its allurements.

A circumstance happened about this time to the Major, which, as has been said, gave a sort of distinguishing colour to his future life. Mrs. Wells, of Drury-lane theatre, confessedly one of the most beautiful women of the day in which she lived, through the medium of a friend, sent to request him to write her an epilogue for her benefit. He naturally did not deny her request, and of course the reading and instructing her in the delivery produced interviews which the company of a woman so beautiful must always make dangerous. There are, as Sterne says, “ certain chords, and vibrations, and notes that are correspondent in the human feelings, which frequent interviews awaken into harmony,” and (if puns did not require spelling) frequently produce a *consort*.

What did occur may be easily supposed: a mutual intercourse, in consequence of mutual affection, in progress

progress of time took place betwixt them. It may also be naturally supposed, that in return for the greatest gift a man can receive, the heart of a most beautiful woman, that he would devise every method to become serviceable to her interests and dramatic character, and think his time and talents never better employed than in advancing the reputation of her he loved. This desire, indeed, gave a new spur to his mind, and a fresh activity to his genius. It was this idea that first inspired the thought of establishing a public print. It has been said more than metaphorically, that "love first created *The World*." Here it was realised. Gallantry began what literature supported, and politics finished. It was thus, as we understand, from a wish to assist Mrs. Wells in her dramatic life, that the paper of *The World* first originated, and which, beginning from the passion for a fine woman, attracted to itself shortly afterwards as much public notice as ever fell to the share of a daily, and consequently a very fugitive publication.

Mr. John Bell, who was then one of the most popular booksellers of the time, having, by some accident, heard of this intention, proposed himself, under the condition of a third share, and the advantages resulting from printing and publishing the paper. No one was better experienced in this department of a public print. He had been an original proprietor of the *Morning Post*, and was as well acquainted as any man with the nature and taste of London itself. From the dispositions he made, together with his unexampled dexterity and perseverance, perhaps, more
from

from the conversation which was generally held that such a publication was about to come forth, in one week the demand for the *World* exceeded that which had been made in the same time for any other newspaper. With the exception of the *Anti-jacobin*, no public print ever went upon the same ground ; not depending so much on the immediate occurrence or scandal of the day, as upon the style of writing and the pleasantries that appeared there. In truth some of the most ingenious men contributed towards it ; and when the names of Merry, Jerningham, Andrews, Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. Robinson, Jekyll, and Sheridan are mentioned as having frequently appeared in this print, the remark will not be doubted. The poetry of the *World* was afterwards collected into four Volumes. Merry and Mrs. Cowley were the *Della Crusca* and *Anna Matilda*, who were so long admired, and who, during the whole writing of those very beautiful poems, were perfectly unknown to each other.

But admired as these productions, and many others were, that appeared in the paper of the *World*, it is a singular fact that the correspondence of two boxers, Humphries and Mendoza, raised the sale of the paper to a higher degree than all the contributions of most ingenious writers. It was the fashion of that time for the pugilists to send open challenges to each other, and thus publicly announce their days of fighting. This they chose to do through the *World*, as considering it the most fashionable paper ; and their writing beat Sheridan all to pieces. What shall we say to this ? Does it not realize the words of Johnson on the subject of the stage ?

“ But

“ But still reflect, our *fate* is not our *choice*,
 The stage but echoes back the people’s voice :
 The Drama’s laws, the Drama’s patrons give,
 For they who live to please, must please to live.”

In a short time Mrs. Wells by her own intrinsic merit, added to a little instruction, rose to be one of the first actresses of her time. They who remember her and Edwin for four years, drawing crowded audiences to the Hay-market Theatre, to the self-same performances, will judge whether this must not have been true ; and they who have seen others repeat the same characters, may, perhaps, observe in the language of Shakespear,

“ Alack the day ! seeing what we have seen,
 Seeing what we see !”

Major Topham’s wishes, therefore, were fully gratified. The paper of the *World*, of which he was editor, had extended itself beyond his utmost expectations. It was looked to as a repository for all the best writers of the day ; it gave the *tone* to politics, and, what to him was still dearer, it contributed to the fame of the woman he loved.

But, alas ! the dearest and most sanguine of our hopes are but as a breath. Mrs. Wells, in her eagerness to appear in a particular part, to oblige the manager of Covent Garden, too soon after a lying-in of her last child, produced a revolution of her milk, which afterwards flew to her head, and occasionally disordered her brain. It can only be they who once knew her as she really was, that will join with us in exclaiming,

“ Oh ! what a noble mind was there o’erthrown !”

When

When this "*dreaded visitation*" has once taken place, all that follows is lamentable in the extreme. The brightest corruscations of genius, the tenderest feelings of the tenderest heart, the noblest efforts of the most enlightened or most reflecting mind, the most exact discretion, the most rigid reserve, all may, or may not, take an opposite direction ; and chance, and mad, and momentary impulses alone decide the character. To view this change is the severest pang the heart can feel : to lament over it is to be mad ourselves : to stop or govern it is to direct the whirlwind and the storm.

On this event taking place, the paper of the World, at which Major Topham had incessantly laboured for nearly five years, and which had now attained an unrivalled degree of eminence, lost in his eyes all its charms. He first determined to *let* it, reserving a certain profit from its sale, and in a short time he resolved to dispose of it altogether. Reynolds, the dramatist, on this occasion alluding to the name of the paper, quoted not unaptly the following phrase :

"Who was it lost Mark Anthony the World?
A woman."

They who have known what the daily supply, the daily toil, the daily difficulty, the hourly danger, and the incessant tumult of a morning paper is, can alone know that chaos of the brain in which a man lives who has all this to undergo. Terror walks before him : fatigue bears him down : libels encompass him, and distraction attacks him on every side. He must be a literary man, and a commercial man : he
must

must be a political man, and a theatrical man ; and must run through all the changes from a pantomime to a prime minister. What every man is pursuing, he must be engaged in ; and from the very nature and “ front of his offence,” he must be acquainted with all the wants, the weaknesses, and wickedness, from one end of London to the other.

To view all this might gratify curiosity for the moment : to live in it is to guide a little boat in a storm under a battery of great guns firing at him every moment ; but even this has an advantage ; it may endear retirement or make seclusion pleasant. In fact, and without a pun, on quitting the World, Major Topham retired to his native county, and has lived two hundred miles from the metropolis, without once visiting it during the space of six whole years.

Who could have done this ? Who could have thought that remote hills, solitary plains, and, what is worse, *country conversation*, would have found charms sufficient to detain a *town-made man* from the *streets of London* ? The physicians would answer, “ cooling scenes are the lenitives of fever.” After the long labours of a sultry day, where can the weary fly better than to the shade ? The man thus circumstanced will naturally say,

“ O rus ! quando ego, te aspiciam, quandoque licebit
Ducere sollicitæ jucunda oblivæ vitæ !”

Major Topham, we understand, has not found, even in retirement, time hang heavy upon his hands. The duties of a country magistrate, in a large county, are very great, and very incessant. He has a consi-

derable farm of some hundred acres under his own management, and his occasional hours he is dedicating to the compilation of a *History of his own Life*. He has along with him, those who in his retirement have proved his best solace, *three daughters*, who are said to be nearly as beautiful as their mother, and whose manners and understandings are reported by those who have seen them, to be equal to all that might be expected.

Major T. living in the wilds of Yorkshire, among other country amusements, has been the founder of many *coursing establishments*. His greyhound, the famous Snowball, is well known to the whole kingdom, as his breed has been sought after in every part of it. His daughters are said to be the best women riders in England.

The last of his literary works* was the *Life of Mr.*

* Amongst his dramatic productions are to be reckoned a farce, produced under the management of Mr. Sheridan at Drury Lane, called "Deaf Indeed," respecting which the audience fully justified the title, by not hearing above half of it. To that succeeded, at the same theatre, a farce called "The Fool," first produced for the benefit of Mrs. Wells, and afterwards repeated for many nights. The fame which Mrs. Wells had acquired in her performance of Becky Cadwallader, suggested the idea of the latter production, and she realized all the expectations that had been formed upon this occasion.

His next was entitled "Bonds without Judgment," performed for many successive nights at Covent Garden. His last farce received the appellation of "The Westminster Boy;" and being brought out for the benefit of Mrs. Wells, proved so in reality: not a Westminster boy being absent who could procure money to purchase admittance. For them, the very name was sufficient; and concluding there must be something hostile in it, they began,

Elwes. If wide-spread circulation be any test of merit, it certainly had this to boast. It was originally published in numbers in the *World*, which it raised in sale about one thousand papers. It was thence copied into all the different provincial ones, and afterwards, with some revisions, collected and published in a volume. It is now passing through an eleventh edition. The late Horace Walpole used to say of it, "that it was the best collection of genuine anecdote he knew."

No man has more of the manners of a gentleman, or more of the ease and elegance of fashionable life, than Major Topham; though fond of retirement, he communicates himself through a large circle of acquaintance, and is of a temper so easy and companionable, that those who see him once, know him, and those who know him have a pleasing acquaintance, and, if services are required, a warm and zealous friend. His knowledge of life and manners, enlivens his conversation with a perpetual novelty, while his love of humour and *ridicule*, always restrained within the bounds of benevolence and good-nature, add to the pleasures of the social table, and animate the jocundity of the festive board. The major is what

gan, by signal, their operations against it, as Mr. Holman commenced the prologue. The fact we understand to be, that the name was merely taken to introduce Mrs. Wells, who was a beautiful figure in boy's cloaths, in the dress of a Westminster boy. But this, among a thousand others in Stage History, will remain to prove how the fate of many pieces have been determined on ideas totally mistaken.

Cicero was of old, a dexterous and incessant punster; this condensation of intellect and wit, as it approximates him more to the level of the society with which he is generally found, (for all cannot be wits and humorists) is so far excusable; but in a gentleman of the higher pretensions of literature, nothing shall escape our censure which conveys the suspicion of superficial genius, where the vein is known to be rich and exuberant.

EARL OF BALCARRAS.

THE family of Lindsay, like the greater part of the Scottish nobility, boasts of a remote origin and an illustrious descent.* Those conversant with the annals of the sister kingdom are enabled to trace its influence in the court, as well as its prowess in the camp, of the Caledonian monarchs, and the motto† to the arms, together with the crest‡ which surmounts them, alike denote the warlike habits of this race.

The intermarriages with other houses have also been, in general, such as were befitting powerful chieftains; and, accordingly, the Earls of Loudon, Roxburgh, and Aberdeen, in Scotland, and Guildford and Hardwicke in England, may be enumerated

* The Lindsays were originally English, or rather Saxon, and, like several other distinguished personages, are supposed to have retired into Scotland immediately after the Norman Conquest.

† ASTRA, CASTA, NUMEN, LUMEN.

‡ A tent.

among those with whom they have successively formed matrimonial alliances.

Alexander Lindsay, Lord Balcarras, was born in Fifeshire, the most pleasant and fertile spot in North Britain, and while yet a youth succeeded to the titles and estates of his father, who died in 1767, leaving a very numerous progeny behind him. His family may be said to appertain to the professional nobility, for not only the present peer, but four of his brothers also, have been trained to arms, two of whom have attained the rank of general officers. He himself received a commission in a marching regiment while a boy, and repaired to America with the rank of captain.

After having witnessed some important operations in other parts, we find his lordship employed under General Burgoyne in the northern campaign of 1777, during which he served in the brigade commanded by Brigadier-general Fraser. The war by this time had assumed a very equivocal aspect ; and the talents of Washington, the unexpected resistance exhibited on the part of the natives, together with the frequent representations, and faithful but sinister prophecies of a numerous and formidable opposition at home, rendered the result precarious.

It was at length determined, in an "evil hour," to effect a free communication between New York and Canada ; to maintain the navigation of the interior lakes ; to reconquer the forts taken by the enemy during their memorable irruption under Montgomery and Arnold, and to strike terror into the hearts of all, by

the victorious progress of a respectable army, provided with a numerous artillery, and led by able and enterprising commanders.

That the Americans might be deprived even of the comforts of hope, and reduced to "unconditional submission," it was resolved to employ a body of savages upon this occasion; and although such a measure was deprecated, and even reprobated, by Lord Chatham, as criminal in the extreme, and in the end proved to be accompanied by no solid advantages, yet several tribes of Indians, allured by the hopes of blood and plunder, were unfortunately prevailed upon by presents to *take up the hatchet*, and act as the allies of his Britannic Majesty.

This scheme at first promised the most ample success, for the inhabitants, terrified at the proclamations denouncing vengeance, but far more alarmed at the approach of hostile barbarians, retired on the advance of the British army, while their countryman, General St. Clair, increased the consternation, by evacuating the fortress of Ticonderago without firing a gun.

The retreating Americans were pursued both by land and water, and escaped with great difficulty; confusion and dismay appeared equally to pervade their ranks and their councils. Such was the rapid torrent of success, that all opposition seemed to be swept away before the progress of the northern army; Albany appeared to be already in possession of its victorious columns; a junction with Sir Henry Clinton was fondly anticipated, and the neighbouring provinces were considered as already subjected.

On

On his arrival at Skènesborough, however, Lieutenant-general Burgoyne began to perceive that many formidable obstacles were likely to intervene, while the Americans, recovering by degrees from their panic, rallied under the banners of Gates, an officer who possessed and was worthy of all their confidence. The obstinate defence of Fort Schuyler, the arrival of Arnold, yet faithful to his countrymen, with a brigade of continental troops, the cruelties committed by the Indians, and their subsequent desertion, together with the difficulty of the roads, and the scarcity of provisions, presented many sources of uneasiness to the commander in chief. The defeat of Lieutenant-colonel Baum by General Starke, at the head of a body of militia, and the retreat of Colonel Breyman, who had marched to his assistance, were but the prelude to the misfortunes that afterwards ensued.

Notwithstanding the very inauspicious aspect of affairs, Burgoyne, in compliance with his instructions, which were positive, determined to advance. "The expedition I commanded (says he, in his public dispatch) was evidently meant at first to be *hazarded*. Circumstances might require it should be *devoted*; a critical junction of Mr. Gates's force with Mr. Washington might possibly decide the fate of the war; the failure of my junction with Sir Henry Clinton, or the loss of my retreat to Canada, could only be a partial misfortune."

Accordingly, after crossing the Hudson, he proceeded along its margin, and in four days encamped on the heights, about two miles from General Gates's

P 4

camp,

camp, in the neighbourhood of Stillwater. The Americans, elated with their recent successes at Bennington and Fort Schuyler, instead of retreating, prepared for action, and a sharp skirmish, which soon after occurred, proved indecisive; a circumstance not a little unfortunate to the British cause.

It was determined, however, to detach a body of fifteen hundred men on purpose to penetrate by the left of the enemy, but they themselves were suddenly attacked, and a movement made on purpose to cut off their retreat. It was upon this critical occasion that the British grenadiers under Major Ackland, and the light infantry under Lord Balcarras, distinguished themselves. The latter, by means of a rapid evolution, prevented this wing from being turned, and protected a retrograde movement on the part of the advanced column under the Majors-general Phillips and Reidesdel, which was at length effected, with the loss of the gallant Brigadier-general Fraser, and a considerable number of men. The Americans pursued their advantage, and actually stormed the English camp; but the Earl of Balcarras, who had thrown himself into the lines with the British light infantry, whose valour has already been noticed, checked the impetuosity of the enemy, and prevented the most fatal results.*

* The American historian (Dr. Ramsay, vol. I. p. 47) has done ample justice to his lordship's courage and conduct upon this occasion :

“ In this alarming situation it was thought proper to make a movement to the left of the Americans. The body of troops employed

In consequence of the misfortunes that ensued, the whole army was obliged to submit to a capitulation, since known by the appellation of "the convention of Saratoga," and soon after his return to England, Lord Balcarras was examined before a committee of the house of commons relative to the conduct of the late expedition; an event that tended not a little to remove the odium still entertained against his unfortunate commander. On this occasion, he agreed with the evidence before given by Sir Guy Carleton, (afterwards Lord Dorchester) that General Burgoyne had not carried a larger train of Artillery with him from

ployed for this purpose consisted of fifteen hundred chosen men, and was commanded by Generals Burgoyne, Philips, Reidesdel, and Fraser. As they advanced, they were checked by a sudden and impetuous attack; but Major Ackland, at the head of the British grenadiers, sustained it with great firmness. The Americans extended their attack along the whole front of the German troops, who were posted on the right of the grenadiers, and they also marched a large body round their flank, in order to cut off their retreat.

"To oppose this bold enterprise, *the British light infantry*, with a part of the 24th regiment, were directed to form a second line, and to cover the retreat of the troops into the camp. In the mean time, the Americans pushed forward a fresh and strong reinforcement to renew the action on Burgoyne's left. That part of his army was obliged to give way, *but the light infantry and the 24th regiment*, by a quick movement, came to its succour, and saved it from total ruin. The British lines being exposed to great danger, the troops which were nearest to them returned for their defence. General Arnold, with a brigade of the continental troops, *pushed for the works possessed by Lord Balcarras, at the head of the British light infantry; but the brigade having an abatis to cross, and many other obstacles to surmount, was compelled to retire.*"

Ticonderago,

Ticonderago, than was deemed necessary by his staff; he also proved that the Hudson's river was not crossed in opposition to the opinion of his general officers, and "that the rebel army was brave, numerous, and disciplined: nor had a surrender taken place while there was even a shadow of a possibility of either retreating or advancing."

In addition to this he maintained, "that the army was perfectly satisfied with the general's conduct both before and after the action," and remarked, as a proof of his spirit, "that when Colonel Kingston returned from Mr. Gates with a proposal, "that the British troops should lay down their arms in their trenches, and march out prisoners of war," the English commander rejected the proposal with disdain, saying he would not put his name to so dishonourable a treaty." His lordship also afforded the most unequivocal proof of the honour of the general, and of the officers of the British army, by the disclosure of the following fact: "The articles which were afterwards signed, having been penned, the council of war unanimously assented to them; and after the terms had been agreed on between both armies, but before the treaty was fully completed, General Burgoyne communicated some intelligence he had received during the night from a spy, and asked if he could suspend the treaty, and trust to events, without any breach of public faith? On which, the council, after due deliberation, was of opinion that the public faith would be violated by such a proceeding."

In answer to some questions put by Colonel Barré,
the

the noble lord replied, "that in every situation of difficulty and danger General Burgoyne was in full possession of his faculties, and enjoyed the confidence, the respect, and the esteem of the whole army." He further observed, "that he had never heard one officer or common soldier complain of him for his return to England; but he had heard the whole army express a wish that he should be the man to inform his Majesty of their conduct, and point out in the closet the men who had most particularly distinguished themselves during so trying an expedition. Although his return in personal disgrace, and without the usual distribution of preferment to the principal officers, could be of no avail to them in their captivity, yet in so far as he had, through the whole expedition, shared fatigue, danger and calamity, in common with them, they looked upon him as their friend, and would have received him with the most sincere pleasure."*

The long interval of peace that ensued, after the conclusion of the American war, precluded any further exercise of his lordship's military abilities, although from the specimen already exhibited, there can be no doubt but he would have acquired a high

* In the course of this investigation by a committee of the house of commons, it appeared from the evidence of Captain Money, deputy adjutant-general in the Canada expedition, "that the battle of the 7th of October, in which General Frazer was killed, if not the loss of the whole army, was owing to the flight of a battalion of Brunswickers, who ran, without losing a single man, on the first charge, and would never afterwards be rallied, but lay upon their fire-arms, and in a confused unformed manner, at the rear of the artillery."

celebrity in the art of war. An opportunity, however, soon occurred of employing his wonted zeal in a new capacity.

Government being in want of an officer who might unite civil and military talents in his own person, the subject of this memoir, who had now attained the rank of a general, was nominated lieutenant-governor of Jamaica about the latter end of 1794. This important settlement was at this period in an awful situation, as the greater part of the negroes in St. Domingo, the principal island in the West Indies, were in arms. The dreadful sound of "liberty," uttered by many thousands of armed slaves, within a few leagues distance, was calculated to appal the hearts of the British settlers, who held two hundred and fifty thousand of their fellow-creatures in perpetual bondage, and forced them to cultivate their estates by the terrors of the whip alone.

On his arrival, in April 1795, Lord Balcarras found that a detachment of troops, in consequence of an invitation from some of the colonists, had been sent to take possession of St. Domingo, then considered as a most desirable as well as easy acquisition, while an uninterrupted tranquillity reigned throughout his new government, from Negril-head on the west to Morant-point on the east, and from St. Ann's-bay on the north to Kingston harbour on the south side.

Having succeeded in May to the chief command, in consequence of the departure of General Williamson, who repaired on purpose to realise all the golden
dreams

dreams of military conquest and commercial success which he had been flattered with, Lord Balcarras took possession of the mansion called the "Government-house," in Spanish-town. But his lordship had scarcely arranged his domestic affairs, and been initiated into the duties of his office, when some commotions took place, trifling in appearance, but in reality dangerous in the extreme. As these originated in the discontents of the *Maroons*, it may be necessary here to give some account of the origin and history of this singular class of men.

When Jamaica was subdued by the English, in the year 1655, during the protectorate of Cromwell, most of the inhabitants retired to Cuba, but some Spaniards with a few of their negroes continued in the remote parts on the north side. An attempt at a re-conquest on the part of the former governor having failed, in consequence of the gallant conduct of Colonel D'Oyley, many of the slaves, unwilling either to follow their old masters, or yield obedience to the victors, from either of whom they could expect nothing better than a continuance of unavailing labour and unavoidable bondage, resigned themselves to the first and dearest wish of the human heart, and fled into the woods and fastnesses of the island. According to one authority,* the negroes who thus became independent, and to whom the appellation of Maroons, or hog-hunters, was attached, amounted to no less than fifteen hundred, and of these a considerable number collected

* The late Mr. Bryan Edwards.

in the mountains of Clarendon, under a chief named Juan de Bolas, whose name is still given to the spot. The English governor at length found means to conciliate this body by an acknowledgment of their freedom, and an amnesty for all offences; although some of their former companions continued for many years to wage a desultory but bloody war with the inhabitants.

But an insurrection, which took place in the parish of Clarendon in 1690, served to exhibit a far more dreadful and formidable enemy. The fugitive slaves, who had retired into the fastnesses of the interior country, made many predatory excursions against the settlers, and having elected Cudjoe, a bold, skilful, and enterprising black, as their chief, in 1730, they recruited their forces by means of Coromantee and other negroes, while their leader exercised such an extensive dominion over the inhabitants of the adjoining plantations, by means of *Obeah*, that he was enabled either to anticipate or defeat the schemes of his enemies, the whites. In short, notwithstanding African chasseurs, called Black-shot, and Musquito Indians from the Spanish main, were brought against the insurgents, yet they maintained a long and desperate warfare against forces far more numerous than their own.

Having taken a station in some glen, or *cockpit*, as it is called in the West Indies, the sides of which are nearly perpendicular, while the entrance consists of a deep and difficult defile, admitting of the approach of a single person only, a chief with his followers would lay in ambush for the foe, and when overpowered with
numbers,

numbers, or destitute of provisions, could escape into a similar situation, which they maintained in succession with undescribable bravery.

At length, Governor Trelawney, perceiving that these men could be neither exterminated nor subdued, and fearing lest the slaves should be stimulated to vindicate their freedom also, entered into a treaty in 1738, by which liberty to the chiefs and all their followers was fully and amply secured; fifteen hundred acres of land in the neighbourhood of Trelawney town were at the same time conceded to them; while they on their part agreed to seize on and bring back runaway negroes, and also to permit the residence of two white men, one of whom was to act as a superintendant, on purpose to maintain a friendly correspondence with the inhabitants.

In respect to crimes, it was provided by the eighth article, "that in case Captain Cudjoe, or any of his people, should do any injury to any white person, he should submit himself, or deliver up such offender to justice," while by the twelfth, full power was given to the chiefs "to inflict any punishment they might think proper for offences committed by their men among themselves, death only excepted." In the course of the following year, another body of insurgents, at the windward maroon town, under Captain Quas, was also induced to submit on similar terms,

No less than five settlements, called Trelawney-town, Accompong-town, Scot's-hall, Charles-town, and Moore-town, situate in different parts of the country,

country, from the eastern to the western extremity, (the first of which was always considered the principal) now existed in the island; and it must be allowed, that from that period, until the unfortunate disputes which took place in 1795, they proved eminently useful. They brought in the runaway negroes; they prevented all assemblages of slaves; and during the rebellion of 1760, and 1765, they conducted themselves with a degree of fidelity that merited and obtained the gratitude of the whites. In addition to this, when Jamaica was threatened with a formidable invasion under the Count D'Estaing, in 1779 and 1780, they cheerfully assembled for the express purpose of repelling the common enemy.

From that time until the arrival of Lord Balcarras the Maroons remained quiet and tranquil. They began to acquire a taste for agriculture; they supplied the adjoining markets with the surplus of their labours; they possessed horses and cattle, and some of them had actually purchased slaves.

The cause of the late insurrection has been variously accounted for; one gentleman * attributes it exclusively to the removal of Major John James, the superintendant general; a man greatly beloved by them, on account of his courage, talents, and good conduct; while another, † imputes it solely to the punishment of two Maroons, who had stolen a couple of pigs. It is evident from the accounts of all,

* Mr. Dallas' "History of the Maroons."

† Mr. Bryan Edwards.

that the dispute was trivial, and might have been easily adjusted; and it is greatly to be lamented that an accommodation did not take place, as it is an acknowledged fact, that the *servile* war did not prove more disastrous to Rome in ancient times, than the *porcine* conflict to Jamaica in our own.

It was the peculiar ill fortune of the new lieutenant-governor, that the dawn of his administration should have been clouded with internal commotions. In the middle of July, not three months after his arrival in the settlement, the Maroons, who were dissatisfied with the superintendant recently appointed, drove him from Trelawney town, and some of them gave intimation to the neighbouring planters that they were bent upon revenge. It appears, however, from subsequent evidence that they were divided in opinion, and the principal men among them have always denied "that they entered voluntarily into rebellion against the authority of the government, declaring that they were forced into hostilities on a principle of self-preservation, being persuaded from the subsequent conduct of the white people, that their destruction was determined."

At a subsequent conference between them and the neighbouring magistrates, their grievances were reduced to the three following heads :

1. An infringement of the original treaty by the justices of Montego-bay, in causing the punishment of whipping to be inflicted on some of their people by the hand of a slave.

2. That the land originally granted them was worn

out, and being insufficient for their support, they required an additional quantity.

And 3, That Captain Craskill, their new superintendant, was, on account of his "timidity," unqualified for his office, and that they were averse from receiving any other than Major James, whose good disposition and abilities they had experienced the advantages of. "You are our fathers (said the Maroon chief, who addressed the magistrates), we your children; our situation and the superiority we possess in this country are derived from our connexion with you; but when we do the duty required of us for these advantages, do not subject us to insult and humiliation from the very people to whom we are put in opposition."*

This alluded to the impolitic measure of employing the hand of a slave to punish a freeman; and it is easy to perceive that they were impressed with the idea of the *insult*, rather than of the *injustice* committed against them upon this occasion. It unfortunately occurred also, that one of the gentlemen,† who was an officer in the militia, aroused all their former suspicions, for while the rest of the mediators presented them with money, he took some bullets from his pocket, and exhibiting them, said, "this is the reward you deserve, and no other coin shall you have from me."

It was the opinion of two of the principal planters‡

* Votes of the house of assembly.

† Colonel Gallimore.

‡ General Palmer, of St. James's, and Mr. Thorp, custos of the parish of Trelawney.

in the island, that some slight concessions should be made to the Maroons, and they accordingly entreated the lieutenant-governor to reinstate Major James and his son, the former superintendants, and to acquiesce in such demands as were reasonable. The Maroons themselves appear to have been sensible of their misconduct, and actually proposed that six of their principal officers should repair to Spanish-town, to lay their complaints before the chief magistrate, and submit themselves to his decision.

As every thing seemed now to promise tranquillity, Lord Balcarras permitted the militia to return home, and commanded the eighty-third regiment of foot to sail for St. Domingo. He also directed that six of the chief captains should wait upon him by the 31st of July, to make their submission; but the order is said to have arrived too late to be literally obeyed, although they departed for the seat of government with all imaginable expedition.

In the mean time a council of war was held on the third of August, in consequence of which the lieutenant-governor was requested to detain the troops intended for St. Domingo, and also to proclaim martial law. Having set out for the north side of the island, his excellency, on the 5th of August, sent for the Maroon chiefs who had been detained by the commanding officer of the militia, while on their way to meet him, and "ordered them," according to Mr. Dallas's narrative, "into irons."

On the 8th he transmitted a message to the main body, in which, after upbraiding them for their conduct,

duct, and informing them that the passes to their town were all occupied by troops, he told them that he had issued a proclamation offering a reward for their heads after the 12th of August ; his lordship, at the same time, commanded every Maroon capable of bearing arms to appear before him at Montego-bay on that day, on purpose to submit themselves to his Majesty's mercy. This message was enforced by a detachment under Colonel Sandford, which took post about four miles north of the Maroon town, while the commander in chief advanced with the eighty-third regiment and established his head-quarters at Vaughan's field, having at the same time enjoined the militia, then three miles and a half in the rear, to afford protection to the convoys of provisions.

It was natural for a British officer, accustomed to the effect produced by superior masses of armed men, to despise the resistance of two or three hundred Maroons, when opposed to the valour and discipline of more than thirteen hundred regulars, supported by several thousands of militia. The insurgents, who had from the first been greatly divided relative to the contest, would have certainly yielded, as all the old men were inclined to peace, had not the young ones urged the recent detention of the six captains, which they considered as " a breach of faith, and a reason to believe that none would be observed to themselves."* This argument produced such a powerful conviction, that several of the outlying Maroons immediately re-

* History of the Maroons, vol. I. p. 178.

moved their women and children into the woods and repaired to Trelawney-town.

But notwithstanding that, thirty-seven ablemen, with old Montague at their head, repaired from the above settlement and surrendered their arms to Lord Balcarras, at Vaughan's field, in pursuance of the late proclamation : this appears, if not a trial on the part of the main body, to have operated powerfully at least on their conduct ; for as they were all, but old Montague, " bound with their hands behind and sent into confinement at Montego-bay," except one, " who, exasperated at his disappointment, previously put an end to his existence by ripping up his bowels," this act of submission was unaccompanied with any favourable result. Accordingly, when Palmer and Parkinson, two of these, were afterwards dispatched on purpose to prevail upon the rest to surrender, " upon the report they made of the reception and treatment of the thirty-seven, (says Mr. Dallas) the Maroons, far from following the others, immediately set fire to both their towns, and retired next day, the 12th, at noon to the settlement of Schaw-castle."

War was now inevitable, and the first skirmish, in which the insurgents, unhappily for them, proved successful, took place with a company of the people of colour under Captain Hamilton. Lord Balcarras on this ordered Colonel Sandford to obtain possession of the new town, after which he was to wheel to the right, and occupy the provision grounds, so as to take the rebels in the rear, while his lordship attacked them in front. In pursuance of these commands,

which arrived too late for prompt execution, the colonel advanced, climbed the difficult acclivities of the mountains, seized on the first post, while the Maroons retreated within the defile, and, although unseen themselves, observed every thing that occurred. Instead, however, of proceeding to the right as enjoined, the officer just alluded to repaired to the old town, and entered the pass where the enemy were stationed, and where he and his detachment were soon greeted with a tremendous volley of small arms from an invisible foe. The commander happening to be killed, his forces were seized with a panic, and fled on all sides.

It was now resolved to surround the seat of action, by means of new reinforcements, and catch the insurgents as in a trap, the outlets to which were supposed to be secured ; but the advanced piquets of the Maroons were seen on the heights, within three quarters of a mile of head-quarters, relieving their sentries, and communicating intelligence by means of their horns from one promontory to another.

A small field-piece being brought up with immense labour, and a road cut from two different extremities, the old town was soon taken possession of ; but as no rebels were found there, Lord Balcarras thinking the war likely to be procrastinated, and justly alarmed for the situation of the island, returned in the beginning of September to Spanish-town, and convoked the assembly, after giving the necessary directions to carry on so novel and unprecedented a campaign.

On the 22nd of the same month, his lordship informed the legislature, that he was induced by the
urgency

urgency of public affairs, to call them together at a very early season of the year. “ The unfortunate insurrection which has taken place among the Maroons, in Trelawney-town, is the immediate cause of my assembling you. These insurgents have committed the most daring acts of unprovoked rebellion. I have every reason to believe, (added his lordship) that hostility has long been premeditated, and at the instigation of the convention of France; whose object it undoubtedly is, to throw this island into a state of anarchy and confusion. I have ordered the several documents to be laid before you; the evidence contained, marks in a strong manner the designs, the progress, and the expectations of the enemy, in fomenting internal commotion.

“ By the blessing of Providence this conspiracy has been frustrated before it had ripened into maturity. Their plan of raising a rebellion might have produced a co-operation of the most dangerous tendency, and the early information we have obtained thereof is truly fortunate. The precipitate and insolent conduct of the rebels gave me the advantage of acting with celerity and vigour; for, had I permitted them to gain time, and to manage the war according to their arrangements and those of their supporters, this island would have been undone, and the inhabitants must have submitted to a dominion similar to that now exercised in several of the windward islands. The valour and conduct of his Majesty’s forces have secured every advantage that could be attained by regular manœuvres. The troops now occupy a chain

of posts through the Maroon district; they have stormed and carried their country; they have dispossessed them of their towns, and have driven them to fastnesses rugged and barren, where they can subsist only as a band of robbers."

In the mean time the management of military affairs had devolved on Colonel Fitch, an active and spirited young officer, who had originally carried arms as a volunteer at Bunker's-hill. In pursuance of the former plan, the enemy was to be confined to a narrow circle, for which purpose a vast body of negroes was employed to fell trees, so as to form the cordon intended to hem in the insurgents. From the heights above his quarters, they frequently called the new commander, and at his request entered into a parley, during which, they declared, "that they were ready to submit on a promise of pardon, and an assurance that they should not be sent out of the country;" but he would only undertake to promise them their lives. At length they observed, "that they would depend upon his honour for favourable terms," if he would permit two of their men to visit their companions who had surrendered, and were at Montego-bay. This was complied with, but no sooner did they return, and state "that their friends were *on board a ship*," than they determined to yield only with their lives.

The war being now renewed, two companies of the Westmoreland militia were surprised, while covering a body of slaves employed in clearing the defile leading to the cockpit. Soon after this Colonel Fitch
himself,

himself, having marched at the head of a small detachment to establish an advanced post, fell into an ambuscade, and the situation of affairs became more desperate than ever.

Colonel Walpole was now appointed to the chief command of the forces, with the local rank of major-general. This officer immediately determined on a new species of tactics, for he possessed good sense enough to adopt the mode of warfare practised by the enemy, and depended on time, superior numbers, and discipline, for a fortunate result. Deeming it as feasible "to pen pigeons in a meadow," as to restrict the Maroons within a cordon, he employed the working negroes to clear the heights that surrounded his camp, the approaches to the defile, and a promontory in the vicinity of his head-quarters, which looked into the interior of the cockpit.

The superiority of the new plan was soon conspicuous, for the army now adopted the Indian mode of warfare, and took care to be always covered with trees or rocks, so that they fought with greater advantage than before. But it was evident that the possession of a cockpit did not put an end to the conflict, for the enemy retreated when closely pushed, and took up a new, and equally formidable, position at leisure.

The war, therefore, languished, and a large body of planters was inclined to enter into a negotiation, when a new measure was adopted, equivocal in its nature, and such as had in a former age called down the maledictions of all Europe on the nation which had
recurred

recurred to it. Perceiving that neither the zeal of Lord Balcarras, nor the skill, bravery and perseverance of the troops were likely to put an immediate end to a contest, in which every new mountain became a fortress, and every defile an inexpugnable position, the assembly of Jamaica, copying the example of the Spaniards, who had exterminated more than a million of Indians in former times, and recently inflicted the most terrible vengeance on the natives of the Musquito shore, by the same means, determined to have recourse to *dogs*, and learning that a race of *blood-hounds* was still kept up in the neighbouring island of Cuba, it was resolved to send thither for a pack of them.

A member of the legislature, who had first suggested the idea, condescended to act as a commissioner on this occasion, and he was accordingly provided with letters to Don Louis de la Casas, governor of the Havannah. After a long negociation, and the display of an extraordinary degree of zeal, one hundred and four dogs and forty chasseurs were actually obtained, although it is fairly owned by one of the advocates for this measure, who quotes Paley in its justification, that both force and *corruption* were recurred to upon this occasion.*

On his return, at the end of seven weeks, he found the Maroons still unsubdued, the regulars harassed, and the militia dissatisfied with the service. Colonel Quarrel, whose perseverance was unabated, imme-

* See "History of Maroons," Vol. II. Letter X. and XI.

diately conducted the dogs and Spaniards to the scene of action, and it was soon perceived that they merited the title of *blood-hounds*, for when an ox was to be slain, a chasseur set on a few individuals, who instantly pinned the tortured and affrighted animal to the earth, while the Spaniard with his *muschet* or cutlass severed the neck of the devoted creature; so that the ferocious animals might catch the blood with open mouth as it descended in copious streams: after wallowing first in the gore and then in the dust, they proceeded reeking with the sanguine tide from an expiring and defenceless beast, expecting, no doubt, to be soon gratified as before with human flesh! Such was their untameable cruelty, that an inoffensive negro woman was seized by the gullet and killed by one of these savage animals; while the horses, and even the person of the commander of the forces, who appears to have prudently taken refuge in his carriage, were in some hazard of being devoured. As they seem to have been but little under the command of their keepers, and “thirty-six only were properly trained,” there can be no doubt, had they been employed as intended, that they would have ate up all the women and children, and such of the Maroons themselves as they might have overcome.

Happily, however, the *military men* were more delicate upon this occasion than the *civilians*, and both Lord Balcarras and General Walpole, who viewed his new allies with a marked suspicion, gave orders for their being kept in the rear. The Maroons, who had
repeatedly

repeatedly wished to treat, as may be seen in the foregoing narrative, and were only afraid of treachery on the part of the whites, on the request of the latter, now entered into a formal agreement, consisting of the three following articles, on the 21st of December 1795.

“ 1. That they would, on their knees, beg his Majesty’s pardon ;

“ 2. That they would repair to Montego-bay, and settle on whatever lands the governor, council, and assembly, might think proper ;

“ 3. That they would give up all runaways.”

General Walpole, on the other hand, added a secret clause, which, on account of the distrust of the insurgents, he confirmed with an oath, solemnly promising, *that the Maroons should not be sent out off the island.*

Every thing at this period exhibited a hopeful appearance; the Maroons subdued, the war ended, the negroes retained in slavery, and the British name still undefiled with the employment of blood-hounds for the purposes of human slaughter; scarcely any thing, indeed, remained, but to fix a day for the surrender. This was accordingly done ; but it appears that the women and children, who were concealed in a remote situation, could not be brought in at the express time stipulated, the measles having broke out among them; and when a party of thirty of their wives, accompanied by a body of themselves, was marching towards head-quarters, they were unfortunately overtaken

taken by a detachment under Colonel Stevenson, who was ignorant of the capitulation, in consequence of which a skirmish ensued.

The moment that Lord Balcarras received an account of the pacification, he set out for the north side of the island, and on the 28th of December ratified the treaty, fixing the 1st of January 1796 for the surrender and submission of the Maroons. But diffidence and apprehension still prevailed on their part; a few only came in, antecedently to the time stipulated; yet they do not appear to have continued hostilities, or, with an exception of a small party, under Palmer and Parkinson, to have remained more than a fortnight after the day previously fixed upon.

The troops, however, were again ordered to advance with the dogs, and the *whole* body did not repair to the place agreed upon before the 2d of March. Whether this was a complete violation of the treaty or not is a subject not meant to be discussed here; the fact is, that it was afterwards considered by one of the parties as an entire breach; but no sooner did General Walpole learn that it was intended to transport the Maroons to another country, than he expostulated with the commander in chief, and expressed the firmest reliance that the legislature would not infringe the capitulation concluded with him. Lord Balcarras replied, that if the terms of the agreement were complied with, the honour of the country was pledged to retain them on the island; but he thought that the people of Jamaica, on the other hand, had a right to every advantage the violation of
the

the treaty afforded, and that he should leave the determination of the whole to the legislature.

On the meeting of that body, composed of planters and merchants, who had been alarmed at the intrepidity and perseverance of the insurgents, and were obviously interested in their expulsion, a secret committee was chosen to decide upon this affair; and in consequence of its determination, the Maroons were removed to Kingston, anterior to their final banishment. Mercy, however, was extended to four of them and their families; but these, with a degree of heroism that ought to have made their foes blush, refused the boon of liberty, and preferred exile, and a foreign land, to what they considered as a desertion of their tribe. They were soon after removed to the inhospitable climate of Nova Scotia, whence they were at length carried to Sierra Leone; but it appears that neither time nor place can alter their early habits, as they still remember their native woods and mountains with a melancholy delight. The time too may arrive when their absence will be regretted, for they formed an intermediate body between the free-men and the slaves, and were admirably calculated to balance the power of the latter, by whom they were at once feared and hated!

The war being thus ended, the Spaniards and their dogs were dismissed, both of them doubtless greatly disappointed; the one at having missed the promised carnage, the other at not receiving a reward commensurate with their expectations; nor is it yet distinctly known whether they found means to escape from

from punishment on the part of their own government, in consequence of having, either willingly or unintentionally, violated its orders relative to the expedition.

The assembly now prepared to reward such as had distinguished themselves. To Lord Balcarras they voted thanks, and seven hundred guineas for the purchase of a sword, as a mark of their approbation; in favour of General Walpole, who had conducted the latter part of the war, they also passed a vote, expressive of their gratitude, together with the sum of five hundred guineas for a similar purpose. The lieutenant-governor, in a suitable letter, declared how much he was flattered with this gift, and observed at the same time, that he should transmit it to his posterity as an everlasting mark of the reverence, the attachment, and gratitude he bore to the island of Jamaica.

But the second in command, who considered the whole in a different point of view, both from his excellency and the assembly, declined the favour intended him, and made such severe animadversions on the conduct of the latter, that a vote was actually passed to expunge his reply from their minutes.

Lord Balcarras remained a considerable time after this in his government, which was subjected to no other convulsions than such as a settlement is liable to, the greater part of the population of which consists of slaves. The year 1798, in particular, was pregnant with alarms, and it surely demonstrates on what slender foundation the security of a colony so situate is placed,

placed, when a runaway negroe called Cuffee, at the head of about forty of his countrymen, could produce an extraordinary convocation of the legislature, and spread terror and dismay around.

The lieutenant-governor, on the 12th of June, informed the house that he considered the rebellion as dangerous, at the same time he recommended the raising of three companies of trusty negroes, under white officers, and employing the Accompong Ma-rooms, " a body of men, who have ever remained faithful to their king and country."

No sooner were the propositions acceded to, than his lordship succeeded in dissipating the insurrection; but the evacuation of St. Domingo, and the triumphant progress of the emancipated negroes under Toussaint, plunged the colony into fresh terrors, which were not a little aggravated by the arrival of black troops, who had witnessed the triumphant career of their brethren in a neighbouring island.

Scarcely were the inhabitants released from these new fears by the conduct and assurances of the lieutenant-governor, than they were once more alarmed by the influx of white emigrants and their slaves from St. Domingo, so that his lordship was obliged to interpose in behalf of the former, with all possible discretion and zeal.

These new anxieties were succeeded by the dread of an invasion; and the tortured minds of the planters were kept upon the rack, by intelligence that Citizen-general Roome's mission to St. Domingo was principally with a view to make a descent upon Jamaica,

maica, at the head of a body of *brigands* called the *legion diabolique*.

At length, however, all their suspicions appear to have subsided, and their torments to have been appeased. The skill possessed, and discipline maintained by the noble lord, the subject of this memoir, doubtless contributed not a little to this end, and it is with pleasure we find him towards the latter part of the session of 1797, mentioning the word *happiness*, as applied to men in a state of bondage.

“ I have nothing particular to recommend to you at parting, (said the lieutenant-governor) except the pursuit of such humane and provident measures, in your respective parishes during the approaching holidays, as are likely to secure the tranquillity of the island, and the happiness of your slaves.”

During his residence in Jamaica he purchased a considerable sugar estate, and a report prevailed for some time after his arrival, that he was desirous to return thither in order to reside on his own plantation.

The Earl of B. was elected one of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland in 1790, on which occasion he stood high on the first list, having thirty-seven votes. At the succeeding election, no less than eight of the former members proved unsuccessful candidates, among whom was his lordship; but he was returned for the present parliament.

Lord B. generally passes the winter in London, at his family residence in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. Among the festivities of the spring of 1804, those of his countess were not the least conspicuous. The

ball-room upon this occasion was fitted up with peculiar taste and elegance, that and the other apartments being ornamented not with artificial—in the exploded style of ancient days—but with real flowers. The ball was opened by Lady C. Lindsay, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the noble host, and the national tunes of “Tulloch Gorum,” the “Cammeronian Rant,” &c. were not forgotten; but if the tunes were Caledonian, it ought not to be omitted, that the company consisted of many of the first nobility, and persons of distinction, both of England and Scotland.

His lordship, who is a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the sixty-third regiment of foot, in consequence of an intermarriage with the noble family of Loudon, is presumptive heir to Flora-Muir Campbell, the present countess.

THOMAS JAMES, D. D.

PREBENDARY OF WORCESTER.

IT was well observed by a celebrated * orator of antiquity, that “none deserve better of the community than those who educate and instruct youth;” and if the constant anxiety and fatigue which they must necessarily undergo in the discharge of their duty be considered, no one surely can withhold from them the tribute of gratitude and respect.

The worthy divine, at present under our conside-

* Cicero.

ration, was born at St. Neots in Huntingdonshire, where his father, now near ninety years of age, still resides, and where his ancestors, though not remarkably opulent, have long possessed stations of much respectability. A love of reading and a propensity to study were early discovered in him, which induced his father to send him to Eton school when he was not more than nine years old. He had not been there long before the quickness of his parts became conspicuous, while his diligence and amiable disposition recommended him strongly to his instructors. In due time he was elected upon the foundation, and became one of the brightest ornaments of that distinguished seminary. His remarkable skill in Latin and Greek versification will ever be remembered by those who were his contemporaries at school, and of his ingenuity in that art the public have some very masterly specimens in the elegant selection of Latin and Greek verses, called the “*Musæ Etonenses*.”

Having thus obtained for himself no small credit, he was elected a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, to which place he removed in 1756; and though he was now in a manner provided for, having the certain prospect of a fellowship, he did not remit any of his former diligence in the pursuit of literary knowledge; for to his former accurate acquaintance with the classics, he now added, if not a profound, at least a very comprehensive and creditable knowledge of mathematics, which is not frequently the case with the students of King's, and seems to be left entirely to their own choice, as by their charter

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they claim the peculiar prerogative of exemption from all the university examinations in proceeding to their degrees.

In the third year after his election to the scholarship Mr. James was chosen fellow, and proceeded regularly to his degrees of B. A. and M. A. It is not certain how soon he was engaged in private tuition, but some time elapsed before he became one of the public tutors of the college, an office which he held for several years, during which time he established his reputation as a scholar and gave universal satisfaction.

His long residence in the university had given him a deeply rooted attachment to a college life, but the air and situation of Cambridge were not at all congenial to his health. In the year 1776, therefore, Dr. Burrough having resigned the head-mastership of Rugby school, Mr. James's friends unanimously advised him to offer himself a candidate for it at the election, which he accordingly did, and, though not without opposition, succeeded in obtaining it.

When Dr. James came to Rugby, he found the school consisting of little more than an hundred boys, chiefly owing to the remissness of the former head-master. Immediately, therefore, he began a reform in the discipline and system of teaching hitherto adopted in the school; and instead of the antiquated plan of education which then prevailed, he presently introduced the modern Etonian method. His exertions were soon crowned with the desired success; the fame of the new teacher was spread throughout
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the neighbouring counties, and pupils crowded from all parts for the benefit of his instruction.

From this time it may be said to have been one of our public seminaries, being inferior neither in point of discipline, mode of education, nor masters, to the first in the kingdom. In its most flourishing state under Dr. James, it consisted of three hundred boys; and it was his chief aim to reduce the expences as much as possible, in order that parents might be induced to send their children to it in preference to other public schools, some of which are attended with the most extravagant charges. In this respect he completely gained his point, and during his long residence there, which was more than sixteen years, sent several hundred young men to the universities, some of whom proved eminent scholars, and brought a lasting credit to the establishment.

In a few years after his first settlement at Rugby, he paid his addresses to, and afterwards married Miss Elizabeth Landor, of Coventry, a lady of many accomplishments, and to whom he had a most sincere and firm attachment, but who was unhappily taken from him by a rapid illness three or four years after their marriage. Upon a small marble monument which he erected to her memory in Rugby church, is inscribed this comprehensive line by way of epitaph, at once expressive of his tender affection for her, and the well-grounded hope which he entertained of a blessed reunion in a better world,

“Εὐδε, φίλη ψυχῇ, γλυκέρῳ καὶ ἐγερσίμῳ ὕπνῳ,”

which we here present in English for the benefit of our readers of the fair sex, though much of its original beauty and conciseness is lost in the translation.

Peace to thy slumbers, kindred soul,
Peace to thy mouldering clay !
Soon shalt thou wake in joy to hail
The resurrection-day.

By this lady he had two children, a son and a daughter, the former of whom has been brought up to the law, and promises fair to be eminent in his profession ; the latter was married in 1803 to the Rev. Dr. Wingfield, late head-master of Westminster school, and now prebendary of Worcester.

Dr. James was for a considerable period nearly inconsolable for the death of his wife, frequently visiting her grave and weeping over it. But time, in some degree, healed the deep wound which so great a loss had made ; and the doctor in the course of two years afterwards began to form a connexion with Miss Caldecott of Rugby, which also terminated in matrimony. By his second wife he has had either six or seven children, one of whom is now a member of Christ Church, and another of Oriel College, Oxford.

About the year 1791 Dr. James's health began to be impaired by his unremitted study and the great attention which he had paid to the minutest affairs of the establishment under his care. Several of his friends, therefore, advised him to resign ; but his natural activity of mind was agreeably exerted in scholastic employments, and he did not comply with their injunctions so soon as in prudence, perhaps, he ought to have

have done. However, during the two following years, his health had suffered so much in consequence of his extraordinary exertions, that the trustees of the school themselves requested him to give up the place, assuring him at the same time of their readiness to do for him whatever might be in their power. And accordingly in 1793 the doctor resigned the mastership, though not without some reluctance; and was succeeded by Dr. Ingles, a gentleman whose abilities and learning were such as well adapted him for the situation.

Upon Dr. James's resignation, the trustees at their next meeting wrote jointly to the minister, informing him of the long and great services of the doctor, and requesting he might have such preferment given him as might be thought adequate to his deserts; and in consequence of that application he was shortly afterwards appointed to a prebend in Worcester cathedral, which he still enjoys as well as the living of Harvington in Warwickshire.

Dr. James gave up so much of his time to the concerns of the school, that he never was able to appear before the world in any literary work of much consequence. He published, however, a small compendium of geography, which is one of the most comprehensive and accurate performances of the kind, and is used chiefly at Rugby school. He is likewise the author of an explanation of the fifth of Euclid by algebra, which renders that difficult book, comparatively speaking, easy to beginners; and also of two Sermons, published in 1799, one of which was preached at the musi-

cal meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, in the cathedral of Worcester, and the other upon a public fast-day ; the former of these, the learned Dr. Hurd, now Bishop of Worcester, said was "ingenious and eloquent, the latter pious and animated."

Although Rugby school is not of royal, yet it can boast a very ancient foundation, and has produced several very distinguished characters both in church and state ; the late valiant Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who received the whole of his education there, ever retained a grateful affection for the place, and expressed his intentions of visiting it again in a letter to a friend and school-fellow of his, who still resides there, in case he had lived to return to his native country.

Dr. James was introduced to his Majesty a few years ago, and had the honour of walking on the terrace at Windsor with him in company with Dr. Heath, provost of Eton, when his Majesty heartily congratulated the former upon his enlargement and improvement of Rugby school ; "but it is no wonder (continued the King) you have been so successful, having been yourself educated at Eton ;" a very neat compliment, of which Dr. Heath might certainly claim a moiety.

MR. EGERTON BRYDGES.

AMONG the public characters of the day may justly be reckoned those who have either informed or amused

amused their contemporaries by the genius or the elegance of their writings, or who have forsaken the paths of wealth and ambition for the less substantial but more generous acquisitions of mental superiority. There is a vulgar sort of celebrity arising out of rank, fortune, or success in the world—from a gaudy establishment—from fluttering at public assemblies—courting a numerous acquaintance, and outvying others in every fashionable folly—which, in the ideas of the ordinary herd of mankind, high or low, overshadows the modest claims of mental excellence. To such, a man whose person is known but to few, whose voice has never been heard in the senate, whose carriage does not glitter at St. James's or in Bond-street, and whose name is not echoed in every newspaper ; but who utters from the silent recesses of rural solitude the dreams of his fancy, or the effusions of his heart, appears unworthy to be recorded. But it is the duty of literature to plead its own cause ; to counteract the more obtrusive, yet less sterling, claims to worldly reputation ; and to enforce the elegant words of Gibbon, that “ in the estimate of honour we should learn to value the gifts of nature above those of fortune ; to esteem the qualities that best promote the interests of society ; and to pronounce the descendant of a king less truly noble than the offspring of a man of genius, whose writings will instruct or delight the latest posterity.”

Samuel Egerton * Brydges, F. A. S. whose poems

* He derived these names from his godfather and near relation Samuel Egerton, Esq. of Tatton-park in Cheshire, who represented that county in parliament from 1754 till his death in 1780.

and novels are well known to the public, is the younger son of a country gentleman, and descended from a distant branch of a family of ancient nobility, whose peerage, on a failure of the immediate line, having been claimed by his elder brother, became the subject of fourteen years litigation in the house of lords. His mother is a coheir of a near branch of the illustrious house of Bridgewater. His paternal grandmother was a Gibbon, of the same family as the historian of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

He was born in November 1762, as appears by one of his sonnets. His childhood was spent in the quiet of a country mansion, amid the enchanting scenery of nature, under the shade of umbrageous groves, among hills, and vallies, and woodlands. It was this, probably, that gave the first and predominant colour to his mind, and fixed his greatest delight in rural imagery, in descriptions of solitude, and the charms of lonely contemplation. The exchange of these scenes for the rudeness and clamour of a public school was the most bitter and trying circumstance of his life. The agonies he felt at first finding himself removed from his beloved home, are not to be related; and for a long period every return from it seemed almost to rend his heart asunder. Yet thus was he necessitated to pass nine tedious years, to which all the reputation he attained there, although it much softened, could not entirely reconcile him to his fate.

At length, in October 1780, he was sent to Queen's College, Cambridge, with the character of a good classical scholar, who excelled in the composition of Latin,

Latin, as well as English poetry. But the habits of a Cantab were not congenial to the turn of his mind and his attainments: exclusive attention was given, and exclusive honours were paid, to mathematics. At his time Dr. Isaac Milner,* whose pre-eminence in this science is well known, was one of the tutors; but unfortunately it fell to his lot to give lectures, not on the subjects in which he so much excelled, but in the classics, for which neither his early education, nor the frame of his mind had fitted him.

These circumstances generated a disgust in the mind of Mr. Brydges, which, during the time he remained at the university, he never conquered. The consequence was a total neglect, not of mathematics, but even of those acquirements in classical literature, relative to which a little attention would have conducted him to celebrity. But as nothing could suppress his avidity for reading, he gave himself up to all the luxurious idleness of the modern *belles-lettres*: he lounged over Spenser, and Shakespeare, and Milton; he indulged in every wild romance or affecting novel which he could obtain, and he pored over biography and history with a careless and undirected curiosity. These occupations, together with his shyness and apparent reserve, were but little calculated to acquire for him a large acquaintance; he passed his time,

* See his character in vol. II. of *Public Characters*, p. 129.—Archdeacon Carlyle, lately deceased, was at this time a junior fellow of the college, but was not then known to have commenced those oriental studies by which he afterwards distinguished himself. See an account of him in *Public Characters*, vol. V. page 338.

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therefore, scarcely noticed, except by a few select friends, who, in the zeal of their attachment, made him ample amends for any general neglect.

The profession for which he was intended had been fixed from an early period, partly perhaps by the accident of his descent. He had been taught to look up to his ancestor Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, until he was destined to a line in which equal honours would be open to himself. In the summer of 1782, therefore, he was entered of the Middle Temple, and in the commencement of the following year left college, of which he had grown heartily tired, and became a resident member of this new society. But the habits he brought with him, and the course of reading he had pursued, were of all others the most hostile to those of the profession in which he was now about to engage. The coarse jargon, in which this science (if science it can be called) is clothed, the very manners and customs of its professors, were utterly abhorrent to his taste : it could scarcely be expected of him to go and write like a clerk at the desk of a special pleader : if he went into the courts, he could neither understand their arguments, nor even comprehend their terms ; and a practical knowledge of the law has seldom, it is presumed, been obtained from solitary study even by the few who have had the patience to persevere in it. Here, therefore, he just kept his terms, with a sullen inattention to his neighbours, spending the greater part of the day among his relations in the western part of the town, and escaping as soon as possible back into the country to the house
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of his mother,* where he gave himself up to congenial studies.

But idle as he was, and chilled by the want of those academical distinctions which his boyish hopes had flattered him would be open to the acquisitions he should bring with him from school, he did not entirely neglect poetical composition.

In 1782 and the two following years* he wrote several sonnets, and other small poems, which he ventured to publish in the spring of 1785, soon after he had completed his twenty-second year; but without a name, which, however, was added immediately afterwards, in consequence of the encouragement of his friends. This publication, although it did not consist of the most popular species of poetry, being formed on the model of the school of Spenser and Milton, rather than of Dryden and Pope, whose sparkling and harmonious couplets of ethical remarks are always more pleasing to the generality of readers than picturesque description, and simple and unadorned sentiments, yet obtained considerable applause. It was highly spoken of in *Maty's Review*, which made the author ample amends for the coldness and indifference with which it was treated by one or two of the other journalists, whose taste in poetry was not of the purest kind. Yet it must be admitted, that whether it arose from the difficult structure of the sonnet, or from the models which the author followed, there is a stiffness in many of these productions, from which his subse-

* His father died in 1780.

quent poems are completely free. A few, indeed, of these early pieces have been pronounced to be remarkable for their ease, simplicity and pathos, particularly the verses beginning,

“Thou sweet gentle maiden, ere yet I depart,
Wilt thou hear the fond feelings that rise in my heart?”

from whence it is apparent that *stiffness* was not the natural defect of the author's mind.

The very great inundation of sonnets which within these few years has issued from the British press, has brought this species of composition into some degree of disrepute. But at the time of Mr. Brydges's publication, very few poems of this kind had appeared for nearly two centuries. In the reigns of Q. Elizabeth, and James I. Sydney, Spenser, Shakespeare, Daniell, Drayton, Drummond, and others, had filled their pages with them; but, from the days of Milton, they had gone out of fashion, and, with the exception of those by Edwards and Daniel Wray, which are to be found in Dodsley's collection, none were offered to the world, till the beautiful set by T. Warton appeared in the edition of his poems, which was published about 1777.

In the course of the following year, Mr. John Bampfylde brought forth at Cambridge in a small 4to. pamphlet “Sixteen Sonnets,” in which there is much simple dignity, and pure and virtuous sentiment. In 1784 Mrs. Charlotte Smith produced the first edition of her enchanting poems, which she entitled “Elegiac Sonnets,” and which, if in their structure they are not legitimate sonnets, are certainly something better;
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which have never yet been equalled in simplicity, pathos and picturesque fancy, and which it is probable never will. The sonnets of Mr. Brydges, which were published a few months after Mrs. Smith's, were formed on a very different (we do not say a more excellent,) model from hers : they came from one whose mind and whose ear were habituated to the imagery, the sentiments, the expressions and rhythm of Milton and Warton. At this time the compositions of this kind by Mr. Bowles, Miss Seward, and their numerous successors, had not appeared ; and Mr. Brydges, therefore, must not be confounded with the "imitatores, servum pecus," of whom such a disgusting profusion is now every where to be met with.

It is believed that Mr. Brydges's sonnets have been by no means so popular as those of several of his temporaries. We do not undertake to prove the injustice of this fate ; nor shall we assert that they have more merit than those which have been more successful. By some they have been deemed uncommon efforts of early genius ; by others they have been considered as the productions rather of a cultivated mind and feeling heart, than of an original fancy and bold invention. Posterity, if they ever reach posterity, will decide impartially. But we think it right to offer a single specimen, in which both the faults and excellencies of these poems are most strongly exhibited.

SONNET

On Echo and Silence.

In eddying course when leaves began to fly,
 And autumn in her lap the store to strew,
 As 'mid wild scenes I chanc'd the muse to woo
 Thro' glens untrod and woods that frown'd on high,
 Two sleeping nymphs with wonder mute I spy.
 And lo! she's gone! in robe of dark-green hue
 'Twas Echo from her sister Silence flew;
 For quick the hunter's horn resounded to the sky.
 In shade affrighted Silence melts away.
 Not so her sister.—Hark! for onward still
 With far-heard step she takes her listning way,
 Bounding from rock to rock, and hill to hill!
 Ah! mark the merry maid in mockful play
 With thousand mimic tones the laughing forest fill!

Here the abstract poetry, the habit of personification, and the love of ideal beings, caught from reading Spenser, and Milton, and Collins, is carried to its utmost extent; and there is something also of that stateliness of structure, and complicated arrangement of sentences, which the legitimate sonnet is so apt to produce, and for which the author's early writings have been blamed.

Soon after this publication, which, although it met with many praises from individuals, by no means attracted that general notice which is alone calculated to satisfy the warmth of youthful expectations, the author married a young lady,* whose reversionary fortune, certain but contingent, was very considerable, and retired to a small house which he rented

* The niece of Thomas Barrett, Esq. of Lee near Canterbury.

In Hampshire. In this seclusion he buried for nearly three years all the ardour of literary or worldly ambition, till at the close of 1787 he became entitled to be called to the bar,—a privilege which he embraced ; and soon afterwards bought a house in London, in a new street near Bedford-square, where he principally resided for the four years which followed. Here he occasionally put on his gown and wig, and attended Westminster-hall ; but made no progress in his profession, which he utterly abhorred, and for which, therefore, he did not attempt to qualify himself. He felt, however, a certain uneasiness at thus neglecting the path designed for him, which prevented his steadily addicting himself to any other studies.

At this time he gained admission to the British Museum, and the stores of antiquities, topography, and genealogy, which that national repository opened to him, and which were in exact coincidence with some of his earliest propensities, seized upon his whole attention. He entered upon those pursuits with an avidity and enthusiasm congenial to his temper, and became versed in the local history of England, together with its pedigrees and heraldry, to a degree, which was alike the astonishment and lamentation of his friends. They regretted most keenly this waste of abilities which they deemed well fitted for higher occupations.

—“ Coarse complexions

And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply

• The sampler, and to tease the house-wife's wool.”*

* *Comus*, v. 750.

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They could not bear to observe such a memory burdened with all the insipid and contemptible pedantries of heraldic jargon, and all the minute uninteresting details of a thousand obscure families, whose very names had been deservedly buried in the grave with them. It associated him with men widely his inferiors in talents and acquirements; it overlaid and almost extinguished the mighty flame of the muse with musty parchments, endless volumes of stupid collectors, broken tomb-stones, and illiterate, insipid, or lying epitaphs. Discouragement and remonstrance on the part of his friends, appeared only to stimulate Mr. B.'s ardour in the pursuit of his favourite study; he justified himself by the example of his favourite T. Warton, and cited from him the following beautiful lines:

“Think'st thou the warbling muses never smil'd
On his lone hours? Ingenuous views engage
His thoughts on themes unclassic falsely styl'd;
Intent, while cloistered piety displays
Her mouldring roll, the piercing eye explores
New manners, and the pomp of elder days,
Whence culls the pensive bard his pictur'd stores!
Nor rough, nor barren are the winding ways
Of hoar antiquity, but strewn with flowers!”

In this state of mind Mr. B. brought forward, in conjunction with a friend,* his cōtemporary at col-

* The Rev. Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, who died in November 1802; and of whom see an account in *Gent. Mag.* for January 1803.

lege, since dead, a periodical work on antiquities,* in which much of the trash he had collected with so much ardour was discharged. What he furnished himself to this publication was at least as accurate and interesting as the subject would admit ; but he wanted the perseverance and the regularity necessary to conduct a work of this nature with equality and success : he was often absent ; often otherwise engaged ; and at those periods the work was filled with too much careless or useless matter ; while his friend and coadjutor wanted selection and exactness, and was at that time less acquainted with such subjects than he afterwards proved himself, by a most valuable, laborious, and extensive work of his own, as well as too fond of flourishes in description, which were not the most pure and classical. In a publication of the same nature which followed this, entitled “ Topographical Miscellanies,” and of which Mr. B. had the sole conduct, his friend being then tired of the expence, he used more selection and attention to composition ; and this last gained the strong approbation, as we have heard, of the late Lord Orford.

But this fever, which others could not controul, had now nearly expired by its own fury. At this time the taunt of a classical friend, who reproached him for burying the early powers of elegant compo-

* This, however, was more successful than Lord Oxford's work entitled, “ Miscellaneous Antiquities,” which ceased after two numbers.

sition which he had formerly displayed under the weight of antiquarian lumber, till he had almost caught the crabbed style and unscholarlike language of the black-letter books, with which he had been lately so inordinately conversant, almost completed his cure. To shew that his fancy was not yet entirely dead ; that he was still capable of efforts more congenial to his boyish ambition ; and that the powers of expression had not absolutely forsaken him, he seized a pen and wrote the first sheet or two of the little novel of " Mary de Clifford," which he immediately sent to the press, (a bold step taken for the purpose of fixing himself to the task) and he produced the remainder in proportion as the printer called for it, and sometimes almost as the post was nearly ready to depart, with a rapidity which at least shews that his powers were not yet reduced to a state of torpor.

Thus carelessly written, in a line of composition which he had not cultivated, and without a name, he had no expectation of the success of his little work. But immediately on its publication in January 1792, it had, what is called *an uncommon run*, having become a great favourite with the class of readers for whom it was originally designed ; and it still retains its place among them, there having been a demand, three or four years since, for another large impression. The story is simple, and without plot ; but it has been pronounced to be replete with glowing language, picturesque description, and an high degree of sensibility.

bility. It is intermixed with poetry which has been much praised ; and in which, whatever be the case with the author's earlier productions, there is certainly no stiffness.

A new course of events now engaged Mr. B.'s attention. By various means, such as the aid of his mother, who had a large fortune in her own power, and the death of his wife's father, he was enabled to make a considerable landed purchase near the place of his nativity, on which there was a venerable old mansion, formerly the scene of many of his childish plays, but then deserted and ruinous. Of this he took possession in the summer of 1792, and began to repair the house and alter the grounds with too little consideration of the expences in which he was about to involve himself. This employed him nearly three years ; and the expenditure, which amounted to a great many thousand pounds, in conjunction with other acts of that inattention and imprudence which too often attends men of his cast, are reported to have since lain with an oppressive weight upon him.

During this period neither the inspiring voice of the Muse, nor the once tempting seductions of antiquarian lore, seem to have once operated upon his altered attention : he lived with the country gentlemen of the neighbourhood ; he hunted ; he rode races ; he farmed ; and his companions were surprised to find him a sociable being, willing to be pleased with the same pursuits as themselves. But

he felt himself at times out of his proper sphere ; he required some occupations of a more intellectual nature ; and the ambition which he had always indulged by fits, prompted him to seek a seat in parliament by canvassing a neighbouring city, from which, however, he was soon induced, notwithstanding his family had a strong interest there, to withdraw ; partly, perhaps, on account of the great expence of a contest, which he could ill afford, and partly from a consciousness that his manners were ill adapted for popular solicitation and intrigue.

As this disappointment, co-operating with other causes, made him restless, he soon after accepted the command of a troop in one of the new-raised regiments of fencible cavalry, with which he continued to serve for two years in different parts of England.

But it is probable that his studious habits, his eccentricities, his indolence, and his frequent absences of mind, were little suited to the duties of a soldier ; and in 1797, having lost his first wife, and married Miss M. Robinson, niece of the late Lord Rokeby,* he returned to his own home, where, disgusted by

* Matthew Robinson, second Lord Rokeby, died in Nov. 1800. The account of him in the first volume of the "Public Characters" is not so copious as we could wish ; his abilities have not hitherto been properly appreciated ; his eccentricities were those of independence and virtue. Of his sister, Mrs. Montagu, who possessed the most undoubted talents, and who for more than forty years was known both to the literary and fashionable world, it is lamented that no account has yet been given to the public.

many concurring circumstances, he withdrew himself from his neighbours to his books, and the unbroken solitude of domestic privacy.

The love of reading now revived once more with double ardour; the Muses again deigned to visit him; and the pen was continually in his hand. He was in his 35th year; he had seen something of the world, in spite of his reserved manners and retired disposition, while his faculties were in their full vigour. A vacancy which now occurred in another large town in his neighbourhood, induced some of the inhabitants to solicit him to come forward to oppose the court candidate, who offered himself to be re-elected. He hesitated, on account of the expense, and the difficulty of overcoming the ministerial influence; in this he resisted his own wishes, for it would have been the most delightful event of his life could he have succeeded; and at length he declined a resolution of which he has often since repented.

In October 1798 came out a novel, in two volumes, entitled "Arthur Fitzalbini," which is universally attributed to Mr. B. This was instantly bought up and read with unusual eagerness; and in two or three months more a new edition, which had been too long delayed, was published. Like Mary de Clifford, it has scarcely any plot, and is merely a vehicle of description, sentiments, characters, and acute observations on life. The language has been pronounced to be eloquent, flowing, and powerful; and the poetry, with which it is interspersed, has received warm applause.

plause. But there was instantly raised against it a cry of personal allusions, which immediately produced a torrent of resentment, calumny, and abuse, that has not yet subsided. All the periodical works of criticism which spoke well of it were assailed by private letters, some of them with names, others anonymous, in which every effort was made to blast the character of the person whom they supposed guilty of drawing portraits that resembled themselves or their friends; much persuasion was tried to induce them to retract the approbation they had bestowed; and there is too much reason to believe that this reputed author was falsely represented as a monster of iniquity and baseness.

Soon after this novel saw the light, Mr. Brydges published the first volume of a new edition of a work, originally compiled by a nephew of Milton, the "Theatrum Poctarum," by Edward Philips. This came out in 1800, and exhibits proofs of Mr. Brydges' extensive knowledge of biography, as well as his intimate acquaintance with typographical antiquities, and the ancient writers in that enchanting art, which he himself has cultivated. Not long before this he had written two pamphlets, one on the late augmentations of the peerage, in which the lovers of private history and anecdote will find much amusement; the other, a short financial statement, entitled, "Tests of the National Wealth and Finances in December 1798;" which discovers his acquaintance with a new line of study, generally supposed to be uncongenial with those

those other attainments which he had hitherto proved himself master of.

In October 1802 there came out a novel, in three volumes, entitled "Le Forester, by the Author of Arthur Fitzalbini," in which the story is interesting, and in many parts pathetic; the style too is surely not inferior to that of Mr. Brydges' other productions. But, we believe, it has had less success than the author's previous works in the same line.

In both the last novels the author has been reported to allude to his own character. It is not impossible that some prominent traits in the minds of each of his heroes may be consonant to those he is most fond of cherishing in himself; but it is impossible that the leading events in the lives of *both* can belong to him, for they are inconsistent with each other. In truth, many of the outlines of the latter tale seem borrowed from the famous Anglesea cause; nor could he ever imagine himself, as a younger brother, entitled to any honours, or unjustly deprived of any inheritance.

Mr. Brydges is said to have vented at times strong expressions of discontent at the privacy in which it has been hitherto his lot to waste his talents. But he ought to recollect, that if he has not received the support, nor been encouraged by the countenance, of his numerous, powerful, and not distant relations, he is in a station too independent, of a mind too lofty, of manners too reserved, and unobtrusive, for the necessary attendance.

His remaining prospects, perhaps, are principally
fixed

fixed to a country life, where many recent accessions have rendered his property considerable, and where his son, a minor, has succeeded by maternal inheritance to a beautiful scat* and surrounding estate. But amidst the profusion of modern titles, and the gaiety and dissipation which modern modes enforce, a country gentleman† is no longer it seems of any im-

* Lee, near Canterbury.—Lord Orford in a note to the *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. IV. p. 94, third edit. 1786, speaking of Gothic architecture at Oxford, says “should the university be disposed to add decorations in the genuine style of the colleges, they possess an architect who is capable of *thinking* in the spirit of the founders. Mr. Wyat, at Mr. Barrett’s, at Lee, near Canterbury, has, with a disciple’s fidelity to the models of his masters, super-added the invention of a genius. The little library has all the air of an abbot’s study, except that it discovers more taste.”

† The World o’erlooks him in her busy search
Of objects more illustrious in her view ;
And occupied as earnestly as she,
Tho’ more sublimely, he o’erlooks the world.—
Not slothful he, tho’ seeming unemploy’d,
And censur’d oft as useless. Stillest streams
Oft water fairest meadows ; and the bird
That flutters least, is longest on the wing.—
For tho’ the self-approving haughty World
Still as she sweeps him with her whistling silks,
Scarce deigns to notice him,—
His sphere tho’ humble, if that humble sphere
Shine with his fair example, and tho’ small
His influence, if it all be spent in works
From which at least a grateful few derive
Some taste of comfort in a world of woe,
Then let the supercilious Great confess

He

portance; his person and his equipage are too humble to be known in the world, and the obscurity of his station has been deemed sufficient to stifle the rights of descent, and debase the splendour of illustrious blood !



CYRIL JACKSON, D. D.

DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

NO one has ever attained a greater degree of celebrity as governor of a college than the well-known subject of this sketch ; and, if viewed in this light, we do not hesitate to pronounce him one of the most conspicuous PUBLIC CHARACTERS of the present age.

Cyril Jackson, D. D. was born in the year 1742, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where his father was for many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary ; but having obtained a diploma for the degree of M. D. during the latter part of his life he practised as a physician, in which profession he supported a very re-

He serves his country, recompenses well
 The state beneath the shadow of whose vine
 He sits secure, and in the scale of life
 Holds no ignoble, tho' a slighted place.
 The man, whose virtues are more felt than seen,
 Must drop indeed the hope of public praise :
 But he may boast, what few that win it can,
 That if this country stand not by his skill,
 At least his follies have not wrought her fall."

COWPER'S TASK, B. 31.

spectable

spectable character. At his death he left behind him either four or five children, of whom Cyril was the eldest, who at an early age was sent to Westminster school. The progress he made there was no doubt very creditable to himself; for although, on account of the fewness of the vacancies at that time, he did not come as a Westminster student to Christ Church, yet at the next Christmas after he entered there he was presented to a studentship by one of the canons. On obtaining this unexpected piece of preferment, he applied himself with great diligence, and the reputation which he soon acquired for his various literary acquirements, and especially for his *Carmina Quadrigesimalia* (Lent verses), was such, as far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his friends in his younger years.

He was now noticed, and his company courted by persons of the highest rank and greatest genius at that time in Christ Church; and a cordial friendship was contracted between him and the archbishop of York, which has subsisted uninterruptedly to the present day. Whether he ever undertook the offices of public tutor and censor of the college is uncertain; but it is probable that from choice he only superintended a few private pupils. At that early period of life, when the mind is so easily intoxicated with the flattering prospects of future greatness, Mr. Jackson, notwithstanding the notice he had attracted at Oxford, wished to have retired from its public scenes to the seclusion of a country village, of which he certainly

tainly had serious intentions for some time ; and accordingly we find him thus expressing himself on the occasion in the following beautiful lines, which have never hitherto appeared before the public :

Si mihi, si liceat traducere leniter ævum,
 Non pompam, nec opes, nec mihi regna peto ;
 Vellem ut, Divini pandens mysteria Verbi,
 Vitam in secreto rure quietus agam.
 Curtatis decimis, modicoque beatus agello,
 Virtute et purâ sim pietate sacer.
 Adsint et Graiæ comites, Latiniæque Camænæ,
 Et faveat, lepidâ conjuge, castus Hymen.
 Quid restat? tandem mihi, cura, dolorque, valetè ;
 Hoc tantum superest discere, “ posse mori.”

As in these verses he has so beautifully thrown out a hint respecting the happiness and comforts of the connubial state, it is rather singular that he never had any serious thoughts of entering into it ; but it is probable he never had ; and from the advanced state of his life, there is every reason to suppose that he will spend the remainder of his days in celibacy.

Notwithstanding, however, his close application to study in his youthful years, he gave way occasionally to some little eccentricities. The fabric of his constitution, naturally an exceeding strong one, also appeared to be shook, and a nervous complaint was brought on, with which he is violently affected to this day ; but happily his bodily infirmities have not been of such a nature as to impede the active exertions of his mind in his philosophical and learned researches.

His connexion with Dr. Markham, and other persons of interest and rank, most probably paved the way for his acquaintance with the Prince of Wales, in the regulation and direction of whose studies he enjoyed considerable share, having been appointed to the office of sub-preceptor to his royal highness, to whom he became much attached ; and it is generally understood that a mutual respect has ever since subsisted between them.

Having filled so honourable an office, it could not be doubted but that he had opened to himself a speedy way to preferment ; and accordingly he was almost immediately raised to a canonry of Christ Church, which he enjoyed till the removal of the late honourable Dr. Bagot to the bishopric of Bristol, in 1783, when he was appointed to the deanry, a place which he seemed eminently well calculated to fill.

Upon coming to the headship, Dr. Jackson found Christ Church in a flourishing state in point of number, but deficient in regard to discipline ; to this last circumstance, therefore, he directed his chief and immediate attention, resolutely applying himself to inspect more narrowly the conduct of the young men, and also to correct those deficiencies, and restrain those irregularities, which his mild and less-discriminating successor had overlooked. The effects of his reforming hand were soon felt and acknowledged ; Christ Church was cleared of the refractory and indolent, and their places were supplied by such as were willing to submit to the salutary regulations of its governor.

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The system of education also was materially altered, and those plans of instruction adopted which were best adapted to make the students not only good classical scholars, but to give them a comprehensive knowledge of the several sciences.

The dean is himself a profound mathematician, and of course has encouraged the study of his favourite science; indeed, there have been of late years, and are now, at Christ Church, persons who would not fear to combat some of the most distinguished characters of the sister university in the science to which we allude.

The high estimation in which this college has of late been held in the world, has made it the resort of the sons of the first families in England, Scotland, and Ireland: it generally can boast of from fourteen to twenty noblemen; and thus, in consequence of his long residence there, the dean has had a principal share in the education of a great number of persons of distinction. His demeanor to them, however, has always done him the greatest credit; far from overlooking their irregular conduct, he rules and reprimands them with a rod of the severest discipline; and, indeed, a strict regard for impartiality is one of the most conspicuous traits in Dean Jackson's character, and which the following anecdote will serve to illustrate—the circumstance happened not long after his appointment to the deanry.

At the commencement of the long vacation, he gave out a general order in Christ Church, that no
member

member belonging to his society should be seen at the Oxford races, and that if any happened to be in Oxford at the time they should attend the nine o'clock* prayers. Lord Duncannon, then a member of Christ Church, had previously engaged to dance with one of the Duke of Marlborough's daughters at the assembly in the evening, and rather than violate his engagement thought it necessary to transgress the dean's order. In consequence of this, the dean on the following morning sent his compliments, requesting to speak with his lordship; upon which Lord Duncannon perceived that his fate was inevitable, and that there was no alternative but withdrawing his signature off the books himself, in order to avoid expulsion. He accordingly did so, and then waited upon the dean, who immediately gave his lordship to understand, that he should be under the disagreeable necessity of striking his name from the list of members. To which his lordship with much candour replied, "Sir, I well knew your determined resolution in case of a general order being transgressed, and applaud it most heartily, but must take the liberty of informing you, that I have saved you the trouble of expelling me; and hope, therefore, we shall continue as good friends as before." Thus, without any anger or ungentlemanlike behaviour on either side, was this affair conducted—the dean was determined to maintain his ground in

* When these prayers commence all the college gates are locked, and no undergraduate member after that time is suffered to go out of them,

enforcing obedience to orders, and he did maintain it—though without giving unnecessary offence to the individual who suffered in consequence of such due observance of useful discipline.

And thus, with apparent ease to himself, and universal satisfaction to the members of his society, does the dean keep up due order and subordination without giving offence to any. In conversation he is free, affable, and polite, and sometimes does not hesitate to be jocose even with the junior members of the college. With such qualities it would be strange, indeed, if he was not generally beloved by those under his care, as he certainly is ; though in the university, partly from a mean jealousy which reigns in the other colleges, and partly from some peculiarities, he is very unpopular. Wherever there is real excellence, envy is sure to attend it ; and that is unfortunately true in the case now before us.

Besides the students who are elected from Westminster upon the foundation, others are chosen annually by the dean and canons in their several turns, with this regulation that the dean always nominates two, where a canon nominates one : and to the dean's credit it must be allowed that the best classical scholars and most ingenious men are always the objects of his choice. He is above listening to the voice of interest, and has frequently been known to elect a servitor, when interest has been made for a nobleman's son ; it should also be mentioned, that in fixing upon proper persons to fill up his vacancies,

1804—1805. T mathematical

mathematical knowledge has always great weight with him.

Among the many other studies which Dean Jackson has pursued with great diligence and care, his accurate knowledge of botany must not be forgotten; in this he has attained so great a degree of excellence, that, perhaps, there are but few more complete proficient in the kingdom. His brother likewise, (Dr. William Jackson) who is a canon of Christ Church and regius professor of Greek, has a great turn for this pleasing study, which he has cultivated with almost as much success as the dean.

After having said so much concerning his various kinds of knowledge and extensive information, it may be a matter of surprise that the dean of Christ Church has never appeared before the world as an author. For this he has not assigned any reason; but as it is certain no one could be better calculated for some great literary performance than himself, the only way in which we can account for his having omitted to gratify the public in this respect, is that almost the whole of his time is occupied by the necessary duties of his station, and that he chooses rather to forego the fame which he might with ease acquire in another way, than suffer his attention to be taken from the concerns of his college.

Dean Jackson usually spends the short vacations in close study at Oxford; but during the long one in summer he is accustomed to visit a sea-bathing place, and usually fixes upon some sequestered village on
the

the coast. The Isle of Wight is a great favourite with him upon those occasions, and a considerable portion of his leisure time has been spent there. When at Oxford he regularly employs two hours every day in traversing the beautiful walks of Christ Church with the tutors and others of his college, who find his conversation a rich fund of literary entertainment.

He has embellished the buildings of the establishment over which he presides in a very considerable degree within these few years; and it is generally understood that he has it in contemplation to take down some of the meanest and oldest parts of it, especially what is called Chaplain's-court, and to erect a stately edifice, similar to Peckwater-quadrangle, upon its site, as soon as the funds will enable him to carry his ideas into execution.

The dean must have now become so riveted to the customs and duties of his present situation, that it is probable he will not give it up while his vigour of body and mind continue in any tolerable degree. Upon the death of Archbishop Newcombe, the primacy of Ireland, a place of great wealth, was presented for his acceptance, which he refused without hesitation. He was also offered the bishopric of Oxford, on the death of Dr. Smallwell; but declined it in favour of his highly-esteemed friend Dr. Randolph, the present worthy prelate of that see. It is conjectured by some that he wishes to succeed to the bishopric of Worcester, and by others to the archbishopric of York; but these are mere suppositions, and are perhaps without any foundation. Probably

he is conscious that no successor would be able to conduct the affairs of the college in the manner he does, and therefore wishes the society to enjoy prosperity under such favourable auspices as long as possible.

As a preacher he is not supposed remarkably to excel, his sermons being usually replete with much learned argument and critical observation, rather than with the saving truths of the gospel of Christ. His turn to appear before the university only happens about twice in three years, and it is remarkable that for the four or five last times, if he has not preached from the same text, he has preached upon the same subject; and in his last discourse he gave his numerous audience to understand that he had not yet fully illustrated his subject, of which the Oxonians are by this time probably become desirous to hear the end.

Though the dean did not take a public, yet certainly he took an active part in the late controversy between the Bishop of Meath and Dr. Vincent, for the latter of whom he stood up strenuously, as he cast severe and, perhaps, even uncandid reflections on the former. But it must be remembered that he is a Westminster man, and for some trifling and natural prejudices in this respect, allowances ought to be made. Upon Dr. Wingfield's resignation of the head-mastership of Westminster school, he exerted himself with much vigour in favour of his most intimate friend Mr. Carey, then a tutor and junior censor of Christ Church, and succeeded in the attempt of getting him appointed head-master. Whether so young a man

as Mr. Carey was calculated to fill a place of so much trust, and which requires so much attention and experience, seemed to be very much doubted at the time of his election: and many respectable persons who had the best interests of the school at heart, were highly displeased at the dean's conduct, and threw out some severe censures upon him. But Mr. Carey's acknowledged talents and learning, as well as the strict attention he has hitherto paid to his several important duties, have, in a great degree, vindicated the dean's measures, and reconciled his opponents to them.

To the learned society at Christ Church, a great acquisition has lately been made by the appointment of the celebrated Dr. White, now regius professor of Hebrew, as well as of Arabic, to a canonry; to whom, upon his coming to settle among them, the dean paid a great compliment, assuring him that "if he had been allowed to fix upon a person for the vacant canonry, of all the learned men in the kingdom, he (Dr. White) would have been the man."

Upon the whole we cannot conclude this memoir without paying a humble tribute of praise to the industry and worth of Dean Jackson, and expressing our hearty wish that he may live to govern the college now so greatly endeared to him, for many more happy and prosperous years.

LORD HOWE.

THE herd of mankind, for the most part, decide according to events. No allowance is made for unexpected difficulties, for intervening misfortunes, for the misconduct of superiors and subordinates, and above all, for the uncontrollable force of fortune. The discerning few, from whom alone praise becomes desirable, form their judgment on a very different basis. They collect evidence, weigh and compare actions, examine conduct, and deem it sufficient to merit without being always able to obtain success. In respect to military men more especially, the history of the times ought to be taken into consideration, and the cause in which they embark to be canvassed, while the character of the administration, under whose directions they act, should not be overlooked. On recurring to the annals even of our own country, we shall find the reputation of both admirals and generals sacrificed to intrigue, and more than one attempt made to transfer the odium of rash and impracticable schemes, from a minister who presumes to direct, to a commander who is fated to obey. It is the business, as well as the duty, however, of history to dispel the mist of prejudice, and do justice to injured merit.

The family of Howe, which has produced several able commanders both by sea and land, may be traced up to a remote period; certain it is, that they possessed a considerable estate in the county of Somerset in the time of Elizabeth, and afterwards obtained by marriage the manor of Langar, in the county of Nottingham.

Nottingham. In 1650 we find one of them sheriff of Gloucestershire; in 1660 another was created a baronet; and Sir John Howe was ennobled during the reign of William III. by whose favour he became both a baron and viscount.

Scrope, Viscount Howe, in 1719 married Charlotte, eldest daughter to Baron Kilmansegge, master of the horse to George I. as elector of Hanover. The mother of this lady was successively created Countess of Leinster in Ireland, Baroness of Brentford and Countess of Darlington in England; and as the family enjoyed high credit in the English court, this union led to new honours and employments. Nor did it prove unfortunate, for one son (the late Earl Howe), sealed a life of glory, as a British admiral, by a memorable victory over the enemies of his country; while another (Brigadier-general George Augustus Viscount Howe) perished during an expedition against Ticonderago, in an action with the French.

William, of whom we now propose to treat, was the third brother, and at an early age resolved to follow the career of the family, all of whom had betaken themselves to the profession of arms. Accordingly, after being educated at Eton, he became an ensign of foot, and rose by degrees to the highest rank in the army. He had no sooner attained the station of a field officer, than an excellent opportunity offered to distinguish himself, for at this period a great and illustrious * commoner wielding the energies of the empire with a giant's arm, carried on a general and suc-

* William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham.

cessful war against the enemies of England, in every quarter of the globe. It was he who, scorning natural distinctions, first called forth the hardy Highlander to defend the cause of England, and armed men recently in rebellion, in behalf of the interests of their country. Descending from masses to individuals, it was he also who, with a discriminative eye, selected genius to aid his illustrious labours, and conferred employments not on birth but merit.

No sooner was General Wolfe nominated to command the expedition against the city of Quebec, than young Howe, together with a multitude of officers of the best families in England, prepared to accompany a man whose precocious talents already afforded the prospect of the most complete success. The first opportunity afforded of signalising himself, proved to be that on which this celebrated and much lamented chief perished. Lieutenant-colonel Howe commanded the brigade of light infantry, at the action which proved decisive of the fate of the capital of Canada, and thus enjoyed the happiness of distinguishing himself, among the heroes who fell, and who survived that day.

Having obtained the rank of colonel in the army, he now returned to England, and found, that by the parental care of his mother, he was entitled to a seat in the house of commons for the town of Nottingham, which had been represented by his eldest brother.* This circumstance, however, flattering

* Lady Howe, afterwards lady of the bedchamber to the Princess Dowager of Wales, on this occasion published the following

as it was, did not detain him long in his native land, for we find him in the course of the succeeding year preparing for an expedition then meditated against the coast of France.

It constituted part of the system of that day, to direct the naval power and military force of England, so as to annoy the enemy unceasingly, and thus oblige them to detach large bodies of troops from Germany, for the purpose of opposing armaments, the precise object and destination of which could never be exactly ascertained. It was for this purpose that General Hodson was detached with a considerable force against Belleisle, an important station on the enemy's shore, and Colonel Howe, who now served with the rank of brigadier-general, was present both at the siege and surrender.

The services performed, and talents displayed by him, on this and former occasions, were not overlooked, for he was soon after pointed out as a proper person to accompany the Earl of Albemarle, in the important and confidential capacity of adju-

energetic address to the gentlemen, clergy, and burgesses of Nottingham.

"As Lord Howe is now absent upon the public service, and Lieutenant-Colonel Howe is with his regiment at Louisbourg, it rests with me to beg the favour of your votes and interest, that Lieutenant-colonel Howe may supply the place of his late brother as your representative in parliament.

"Permit me, therefore, to implore the protection of every one of you, as the mother of him whose life has been lost in the service of his country.

CHARLOTTE HOWE."

tant-

tant-general. After the conquest of the Havannah, the last memorable exploit during the most successful war ever waged by Great Britain, he obtained the forty-sixth regiment of foot, as a remuneration for his good conduct, and being considered as an officer of talents, his friends hoped that, on the commencement of a new war, he would occupy no unimportant station.

But France, notwithstanding the moderation displayed in the treaty of 1763, was so completely humbled during a seven years contest, that peace seemed to be protracted to a very remote and distant period; and certain it is, that had we evinced a due degree of policy towards our colonies, Great Britain might have enjoyed a degree of prosperity which falls but seldom to the lot of nations, and have become at once the wonder, and even the envy of Europe and the universe. Unluckily for the people, the statesmen who succeeded the Earl of Chatham, neither possessed his talents, his discernment, nor his patriotism, and the nation was doomed alike to suffer, by his disgrace, and their triumph.

It is difficult to fix the odium of the American contest* in a manner equally precise and indelible ;

* The idea of taxing America, as will be seen from the annexed quotation, was not novel, having been broached during the preceding reign ; we have to lament, however, that the same wisdom was not displayed in the cabinet of Geo. III. as in that of his grandfather.

“ The great principle on which Walpole conducted himself, seems to have been his favourite motto, *quieta non movere*, not to disturb

for although George Grenville, while chancellor of the exchequer, moved the bills for imposing certain imposts on the commodities imported into America, yet his name has been in some measure rescued from calumny, by those who maintain that he was not the original projector, but merely the official agent of the cabinet, so that the guilt, by being divided, is at least lessened. The stamp-act, in consequence of the nearly unanimous opposition experienced to its introduction, was repealed under the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham; but unhappily, while that and certain other duties were taken off, those on one commodity* were suffered to remain as a present recognition of supremacy, and a bone of future contention. During the premiership of Lord North, a weak minister, but a witty and amiable man, this feeble pretext was laid hold of, and America was lost for ever, by an unconstitutional attempt to levy a

disturb things at rest. He rightly judged, from the temper of man, ever inclined to speculation, that too frequent innovations would beget a proneness to change, and expose the country to great and certain dangers.

“ An instance of his adherence to this principle is recorded by one of his contemporaries. Soon after the excise scheme, Sir William Keith, who had been Deputy Governor of Virginia, came over with a plan of an American tax. Sir Robert Walpole being asked by Lord Chesterfield, what he thought of Sir William's project, replied, “ I have Old England set against me, and do you think I will have New England likewise?” (From the late Earl of Hardwicke, communicated by Lord Chesterfield.) Coxe's *Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*, Vol. III. p. 343.

* Tea.

paltry

paltry tax on a portion of the empire unrepresented in the British parliament.

The destruction of a few ship loads of tea, in 1774, produced the Boston port bill, and a stroke of authority meditated against a single town, became the signal of alarm to the whole continent. A congress assembled and raised an army, stores, ammunition, and provision were collected, and all the usual preparations of hostility took place, among a people once famed for their loyalty and love of peace. No blood however was spilt until the action at Lexington, April 18, 1775, on the intelligence of which, the legislature of Massachusetts passed a vote for raising a body of thirty thousand men, of which thirteen thousand six hundred were to be of their own state. In consequence of this a provincial army, under the command of General Ward, made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Boston, so that the royal troops were outnumbered by the new levies.

Lord North, who imagined that he was only to contend against a few disaffected men, had prepared a sufficient strength to overpower a colony, but not to subjugate a whole continent in arms. Mr. Howe, who had by this time attained the rank of major-general, together with * two other officers, who like him had distinguished themselves during the former war, were dispatched with reinforcements, while every petty court in Germany was ransacked for mercenaries.

* Generals Burgoyne and Clinton.

General Gage, in whom the chief command was vested, now proclaimed martial law, and prepared to take the field, while the Americans proceeded to fortify Breed's, since improperly known by the name of Bunker's-hill.

No sooner was intelligence of this event brought to head quarters, than Major-general Howe and Brigadier General Pigot, with the flower of the whole army, consisting of five batalions, ten companies of grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with a detachment of field artillery, were sent to effect this business. Having been afterwards reinforced by a second body of grenadiers and light infantry, a battalion of the line, and another of marines, amounting in the whole to near three thousand* men, they advanced slowly, so as to afford the artillery time to demolish the enemy's redoubts, which however gave the provincials a better opportunity to take aim, more especially as they cautiously reserved their fire until the English had approached within a few yards of them. This undaunted conduct on the part of undisciplined troops, commanded not by a veteran officer, but a young medical man, of the name of Warren, unacquainted with the practical part of the art of war, produced a correspondent effect, for the assailants appeared to have been checked for a moment in their career, and had they not possessed an extraordinary degree of bravery, must have been utterly discomfited.

But although most of those stationed around the

* Ramsay's History of the American Revolution, Vol. I. p. 202.
person

person of General Howe were either killed or wounded, yet that gallant officer led his troops slowly on to the combat, and at length carried the entrenchments.* The carnage, however, on the part of the

* All those who have written relative to the American war, agree in the merits of General Howe upon this occasion, and at the same time unite in praising the personal bravery and intrepid coolness displayed by that gentleman :

“ About noon, General Gage caused a considerable body of troops to be embarked under the command of Major-general Howe and Brigadier-general Pigot, to drive the provincials from their works. This detachment consisted of ten companies of grenadiers, and as many light infantry, and the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proper quantity of artillery, who were landed and drawn up without opposition, under the fire of the ships of war. The two generals found the enemy so numerous, and in such a posture of defence, that they thought it necessary to send back for a reinforcement before they commenced the attack ; they were accordingly joined by some companies of light infantry and grenadiers, by the forty-seventh regiment, and by the first battalion of marines, amounting in the whole, as represented by General Gage’s letter, to something more than two thousand men.

“ The attack was made by a most severe fire of cannon and howitzers, under which the troops advanced very slowly towards the enemy, and halted several times, to afford an opportunity to the enemy to ruin the works, and throw the provincials into confusion. Whatever it proceeded from, whether from the number, situation, or countenance of the enemy, or from all together, the King’s forces seem to have been universally staggered in this attack, &c.

“ The provincials stood this severe and continual fire of small arms and artillery, with a resolution and perseverance which would not have done discredit to old troops. They did not return a shot, until the King’s forces had approached almost to the works, when a most dreadful fire took place, by which a number of our bravest men and officers fell. Some gentlemen who had served

in

English was uncommonly great, for the enemy poured in one continual and unceasing stream of fire,

in the most distinguished actions of the last war, declared that, for the time it lasted, it was the hottest engagement they ever knew.

“ It is said, that General Howe was for a few seconds left nearly alone ; and it is certain that most of the officers near his person were either killed or wounded. His coolness, firmness, and presence of mind on this trying occasion cannot be too much applauded. It fully answered all the ideas so generally entertained of the courage of his family.”

An impartial History of the War in America, p. 209, 210.

“ The King’s troops formed in two lines, and advanced slowly to give their artillery time to demolish the American works, &c.

“ Thousands, both within and without Boston, were anxious spectators of the bloody scene. The honour of British troops beat high in the breasts of many, while others, with a keener sensibility, felt for the liberties of a great and groaning country. The British moved on but slowly, which gave the provincials a better opportunity for taking aim. The latter, in general, reserved themselves till their adversaries were within ten or twelve rods, but then began a furious discharge of fire arms. The stream of the American fire was incessant, and did so great execution, that the King’s troops retreated in disorder and precipitation. Their officers rallied them, and pushed them forward with their swords ; but they returned to the attack with great reluctance. The Americans again reserved their fire till their adversaries were near, and then put them a second time to flight. General Howe and the officers redoubled their exertions, and were at last successful, though the soldiers discovered a great aversion to going on. By this time the powder of the Americans began so far to fail, that they were not able to keep up the same brisk fire as before. The British also brought some cannon to bear, which raked the inside of the breast work from end to end. The fire from the ships, batteries, and field artillery was redoubled ; the soldiers in the rear were goaded on by their officers. The redoubt was attacked on three sides at once. Under these circumstances a retreat from it was ordered,

while the marksmen took such a correct aim at the officers, that more fell in the acquisition of this field-work, than had perished in the decisive battle before Quebec, in the course of the former war. Nor can it be doubted, that the stand here made afforded the Americans no small share of confidence in their own prowess, more especially behind entrenchments; and in addition to this, it contributed not a little to the misfortunes that ensued.

While the troops were impatiently expecting the

ordered, but the provincials delayed, and made resistance with their discharged muskets as if they had been clubs, so long that the King's troops, who easily mounted the works, had filled the redoubt before it was given up to them.

"The number of Americans engaged amounted only to one thousand five hundred. It was apprehended that the conquerors would push the advantages they had gained, and march immediately to the American head-quarters at Cambridge; but they advanced no further than Bunker's-hill; there they threw up works for their own security. The provincials did the same on Prospect-hill, in front of them, &c.

"The battle of Quebec in 1759, which gave Great Britain the province of Canada, was not so destructive to British officers as this affair of a slight entrenchment, the work only of a few hours. That the officers suffered so much, must be imputed to their being aimed at. None of the provincials in this engagement were riflemen, but they were all good marksmen. The whole of their previous military knowledge had been derived from hunting, and the ordinary amusements of sportsmen. The dexterity which by long habit they had acquired in hitting beasts, birds, and marks, was fatally applied to the destruction of British officers. *Most of those who were near the person of General Howe were either killed or wounded, but the general, though he greatly exposed himself, was unhurt.*"

Ramsey's History of the American Revolution, Vol. I. p. 203, 204.

arrival

arrival of fresh succours from Great Britain, where it was vainly imagined that the defection was partial, and the foe cowardly and disunited, a second congress met, and organized for the first time a regular continental army of fourteen thousand five hundred men. George Washington, (himself an host !) being nominated commander in chief, immediately repaired to the camp at Cambridge, where his troops, instead of uniforms, were dressed in hunting shirts.

In October 1775, General Gage having sailed for England, the command devolved on General Howe, who found Boston surrounded by a hostile army, himself and troops in a state of blockade, and to crown the whole, the Americans, so far from being disconcerted at the menaces of England, detached a body of troops to seize on Ticonderoga, and penetrate through the autumnal snows to make an irruption into Canada. Such however continued to be the delusion at home, that some imagined it was possible to traverse the continent in any direction at the head of fifteen hundred men; while others, making no allowances for the woods and morasses with which a thinly inhabited country was every where intersected, began to murmur because the commanders were unable to effect the subjugation of a brave and determined people. These murmurs were greatly increased by the evacuation of Boston, a measure now rendered inevitable by the position of the enemy, and the station perhaps injudiciously chosen by General Gage, as the army he left did not exceed six thousand effective men.

In this predicament the new commander in chief felt himself obliged to remove from the town which had been fixed upon to expiate the guilt of rebellion, and to embark for Halifax, where he waited for reinforcements and supplies. The first campaign was thus inevitably lost, and the first campaign in an enemy's country and against raw troops is perhaps every thing. The next however, it was hoped, would prove more successful, and Admiral Lord Howe, with a powerful fleet, and his brother with an army of near twenty-eight thousand men, of whom about one half were Germans, at last took possession of the important city of New York without any great difficulty. The Americans, on the other hand, having determined on a war of posts, erected works in the neighbourhood, and declaring themselves a free and independent nation, distributed manifestoes through the new and old Continent, in which they appealed to heaven and their swords for protection. But notwithstanding this, their troops were beaten, their army dispirited, and their militia so panickstruck, as to return home by whole companies; yet even then, the congress, after examining the power of the commissioners sent from England to treat, declared them incompetent, while the American commander in chief emphatically observed, "that they who were not conscious of any wrong, did not want a pardon." It was at the same time resolved to raise eighty-eight battalions to serve during the war, while a system of evacuating and retreating was prudently adopted, and regularly persevered in.

General

General Howe being now in possession of a place of arms, together with an arsenal, provisions, and ammunition, determined, if possible, to compel General Washington to an engagement, and accordingly having landed at Frog's Neck, he advanced first to New Rochelle, and then to White Plains, where the rear of the Americans was overtaken and defeated. Fort Washington was also captured, and Fort Lee evacuated, while Lord Cornwallis being detached with a body of troops, pursued the retreating enemy successively to Newark, Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, and at last to the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware.

But Washington was not discouraged by the calamitous appearance of affairs; on the contrary, he determined to act on the offensive, and accordingly entered the state of Jersey, attacked Trenton, surprised a body of Hessians, and thus, by enabling his countrymen to recover from their despondency, gave a new turn to the war. The brilliant and successful attack on Princeton too, ought not to be omitted, as it proved highly advantageous to the American cause; but it may not be amiss to observe, that Sir William Howe was not present on either of these occasions, and that during the whole contest, he himself proved uniformly successful.

On the opening of the campaign of 1777, the English commander in chief wished to bring on a general engagement with the enemy; but as they were strongly posted at Middle-brook, and one single battle lost would be productive of the most fatal consequences, he declined an attack on unequal terms, an

instance of prudence, for which he has been severely blamed by those hot and fiery spirits who affected to despise the enemy, and looked upon victory as certain, under any disadvantage, either of ground or numbers. Instead, therefore, of penetrating to Philadelphia by ascending the Delaware, General Howe preferred a circuitous and safer route, by the Chesapeake, and having defeated the Americans once more in the battle of Brandywine (September 11, 1777,) the congress was obliged to consult their safety by flight, on the approach of the enemy to a city usually considered as the capital of the United States.

Soon after this, however, an event occurred which rendered all the advantages obtained by the English useless, and completely decided the fortune of the war. The circumstance here alluded to, was the capture of Burgoyne and his troops, on the completion of which, General Washington was immediately reinforced by a body of the northern army, inured to fatigue, and flushed with success, while the intelligence, in its course through Europe, induced the French, who had hitherto secretly abetted the insurgents, to interpose openly;—from that moment the contest was hopeless.

Early in 1778, General Howe at length obtained leave to resign the command to Sir Henry Clinton, and it operates as a powerful argument in his favour, that the latter officer, who had distinguished himself during the seven years war in Germany, proved no more fortunate than himself. The evacuation of Philadelphia,

Philadelphia, the capture of Lord Cornwallis at York town, and every subsequent event antecedently to the peace, tend to prove, that such an enemy, fighting in such a cause, were and must always prove victorious.

The attachment of the troops to their old general was evinced in the most public manner, previously to his departure, by a circumstance equally honourable both to him and themselves; but the mode taken to exhibit their affection was productive of the severest criticism. Some young officers whose heads happened to be filled with romantic ideas, and whose imaginations were warmed with the tales of chivalry, proposed a festival, in which all the pomp of the ancient tournaments should be displayed. A grand spectacle accordingly took place, denominated a *Meschiienza*, in which an equal portion of taste and gratitude were assuredly displayed, but it cannot be denied, that it was productive of just animadversions both in America and England.

On his return home, General Howe was assailed on all sides, but more especially by those who having always possessed an utter contempt for the enemy, of course considered every officer as criminal who did not reduce them to that humiliating state which, in the language of the day, was denominated "unconditional submission." This officer, however, conscious of his own merits, and fully satisfied with his conduct, instead of flinching from, boldly demanded an inquiry, and the unsuspected testimonies of such

men as Lord (now Marquis) Cornwallis, and Sir Charles (now Lord) Grey, served to rescue his character from calumny and misrepresentation.

Since that period, the services of this officer have not been called into immediate action, except as the commander of a district during the late war. It has already been mentioned that he went to America as a major-general, and since that period he has attained the rank of lieutenant-general,* and general† in succession. He also received a regiment of dragoons (the 19th) in 1796, which he still holds, and was nominated Governor of Berwick some time after. In addition to these appointments, he has held the honourable and lucrative situation of Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, under several master-generals, and he is now, in point of seniority, the eighth on the list of Knights of the Bath.

On the demise of his brother Earl Howe, August 5, 1799, Sir William succeeded to the Irish honours as Viscount Howe, Baron of Clonawley in the county of Fermanagh, at which period the English earldom became extinct, while the Barony of Howe of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, devolved on his niece, Charlotte Howe Curzon and her issue male. At an early period of life, he married Miss Frances Conolly, sister to the Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire.

The character of Lord Howe, like that of his whole family, is distinguished by resolution and personal bravery. He has been regularly educated in the

* August 29, 1777.

† October 12, 1793.

school of war, and proved always victorious, even on that continent where no English general has obtained complete success since 1763. All his plans were formed with judgment, and his operations conducted with ability. No one is better acquainted with the proper disposition of troops, and while as a military man his talents remain unquestioned, it ought not to be forgotten, that in private life he has distinguished himself by the sincerity and warmth of his friendships.*

* Since this work went to the press, a Life of General Washington, drawn up by Chief-justice Marshall, has appeared, which in every point of view establishes what has been said in the above article relative to the courage and conduct of Gen. Lord Howe. The following extract concerning the action at Breed's or Bunker's-hill, is taken from vol. II. page 292, and serves at once to authenticate and confirm what has been already related on this subject :

“ The provincials permitted the enemy to approach unmolested within less than one hundred yards of their works, when they poured in upon them so deadly a fire of small arms, that the British line was totally broken, and fell back with precipitation towards the landing-place. By the very great exertions of their officers they were rallied, and brought up to the charge ; but were again driven back in confusion by the heavy and incessant fire from the works. *General Howe is said to have been left at one time almost alone, and it is certain that very few officers about his person escaped unhurt.*

“ The impression to be made by victory or defeat in this early stage of the war was deemed of the utmost consequence, and therefore very extraordinary exertions were made once more to rally the English. With great difficulty they were a third time led up to the works. The redoubt was now attacked on three sides at once, while some pieces of artillery, which had been brought to bear on the breast-work, raked it from end to end. The cross fire too from the ships and floating batteries not only annoyed the works on Breed's-hill, but deterred any considerable reinforcements from

MRS. COSWAY.

THE dispute has long been agitated whether the talents of man and woman be of equal capability? Much acrimony, as well as good argument, have been advanced on both sides, for, like the Spartans of old, men are jealous of their slaves; and those slaves, in spite of the disadvantages of neglect and ill-habit, feeling *the divinity that stirs within them*, determine to assert the prerogative of nature, and think with freedom, even at the moment their limbs are in fetters.

While man busies himself in the depths of science, woman loses herself amidst the ethereal regions of fancy. She roves from steep to steep, plucking wild flowers from every side. Myrtles press forward with the green laurel to shade her head; violets spring beneath her feet, and unnumbered sweets steep her senses in fragrance. Alps rise on Alps, and yet the lovely pilgrim is not checked in her course. She crosses dreadful precipices; she ascends fearful heights; Love beckons her from one point, and Fame hails her from another beyond it. Forward she flies: the affections yoke the doves to her car, and after many a perilous

passing into the peninsula, and coming to their assistance. The ammunition of the Americans was now so nearly exhausted, that they were no longer able to keep up the same incessant fire which had twice repulsed the enemy; and on his third attempt, the redoubt, the walls of which the English mounted with ease, was carried at the point of the bayonet. Yet the Americans, many of whom were without bayonets, are said to have maintained the contest with clubbed muskets, till the redoubt was half filled with the King's troops."

flight,

flight, they lay her on a bed of amaranth within the arms of glory !

Mrs. Cosway, the subject of these memoirs, is a striking example of this assertion. Her father, Mr. Hadfield, was the proprietor of an *auberge* in Leghorn, which was frequented by all the English who visited that city. He was an amiable and a good man, and married a woman possessed of every charming endowment both of mind and body. It is related that this lady became the mother of a numerous offspring, not one of which survived their infancy. Mrs. Hadfield was nearly inconsolable for the loss of her several children; and while she was pregnant with the present (Mrs. Cosway), her grief at the probable deprivation of her expected infant was so violent, that her life was despaired of. The nurse who had attended her labour with her former children seeing her in this extremity, threw herself on her knees before her, and said, " O ! Madam, if you will make a vow not to bring up the child you now carry in the religion of the heretics, but will dedicate it to our holy church, I will pray to the Virgin to grant it life."

Mrs. Hadfield, in a tremendous paroxysm of maternal anguish, took the oath required, and the child was born. The fateful period passed away, and the infant advanced in strength and beauty. The grateful mother loaded the nurse with benefits and blessings; and the innocent babe was brought up on the knee of the murderess of its brothers and sisters; for it was afterwards confessed by the mistaken old woman on her death-bed, that horror-struck at the existence of

so many heretics, she had poisoned all the children as soon as she could find a fit opportunity. "I would have done any thing (continued she) to rid the world of such embryo monsters!"

It was with great difficulty that Mrs. Hadfield was preserved from the fatal effects of the dreadful illness which seized her upon hearing this horrid confession. However, her youth and strength overcame grief and disease, and she recovered to assist her husband in the tuition of her lovely daughter. The little Maria was pretty in her person, and possessed a spirit and intelligence uncommon in one of her sex and years. Her books and her harp were her constant companions: with these she passed many solitary but delightful hours, whilst her father's house was filled with the most gallant characters in Italy. Possessing charms which might have tempted almost any other woman to have appeared before the eyes of "the princes of the land," she seemed devoted to the muses alone; and it was not until Mr. Cosway beheld her that she acknowledged the value of her attractions.

This gentleman sought her acquaintance with avidity, and sedulously cultivated her esteem. In the course of a short time she returned his admiration with reciprocal affection; and, notwithstanding her mother's Jephthaen vow, made him happy by the gift of her hand. Her union with so eminent an artist introduced her enterprising mind to a new pursuit. The pallet and pencil rivalled her former favourite the harp. Mr. Cosway approved of his wife's inclination. The finest statues, pictures, and models in
England

England were arranged around her study ; and Mrs. C. sat in the midst of these noble productions of art an unconscious specimen of the more lovely works of nature.

Men and women of the first rank and talent in the country pressed forward to be introduced to the fair Italian. The Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Spencer family, besides many other names of the most illustrious stamp, shone in the list of her friends. It was now become a fashion to purchase the works of Mrs. Cosway at any price. Her husband was already a royal academician, and considered the best miniature painter in the kingdom. Mrs. Cosway's genius aspired to historical subjects, and she followed its direction with all her powers. This is the only way to attain perfection. Wandering abilities every where end in nothing. Disperse an army, and its exertions are of no effect : scatter the rays of the sun, and they merely illumine. Concentrate a small force, and it will beat down iron ramparts : converge light, and it will set objects in a blaze. So it is with the energies of the mind ; allow them to be dissipated over the surfaces of various arts and sciences, and they ever will play only in sight ; but draw them all to one focus, and they strike to the centre, leaving no part or depth unexplored and unknown.

On these grounds Mrs. Cosway became an accomplished artist. Among the numerous works with which her pencil has enriched the galleries of our country, a few may be particularised, to shew the extent

tent of her talent in the art. It would be a voluminous task to describe every picture which she finished for Boydell's Shakespeare, Macklin's poets, and other large collections in the kingdom. The transformation of the nymph Lodona into a river is a most captivating picture, and truly characteristic of the scene which Mr. Pope describes in his immortal poem of Windsor Forest. Her allegorical picture of the Birth of the Thames is not less worthy of admiration. And the altar-piece of Christ bearing his Cross, which she sent to a church in her native Italy, has ever since been the pride of its possessors. She sometimes painted portraits, when she met with a beautiful subject; and as an instance of British loveliness, she selected the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert as a model for Petrarch's Laura. This picture was exhibited at Somerset-house, and brought forth the warmest encomiums both on the lady and the artist; though we must confess, that charming as Mrs. Fitzherbert then was, yet the outline of her features, and the character of her countenance, never struck us to bear affinity to the seraphic muse of Vacluse. The golden tresses of Laura, with *her eyes of heavenly blue*, must ever live in the memories of the lovers of Italian poesy. Her tender but insulated heart, encircled by a frozen zone, which all the fires of Petrarch could not melt, cast an outward image about her fair body, that cooled the ardour of her enraptured gazers. It was with her adorers, as with the lover in the song:

“ Kill me, ye gods, for Pity's sake!
 Fled are my promis'd joys;
 The flame her radiant charms awake,
 Her chilling air destroys.”

Hogarth,

Hogarth, in his *Rake's and Harlot's Progress*, has displayed the moral use which may be made of the pencil. Mr. Northcote, the royal academician, has favoured the world with some paintings on a similar scheme; and Mrs. Cosway was so pleased with the idea, that she turned her talents for a time into the same channel, and made a set of chalk drawings, entitled *The Progress of Female Dissipation*, and *The Progress of Female Virtue*. When they were finished, and had received the approbation of Mr. Cosway, and most of the distinguished painters in London, Mrs. Cosway put them into the hands of that eminent artist Anthony Cardon to engrave; and he executed them in a stile which did honour to his taste and profession.

Mrs. Cosway has succeeded very well herself in the art of engraving. In the year 1800 Ackerman published a selection of etchings, which have been very much admired. Some poems of Mrs. Robinson, the lovely and unfortunate British Sappho, were embellished by the hand of our fair artist. We are also indebted to her for a fine portrait of Sir Sidney Smith.

Whilst this brave knight was a captive in the Temple, in Paris, Mrs. Cosway contrived to obtain a sight of him, either from a window, or by some other means, and made a sketch of him as he sat by the bars of his prison. The head is a profile, and bears some resemblance to its illustrious original; but the features are of too haggard a contour to be acknowledged as an accurate likeness of a face, every lineament of which declares the hero. The extraordinary thinness
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of the figure may be accounted for, as the effect of two years confinement, during which Sir Sidney Smith was overwhelmed with every indignity that oppression could lay upon the subject of its power. Nevertheless, although the iron tooth of captivity preyed upon the health and strength of Sir Sidney, it did not *enter his soul!* that remained unchanged in vigour; and by it he broke his chains, and trampled on impossibilities! This portrait, from its accompanying circumstances, must ever be regarded by Britons as a precious *memento* of one of their greatest men and sincerest patriots.

Mrs. Cosway is fortunate in having been cast in the path of heroes. While General Kosciusko, the glorious champion and victim of Polish liberty, was in England, she was introduced to him by her husband. The general, who was suffering severely from the effects of the wounds he received on the 10th of October 1794, had been very reluctant to admit the visits of ladies; but the amiable enthusiasm of Mrs. Cosway bore down all his scruples, and she sat by the side of his couch entertaining him with her brilliant conversation, while Mr. Cosway made a small drawing of his figure. The print which was engraved from this portrait, is a fine likeness, and ought to be highly interesting to all men who can distinguish between a real patriot and an imposing demagogue.

After having spent a series of very happy years in London, Mrs. Cosway formed the design of going to France, with an intention of making a succession of copies from all the pictures in the Louvre, which she intended

intended to transmit to Britain, and publish in numbers, with an accompanying history of each picture and the painter, written by Mr. Griffiths. Part of this extensive plan was actually put in execution, and she had already embarked a large sum of money in its prosecution, when the war was declared between the two countries, and her scheme of course overturned. During Mrs. Cosway's residence in Paris, her house became the resort of all the English of talent, as well as many of the French of the same description. She held a court, like the fair Aspasia of old, and her *fiat* stamped honour on every work she condescended to approve. *David*, the *shame*, and some think the *glory*, of painters, was her great favourite: she believed him to be unrivalled, and that as nothing had equalled his works, nothing could transcend them. His picture of *The Rape of the Sabines* was esteemed by her as the perfection of the art. Its praises were ever the theme of her tongue; and so much was she absorbed in this admiration, that it seemed to blot from her mind all remembrance of that law of reason which confers freedom of opinion on all rational creatures. She carried her devotion to the genius of *David* to such a height, as to have several very violent contentions on the subject. Having been one day very eloquent in the praise of the Sabine picture to one of our most eminent historical painters, who was then on a visit to Paris, that gentleman instantly went to see it. When he returned to Mrs. Cosway's house, she flew to meet him. "How do you like it?" enquired she.—"Indifferently, (answered

ed the artist) I was rather disappointed.”—“ What ? (interrogated she) do you think any thing can exceed it? Do you know any Englishman who could paint as well ?”—“ Yes, many.”—“ Could you ?” angrily demanded the fair enthusiast.—“ I should be sorry if I did not paint much better.” At this reply Mrs. Cosway turned indignantly away from the artist, and from that hour ceased to admit him to her assemblies. This little anecdote, although it reflects a slight shade upon the candour of our fair artist, yet throws her friendship forward in the brightest light. But how careful ought the heart to be of indulging even its best affections to excess !

While pleasure, fame, and friendship surrounded Mrs. Cosway, a smothered melancholy corroded her heart. Very early in life she had lost a most beautiful and beloved infant, and from that hour she at different times displayed somewhat like a carelessness of existence. The novelties and splendours of France for some time amused her; but their delights palled, and she became listless and unhappy. She looked with a sated eye on the various wonders of painting and sculpture, which conquest had collected within the walls of Paris. Here rose a new Pantheon; there bloomed the gardens of the Hourii. The business of life seemed to be the pursuit of pleasure. The couch of voluptuousness lay under a bower of roses. Beauty sported her unveiled graces before the sight; and her bright copies, shining in Parian marble, retreated amid the foliage of a thousand groves, in envy of the fairer original. From such scenes of more than eastern

eastern luxury, Maria Cosway resolved to withdraw. In vain her friends remonstrated and wept : her resolution was fixed ; and at once laying aside all sublunary wishes, she retired to Lyons, where she is now a canoness and presides over a convent.

HENRY KETT, B. D.

SENIOR FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

THE lives of the greatest part of literary men may fairly be introduced with the trite remark, " that except to those who delight in tracing the silent energies of the human mind, they can furnish little to interest or attract." The memoirs of the hero and the politician are read in the history of their country ; but those of the professed scholar must be sought for principally in his works.

Henry Kett was born at Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, in the year 1761, and received his education at the grammar-school in that city, under the Rev. Mr. Lemon. Although not a professed pupil to the celebrated Dr. Parr, for some time master of that school, he has been often heard to acknowledge his obligations to that gentleman, who furnished him with instructions for the direction of his classical studies ; and how well he has profited by these, the concurrent testimony of the first scholars in the university to which he belongs will evince. In 1777, at the age of sixteen, he was admitted a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, and was chosen scholar the following year. About the time that Mr. Kett took

1804—1805.

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his bachelor's degree, Trinity College was distinguished by several young men of talents and learning, among whom may be enumerated Benwell, Headly, Bowles, and Dallaway, all since well known by their publications, particularly Mr. Bowles, one of the most admired poets of his age. Mr. Warton was senior fellow, and with his usual affability and attachment to young men of promise and merit, soon distinguished Mr. Kett, and favoured him with his particular regard, which continued without diminution until the period of his lamented death; and we have some reason for thinking that Mr. Kett was not regardless of the posthumous fame of his friend, but that he contributed a well written, though brief, life of him to the Biographical Dictionary.

Mr. Kett took the degree of A. M. in the year 1784, soon after which he was elected fellow; and appointed one of the college tutors. Among some of his first pupils he numbered the present Duke of Beaufort, and his next brother Lord Charles Somerset, to whom he paid unremitting attention the whole time they were under his care; nor in the discharge of the important duties of his office, for the long space of nearly twenty years, have we ever heard of an instance in which he has not united the character of friend with that of tutor, and made himself as much beloved by his affectionate concern for the interests of those committed to his care, as he was respected by them for his superior endowments.

He very early commenced his theological studies, nor did he give them up on taking orders, as is too commonly

commonly the case, but pursued them with increasing ardour; the effect of a real attachment to his profession. In consequence of the fame he had acquired in this respect, he was appointed Bampton lecturer in 1790, we believe at an earlier age than usual; and the university had no reason to be sorry for their choice. "His sermons (to use the words of a respectable critic) are intended to support the orthodox system of doctrine maintained by our established church, against the insinuations or direct attacks of Dr. Middleton, Mr. Gibbon, and Dr. Priestley. His labours commenced with an apology for the fathers of the church, whose characters as historians, as learned men, and as faithful depositaries of the true doctrine of the gospel, he defends with great zeal and animation. In opposition to the animadversions of Mr. Gibbon, he vindicates the apologies of the primitive christians, and corrects the misrepresentations which Mr. G. had given of the causes which contributed to the propagation of the christian faith. Mr. Kett afterwards undertakes to discuss and refute the leading principles in Dr. Priestley's History of the early Opinions concerning Christ. The concluding sermons of the volume are employed in establishing the authenticity and inspiration of the books of the New Testament, and in tracing an analogy between the primitive church and the church of England, on which he bestows a warm and elegant eulogy. From the perusal of these sermons we have received a high degree of pleasure, although we have frequently found ourselves obliged to differ from the learned author in

his construction of the sense of ecclesiastical history in his reasonings and deductions. We think him, however, entitled to very respectful attention, from the unquestionable marks of learning and ingenuity which he discovers, which are likewise recommended by great manliness, perspicuity, and elegance of style."

"His sermon on the earliest martyrs of the christian church is written (say the Critical reviewers) in a style of eloquence which we have seldom seen surpassed;" and the learned and pious Mr. Jones, well known by his numerous theological and philosophical works, in his *Life of Bishop Horne*, commends Mr. Kett "for his very useful and learned Bampton lectures."

But it was not only in the defence of the doctrines of christianity that Mr. Kett distinguished himself; he was equally solicitous to show that their precepts influenced his practice. About the period of his being Bampton lecturer, he exerted himself, in conjunction with other friends, in rescuing Dr. John Uri, a native of Hungary, one of the best oriental scholars in Europe, from indigence and distress. This gentleman had been sent for from the university of Leyden to Oxford, and had been employed during the vigour of his faculties in taking a catalogue of the oriental manuscripts in the Bodleian library; but growing infirm and old, without relations or friends in his own country, he was discharged by the delegates of the press. By the benevolent interference, however, of Mr. Kett, of Mr. Agutter, now secretary of the Asylum, Mr. Smith,

Smith, now master of Pembroke College, and Dr. Parr, a handsome subscription was raised for his support ; and the venerable scholar was placed in a situation of comfort in Oxford, where he passed the remaining part of his life.

In the year 1787 we find Mr. Kett engaged with Mr. Monro, formerly of Magdalen College, and Dr. Horne, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, in a periodical publication, under the title of *Olla Podrida*, to which several other distinguished scholars contributed. Their essays were republished in a collected form, and are replete with humour, good sense, and acute observation. Alarmed at the rapid progress of infidelity, and wishing to awaken in the minds of the public a due sense of the importance of religious truth, by the most striking arguments, derived from the divine predictions, in the year 1798 Mr. Kett published “ History the Interpreter of Prophecy ; or, a View of Scriptural Prophecies, and their Accomplishment in the past and present Occurrences of the World.” This work is written in a popular stile, displays the most extensive reading and observation, and has met with the approbation of persons of the first eminence for piety, judgment, and erudition. The Bishop of Lincoln, in his *Elements of Christian Theology*, calls it “ a very interesting work, penned with great judgment, and which he recommends to all who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the prophccies of the Old and New Testament, especially those which relate to the present times.” Vol. II. p. 61. But the approbation of the Bishop of London is much more distinctly expressed ;

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pressed; and his recommendation is more warmly urged in the following passage of his eloquent Charge to his Clergy in 1799 :

“ This great and momentous truth, that the course of human affairs has ever been, and still is, (notwithstanding the present appearance of confusion and disorder in the world) under the guidance and the control of an almighty and all-righteous Governor, directing them to those important purposes designated in the prophecies of holy writ, (more particularly in those relating to the rise, progress, and establishment of the power of antichrist) the reader will find most ably elucidated and confirmed in Mr. Kett’s “ View of Scriptural Prophecies, and their Accomplishment in the past and present Occurrences of the World.” This very ingenious, and in several parts original work, is, in these times of general anxiety and dismay, peculiarly interesting and seasonable ; as furnishing the best grounds of belief and confidence in a divine superintendence, the most awful and animated warnings to the infidel and the libertine, and the most substantial consolation and support to the sincere christian, to whom is held out this most encouraging assurance, that whoever, or whatever church or nation, shall continue firmly attached in faith and practice to the Lord and Saviour of the world, in an age when he is crucified afresh, and put to open shame ; and whoever shall resist the enticements of deceit, the sword of terror and the torpor of indifference, shall come forth as silver that is tried in the furnace ; for he that endureth unto the end, the same shall be saved.”

This work has gone through several editions, and has had a wide circulation. The application of prophecy to what Mr. Kett calls the infidel power of antichrist is very ingenious ; and the merit of this work must rise in the opinion of those who peruse it with attention, because the power of France usurping that of the papal see, in a regular progress *since* the year 1798, has given very strong support to the system

tem laid down in the Interpreter of Prophecy. It has frequently happened that authors have, for various reasons, flung a veil of mystery over their works. Such was the case with respect to the Letters of Junius, the Pursuits of Literature, and such is the case with respect to the Interpreter of Prophecy. Mr. Kett acknowledges obligations to some concealed coadjutor. The public may judge whether this be the Bishop of Lincoln, to whom the work is inscribed. We are not inclined to adopt that opinion; at least we discover little similarity of style or manner of treating the same subjects. Time will probably discover what at present it seems vain to scrutinize. Happy will it be for those who taste the fruits of life, and bind their brows with the "immortal amaranth," thus presented by an invisible hand, without enquiring who extends it! In 1802 appeared "Elements of General Knowledge, introductory to useful Books in the principal Branches of Literature and Science; with Lists of the most approved Authors, including the best Editions of the Classics; designed chiefly for the junior Students in the Universities, and the higher Classes in Schools." This work, which is the result of Mr. Kett's studies for many years, contains much valuable information compressed within a moderate compass, and is by far the most useful book of the kind. It is adapted, indeed, for readers of almost every description, though more peculiarly suited to young academics, by whom it is held in deserved estimation.

"In docti discant, et ament meminisse periti."

It has already gone through several editions; and, to
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adopt the language of Johnson on another occasion, "that tutor may be said to be deficient in his duty who neglects to put it into the hands of his pupil." It reflects, indeed, no small credit on the abilities of Mr. Kett, that Dr. Barrow, the acute and elegant author of an Essay on Education, should decline to treat a subject which falls within his consideration, because it had been discussed by our author. "I found my intended observations on foreign travel so ably anticipated in the Elements of General Knowledge, that I must have been under the necessity either of transcribing Mr. Kett's elegant pages, or of giving the same arguments in a different and probably a less attractive form."* Mr. Kett has always employed himself with diligence and activity as a tutor and a clergyman, and his severer studies have been directed to his professional occupations. We regret, however, to add,

"Probitas laudatur et alget."

The former clause of this position is proved true by the testimonies we have adduced in his favour, and the latter is equally so ; because connected as he has been with the noble, and praised as he is by prelates, who are themselves illustrious for talents, and therefore fully competent to appreciate them in others, he never found a patron. The only ecclesiastical preferment he has yet obtained, if it deserves the appellation of preferment, is the small perpetual curacy of Elsfield, near Oxford ; and for this he is said to

* Advertisement to the second edition of an Essay on Education.

have been indebted to the kindness of Dr. Chapman, the president of the college. He is indeed a King's preacher at Whitehall; but it was impossible to overlook him in such an appointment.

Pudet hæc opprobria dici,

Et non potuisse refelli,

The ablest scholars and the most exemplary divines are not always the best rewarded; for such in general are more studious to *deserve* than *secure* patronage. An ingenious and elegant mind shrinks from the meanness of importunate solicitation, while the ignorant and presuming, destitute of those finer feelings which ennoble mankind, bear away the prize which should be conferred on worth and learning alone. Every person's own observation verifies this remark; and it is with pain we have farther to observe, as it tends to the discredit of our race, that superior talents and acquirements, instead of procuring to their possessors the homage of respect, frequently provoke envy and opposition, particularly in those who despair in reaching the heights of excellence themselves. Perhaps Mr. Kett has conferred more honour on the university than any individual member now resident there: his name is familiar to every scholar; and few learned men of any nation visit Oxford without obtaining an introduction to him; yet we do not believe that he has ever received any public compliment from his *alma mater*, except in being appointed Bampton lecturer, as already mentioned, and one of the examining masters for degrees, both situations of respectability indeed, but of little emolument.

In

In his manners Mr. Kett is affable and easy. Conscious of talents and integrity, he affects not the disguise of gravity to impose on the vulgar, nor delivers his sentiments with formal precision and oracular solemnity. In mixed society he is equally qualified to shine as in the company of professed scholars. Though long the fellow and tutor of a college, and therefore habituated to command, he has contracted none of the pedantry and peculiarities which adhere to those of less expanded and liberal minds. Indeed, his life has always been diversified by active exertions and studious occupations; and from the energy of his mind, and the vigour of his understanding, the public may reasonably expect many more valuable productions from his pen. He made an excursion to France in the beginning of the revolution, to observe the effects of that great event upon the manners of the people; and he has at different times during the long vacations explored the beauties of his native island, and is not unacquainted with its genius and interests. Some years ago Mr. Kett published a small collection of poems; and that he does not woo the Muses in vain, we presume may be proved from his verses recited at the last anniversary of the Literary Fund, in which the harmony of the friends of the institution, and the praises of his own university are thus introduced :

“ To prompt neglected Genius to endure
Misfortune's scourge, we quit fair Isis' stream,
Where sages meditate, and poets dream ;

Where

Where patient *Wallis* rais'd his glass on high,
 T' explore the wonders of the starry sky :
 Where *Locke* escap'd the schoolmen's strict controul,
 Illum'd the dark recesses of the soul :
 Where *Warton*, hid in Pope's yew-mantled grove,*
 His flowery garlands of gay Fancy wove,
 Sacred to Isis and to Chatham's praise ;
 Or, emulous of Pindar's glowing lays,
 Struck with a rapid touch the Æolian string,
 And hail'd with annual strains Britannia's DARLING KING.
 Oxford with joy enrolls a *Scymour*'s name,
 There gallant *Moir*a learn'd the road to Fame :
*Moir*a ! fair Albion's and fair Erin's pride,
 Whose sword protects us, and whose counsels guide ;
 Deep felt within whose hospitable breast
 That best delight—to succour the distress'd.
 Witness, O *Donington*, thy splendid seat !
 Of Gallic exiles the belov'd retreat,
 Where social glee their sense of pain beguiles,
 And tears of sorrow lose themselves in smiles.

But not to mansions where the Noble dwell,
 The haunts of Commerce, or the Scholar's cell,
 Is Charity confin'd ; her ample sway
 Shines universal as the orb of day.
 Ev'n on the distant India's burning coast
 No tear of British sympathy is lost ;
 To letter'd merit pining in the shade
 The generous patrons waft their ready aid,
 With us—with great Augusta's sons they join
 To lay their offerings at fair Learning's shrine ;
 Tho' various streams swell Bounty's rising tides,
 One zeal inflames us, and one motive guides.

Thus when proud Gallia's Despot threats to pour
 His plundering legions on Britannia's shore ;

* Sir Thomas Pope was the founder of Trinity College, Oxford.

Assembled Patriots rally round the throne,
 Assert their Monarch's rights, and guard their own;
 At Glory's call they leave their native home,
 And only fear their foes will never come:
 From Orkney's isles to Cornwall's rocky coast,
 ONE HEART, ONE SOUL, INSPIRES THE MARTIAL HOST.

M. R.

EARL CAMDEN.

THE family of Pratt was seated originally in Devonshire, and one of its branches appears to have been in possession of Careswell-priory, near Columpton, in that county, about the middle of Elizabeth's reign.* The first purchase in Kent consisted of the manor and seat of Wilderness, formerly called Stidulfe's-place. It was bought by Serjeant, afterwards Sir John Pratt, in the reign of Anne, an act of parliament having been procured expressly for that purpose. This gentleman, who attained considerable eminence in the law, was accustomed to reside there during the long vacation. In 1714 he was appointed a puisne judge of the king's-bench, and after that a commissioner of the great seal. Nor did his preferment end here, for he was nominated chief justice 5th of George I. and died at an advanced age, leaving a numerous issue behind him.

A younger son Charles, by his second wife, followed the profession of his father, and rose, with the general approbation of all men, to its highest honours. He distinguished himself, while presiding in the court

* Hasted's Kent.

of common pleas, by the integrity of his character, while his upright conduct in the case of Mr. Wilkes obtained for him not only an extraordinary degree of popularity, but rivetted the friendship of the greatest statesman of the age, and instead of impeding, led to his own immediate advancement. Accordingly, when Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, was restored to power, this great lawyer was nominated lord chancellor, and in the court of chancery, as well as in the house of peers, continued to reflect new lustre on his abilities, by the justice of his decisions and the integrity of his conduct.

As a reward for his eminent services, he first received the patent of Lord Camden, Baron of Camden-place, in Kent, and on May 13, 1786, was created an earl of Great Britain, by the style and title of Earl Camden, Viscount Bayham, in Sussex. When he had resigned the seals, in 1770, he retired to the seat formerly purchased by him, and this nobleman, who had spent the early portion of his life in the practice of the law, and the middle portion of it in the affairs of state, for the space of twenty-four years chiefly occupied his leisure hours in improving his grounds, and gratifying his taste for ornamental scenery.*

* The house inhabited by his lordship stands on the west side of Chisselhurst-common, and is called Camden-place. It was here that the learned Camden, one of our ablest antiquaries and most diligent historians, resided. After having acted in the two very different capacities of Clarenceux king at arms and chief master of Westminster school, he retired to this seat in 1609, and died here November 9, 1623, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The body having been removed thence to his house in London,

The elder of his two sons, John Jeffreys Pratt, who received the second of these names from the maiden one of his mother Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq. and the first from his paternal uncle, John Pratt, Esq. of Seven-oaks, was born February 11, 1759. In his native county, Kent, he was taught the rudiments of his education, and afterwards qualified himself at one of the universities, as

was afterwards deposited among the remains of our poets, historians, generals, and kings, on which occasion the procession was attended not only by the college of heralds, in their *costume of ceremony*, but also by the nobility and other persons of distinction, who witnessed the interment of this great man, near the remains of the learned Casaubon, and opposite to those of the great Chaucer.

Camden-place came into possession of the late Lord Camden while Mr. Pratt, having been purchased by the money so honourably earned by his labours at the bar; and he was so much attached to this spot, that his barony as well as his earldom were both designated after it. The elder branch resided for many years in the parish of Seale, and the late John Pratt, Esq. having left this estate to his nephew, the present earl, he soon after removed thither.

The eminent services of Lord Chancellor Camden, while they secured to him the esteem of his country, at the same time tended to promote the interests of his family. Accordingly, the honourable John Jeffrey Pratt, (the present peer) during the lifetime of his father, (May 21, 1780) succeeded on the death of the late Mr. C. Townshend, brother to the marquis of the same name, to a fourth tellership in the exchequer. This is an ancient and honourable office, chiefly performed by deputy, the emoluments of which were estimated at the net sum of 6,749l. 3s. 6½d.; but it appears that but half of this was received at least for the first year. Since that period he has become the second teller, and should he survive the present Marquis of Buckingham, will become the first; an event that appears to be attended but by few advantages in a pecuniary point of view.

well

well as by foreign travel, for that public career to which he was destined from his cradle.

Of the fifteenth parliament of Great Britain, which met at Westminster Tuesday 31st day of October, 1780, Mr. Pratt was returned a member. We find his name upon this occasion enrolled with those who at once deprecated and condemned the unhappy contest with our colonies. Nor did he content himself with a silent vote alone, for his maiden speech—the very first sentence uttered by him in the house of commons—had this topic, and this alone for its object.

Towards the close of the first session, (June 12, 1781) Mr. Fox having made a motion, “that the house should resolve itself into a committee to consider of the American war,” he urged as some reason for the enquiry, that it appeared even from the circumstances which attended our victories that the final subjugation of the Trans-atlantic continent was impracticable. It was evident, he said, from the late dispatches, that although Lord Cornwallis had achieved every thing he proposed, by penetrating into North Carolina; although he had been fortunate enough to engage and defeat General Green, yet he had not found one good consequence to result from his success, as he was not joined by any body of Americans as he expected, or even retained possession of the very ground upon which he had conquered. It was therefore manifest, that the war in which we were then engaged was at once impracticable in its object, and ruinous in its progress. If his motion for resolving the house into a committee ~~should be adopted~~, he
meant

meant to follow it with another, "that it should be resolved that his Majesty's ministers ought immediately to take every possible measure for concluding peace with our American colonies."

The original motion was supported by Mr. William Pitt, who expressed himself in the most indignant terms relative to "the cruelty and wickedness of the war." To avoid all appearance of either error or partiality, we shall transcribe what concerns the subject of this memoir from a respectable contemporary publication, lamenting at the same time that we are unable to present the reader with a detailed account.

"Mr. Pratt, son to Lord Camden, made his first essay in parliamentary eloquence in this debate. In a speech, delivered with great modesty and diffidence, he supported the motion, and expressed his full conviction of the pernicious tendency of the American war, and of the utter impracticability of our succeeding in our iniquitous efforts to subjugate the inhabitants of the colonies."

We have reason to believe that from the first moment of their public career, the sons of Chatham and of Camden, like their fathers, both thought and voted the same way on all great public questions. Certain it is, that Mr. Fox's celebrated India bill, in 1784, (the discomfiture of which led to the elevation of Mr. Pitt) was opposed by Mr. Pratt, who, on the other hand, afforded the most cordial support and co-operation to all the plans and measures of his friend.

In 1784, when the coalition ministry was driven out, by the joint indignation of both King and people, although

although upwards of fifty of their adherents lost their election, yet all Mr. Pitt's friends were returned, and he himself was nominated a candidate at no less than three different places, viz. London, Cambridge university, and Bath. The following is a state of the poll at the last of these places: Hon. J. J. Pratt, 27; Abel Moysey, Esq. 17; Mr. Pitt, 12.

In the parliament which met on Thursday, November 25, 1790, we find the honourable Mr. Pratt returned as one of the members for Bath, and sitting there as Viscount Bayham, in consequence of his father having been created an earl. During this period he was not accustomed to speak frequently in the house, but we have some reason to believe that he in general thought and voted with Mr. Pitt, who was then chancellor of the exchequer, and to whom he was united alike by principle and friendship.

So early as 1782 he had been nominated a lord of the admiralty, when Lord Keppel presided at that board; in 1783 his name also appears in the new commission, when that able seaman Lord Howe was appointed first commissioner, as well as in 1789 when Lord Chatham assumed the direction; but shortly after he retired, and was succeeded by Sir Francis S. Drake. He was then nominated a lord of the treasury, which office he held at the demise of the very worthy and venerable peer his father, in 1794.

Soon after his accession to the title, Lord Camden aspired to and obtained one of the highest and most honourable appointments in the gift of the crown, the government of a neighbouring kingdom, since hap-

pily united to this. It must be allowed on all hands that his lordship was called upon to exercise the functions of viceroy at a period replete with danger and difficulty, and these considerations can alone justify either the unlimited confidence granted by the Irish parliament, or the exercise of a new species of authority resorted to by the representative of the crown.

Perceiving that a large portion of the inhabitants associated under powerful and intrepid leaders, were embarked in the insurrection, the legislature passed a law by which certain districts were declared to be "out of the King's peace," at the option of the chief governor; while he himself, on perceiving the storm to thicken, deemed it proper to put forage and provisions in a state of requisition, and even to supersede the ordinary tribunals of justice by the proclamation of martial law.

The soldiery on this occasion, as usual, exceeded their orders; much cruelty and injustice was practised, unknown to the members of government, which tended, however, for a time to render them unpopular. It was anterior to this period, however, that the commander in chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who died fighting the battles of his country in Egypt, declared in public orders, "that the very disgraceful frequency of courts-martial, and the many complaints of irregularities in the conduct of the troops in Ireland, had too unfortunately proved the army to be in a state of licentiousness, which must render it formidable to every one but the enemy."

Notwithstanding the arrest of several of the leaders,
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It was determined by the remainder that a general insurrection should take place, particularly in the province of Leinster, where their partisans were numerous, and the 23d of May 1798 was actually fixed for the period of their rising. So resolute were they become, either from their numbers or their despair, that an attack was meditated on the camp of Loughlinstown, and even on the castle of Dublin, the seat of the government, and situate in the very heart of the capital.

But the measures adopted by the viceroy, the zeal of the more opulent classes of the community, and, above all, the loyalty, vigour, and perseverance of a numerous and well appointed yeomanry, foiled all the schemes, and defeated all the attempts of the insurgents. An assault made on the town of Naas was instantly repressed by the Armagh militia, the fourth dragoon guards, and ancient British fencibles, while a more numerous body was defeated by General Dundas near Kilcullen. Such was the terror with which they were now seized, that near four hundred who had advanced as far as Rathfarnham, in hopes of being supported, were dispersed by a few dragoons, and Ledwick and Keough, two of their chiefs, seized and executed.

The province of Ulster, in which no less than 150,000 united Irishmen are said to have been enrolled, now declined the contest as hopeless; but the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, expecting immediate assistance from France, recurred to arms, so that several of the principal inhabitants were obliged to

take refuge in other parts ; while such was the unhappy state of the country, that a bold and fanatic priest had nearly overturned the government.*

* The following account of the military exploits of this singular character is extracted from the History of the Wars arising out of the French Revolution, vol. II. page 265 :

“ Father John Murphy, who had received the degree of doctor of divinity in Spain, and at this period officiated as a priest in the barony of Gorey, and parish of Kilcormick, appears to have been the first to recur to arms in this quarter. He collected his forces by lighting a fire on a hill, called Conigrua, which was answered by a similar signal on an eminence contiguous to his own house, at Boolavogue. After disarming the protestants, and burning their houses, a savage mode of warfare, but too often perpetrated by both sides on their enemies, they repaired to the village of Oulart, near Kilmeckridge ; and as their numbers had now increased to about fourteen thousand, armed chiefly with pikes, they began to acquire confidence.

“ In the mean time, part of the troops in Wexford, on hearing of the atrocities committed in their neighbourhood, determined to march against and disperse the insurgents. Accordingly a detachment of the North Cork, consisting of one hundred and nine picked men, under Lieutenant-colonel Foote, with some of Colonel Le-hunte’s yeoman cavalry, marched against the rebels, then posted on the side of Oulart-hill. The attack at first proved successful, and the apparent trepidation of the enemy encouraged the assailants to climb the eminence in pursuit of the fugitives ; but on their approach they not only found the hedges lined with musketry, but their flanks turned ; so complete indeed was their defeat, that the whole party was cut to pieces, the commanding officer, who was wounded by a pike in the breast and arms, a serjeant and three privates, excepted.

“ On the succeeding day Dr. Murphy issued circular notices, written in red ink, commanding all persons capable of bearing arms to join him immediately, for the purpose of attacking Enniscorthy ; and such was the reputation he had acquired by his late victory, that

At Oulart (May 27, 1798) they defeated, under his direction, a detachment of militia; they also procured the evacuation of Enniscorthy, by their numbers and their terror. Having encreased to ten thousand, they soon after obtained possession of Wexford, and having divided their forces into three columns, they medi-

that great numbers flocked to his standard. Having said mass on Ballyorle-hill, and set fire to some houses in the neighbourhood, their leader immediately marshalled about six thousand of his followers, and they were soon after seen on the Newton Barry road formed into an immense column, which extended a mile in length; another body, posted on an adjoining eminence, advanced at the same time on the opposite side, and endeavoured to throw the troops into disorder by means of a stratagem.

“ They were gallantly and successfully opposed for a considerable time by about three hundred and forty men, who occupied the principal outlets; but as a number of disaffected persons was supposed to be in the place, and this small force was incompetent to a prolonged defence, it was determined to evacuate it. No sooner had this been effected than it was taken possession of by the enemy, who formed a camp on Vinegar-hill early next morning, threw up intrenchments, erected batteries, and regulated all military affairs by means of a committee of twelve, four of which (Fathers Murphy, Roche, Kearns, and Clinch) were priests.”

After the evacuation of Wexford, and the action at Kilcomney-hill, we learn “ that Murphy, the commander in chief, who fled from the field of battle, was taken, and being conducted to the head-quarters of General Sir James Duff, at Tullow, was hanged the same day. After this (it is added) the body of that sanguinary priest was burnt, and his head, with indiscreet zeal, placed on the market-house, a savage and horrid custom, tending little to intimidate, but admirably calculated to render a disaffected people more savage and ferocious, by making them familiar with barbarity, and accustoming them to the violation of the rights of sepulture.”

tated as many separate attacks, on the success of which alone depended their march to the capital, where their adherents were supposed to be numerous.

The insurgents, now increased to thirty thousand, made one attack upon, and actually obtained possession of Ross; but this place, highly important on account of its situation, was immediately recaptured, partly by the gallantry of General Johnson, and partly by the folly and intoxication of the rebels, who, instead of securing their new acquisition, were revelling in wantonness and intoxication.

On this Mr. Harvey, the only layman in whom they had any confidence, was deposed, and the administration of affairs confided to the sole direction of their priests. One of these, Father Michael Murphy, at the head of a body of men, then encamped at Gorey, and hitherto uniformly successful, had acquired the attachment of his followers, partly by some petty victories, and partly by an opinion arising out of the ignorance of a superstitious multitude, that the balls of the "heretics" would be averted by divine interposition. Undismayed by the late defeat at Ross, and reduced to despair by the gloominess of the prospect, he determined on marching against Arklow, although at that time defended by a strong garrison, after the capture of which he resolved to advance to Dublin, as the possession of it would, in his opinion, decide the fate of Ireland.

The situation of Lord Camden must be confessed at this period to have been painful in the extreme. He beheld the greater part of the nation apparently
disaffected

disaffected to the English government, and a number of men of talents and property openly engaged in a revolt. The loyalty of the protestants in the north was suspected, and the catholics of the south were under the implicit controul of their pastors. France, as it was manifestly her interest, from time to time threatened an invasion, and amidst the uncertainties of a civil war, in which the loss of a single battle might endanger the safety of the whole kingdom, it cannot be supposed that an Irish viceroy "slept upon roses."

In this state of awful uncertainty, the capital appeared to be seized with a panic terror, and many of its inhabitants fled to England for protection. Instead of being dismayed, however, by the prospect before him, his lordship solicited fresh succours from Great Britain. He invoked the assistance of the English militia, the critical arrival of which afterwards proved so highly serviceable, and adopted such measures as appeared best calculated to detect conspiracy, and infuse fresh ardour into the army and ycomanry.

Nor was he disappointed, for the insurgents under Father Michael Murphy were completely foiled in their attempt on Arklow, while they soon after experienced a fatal and irretrievable defeat on a steep eminence called Vincgar-hill, situate on the banks of the Slaney, which they had occupied in great force, and where alone they assumed the appearance of a regular and formidable army, supported by cannon, and defended by intrenchments.

The evacuation of Wexford, the recapture of Antrim, the dispersion of the rebels, the seizure and

execution of several of their chiefs, all resulted from the success alluded to above; and but little doubt can be entertained that peace and tranquillity would have been completely restored to Ireland, during the administration of the viceroy then in commission, had it not been for the certainty of succour and assistance derived from France.

Even this, perhaps, would have produced but little effect, if timely concessions had been made to an ignorant and exasperated multitude on the score of religion. This measure was too obvious long to escape the attention of any cabinet; accordingly, at a later period, it was powerfully and unanimously recommended to the crown, and the neglect of this recommendation is said to have at length occasioned their resignation.

In the mean time the menaces of the directory rendered it advisable to send an officer of distinction into Ireland, who by an union of the civil and military authorities in his own person, might be enabled to meet and dissipate the approaching storm. The Marquis of Cornwallis, a nobleman celebrated alike for his honour, his courage, and his humanity, was selected upon this occasion, and became once more entitled to the thanks and the gratitude of the empire.

Lord Camden, on his return to England, was received by the King and the ministers with respect, and Mr. Pitt in full parliament delivered an eulogium on his conduct. His lordship seized every opportunity of defending his conduct and administration as viceroy of Ireland. During a debate, in consequence of some resolutions moved by Lord Grenville on the subject

subject of the intended union, (March 19, 1799), the affairs of that unhappy island engaged the particular attention of the house of peers, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, in a long and able speech, was supposed to reflect on the late viceroy. He also accused the cabinet of acting with impropriety in respect to the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, to which he attributed most if not all the miseries that had ensued.

The following is the substance of the reply upon this occasion :

“ Earl Camden rose to say a few words in consequence of some observations which had fallen from the last speaker. He did not mean to follow the noble marquis through much of his speech, but merely to comment upon that part of it in which he had endeavoured to shew that the present state of Ireland was owing to the recall of the noble Earl (Fitzwilliam) from Ireland, and the measures which were subsequently adopted. In the first place, he wished to remind the house that before that noble earl left Ireland there were disturbances in the county of Cavan.

“ Soon after he (Lord Camden) took possession of the government of that country, there was a slight disturbance in Roscommon, which was, however, soon suppressed, and the kingdom was quiet for nine or ten months, which was a proof that the public mind was not affected by the recall of the noble earl in the manner that had been stated. He could with great ease prove to their lordships, that the measures which were adopted in that country were such as the necessity of the case called for. If any cruelties were committed they were not authorized by government, and whenever any complaints were made, the persons who were guilty of them were punished. Before he went to Ireland, it appeared by the report of the Secret Committee that there existed a correspondence between the United Irishmen and France, and the consequence was, that two bills were passed in the Irish parliament, viz. the gunpowder bill and the convention bill. His lordship here begged the indulgence of the house ; he was very little used to speak in public, and

and consequently he could not immediately arrange his ideas. It had been asserted, that the rejection of the question of parliamentary reform was one of the principal causes which led to that rebellion which afterwards unfortunately broke out in that country. But this assertion was evidently incorrect, because before that period a messenger had been sent from Ireland to France,

“ With respect to the measures of severity which were adopted in Ireland, they were not had recourse to till the outrageous conduct of the rebels compelled government to use them. It was really shocking every morning to read the horrid list of murders committed by the rebels upon peaceable and loyal subjects. But government did not adopt severe measures till they were actually driven to it, and General Lake’s proclamation for the delivering up of arms, was not published till after the north was in rebellion.

“ When he saw plans formed for the destruction of the constitution, and that they were carrying those plans into execution, he felt himself bound by the oath he had taken to defend it. The consequence that followed that proclamation shewed the necessity of it, for the quantity of arms that were found was immense. The country was then returning to a state of quiet, when the negociation at Lisle broke off, and the efforts of the French party in Ireland became more vigorous; and then it was that the government, being attacked, was compelled to have recourse to force, and that the danger which led government to act was a real one, the quantity of arms found was a most decisive proof. When he found things in this situation, he thought it necessary to adopt active and vigorous measures, and therefore the leaders of the rebellion were taken up. And in this instance he was ready to admit, that government did accelerate the rebellion; for when the rebel leaders found that all their plans were detected, they would not delay any longer, and on the 23d of May 1798 the rebellion broke out, and several military posts near Dublin and elsewhere were attacked, and some of them defeated. It was not necessary for him to take up their lordships’ time by stating the events which took place when the rebellion broke out. He had said thus much, to shew that the measures he had adopted had not produced the distress of the country, but that the state of the country had rendered those measures necessary. He was very glad to find, that though he could not agree with all that

that had fallen from the noble marquis, yet that upon the main question they did not disagree.

“ The situation of Ireland was such as to render it absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken, and no other one had been suggested as likely to produce such beneficial effects. There was one part of this subject upon which he could not speak but with great delicacy, and that was, with respect to the Irish parliament. He had upon every occasion during his residence in that country observed the energy and vigour of the parliament of that country; but still he felt himself bound to say, that he thought a better form of government necessary for Ireland, and therefore it was that he should give his assent to this measure.

“ The noble earl had stated, that the consequence of this measure would be, to alienate the friends of government. He was sorry to observe, that much difference of opinion had prevailed upon this subject; but though they might differ upon this, still upon other constitutional points their opinions remained the same as they were before. They had, it was true, opposed government upon the question of the union; but these very gentlemen had given their support to government upon the redemption bill, which they found it necessary to pass in Ireland. There were many persons who had declared themselves in general as friends to the union, but who thought this was not a proper time to bring it forward. He was not of that opinion: he thought that the circumstances of the times required the measure. He was more inclined to think that government did right in bringing forward the discussion of this subject here, because it had failed in Ireland; because it was the duty of ministers to explain to Ireland what were the grounds upon which they recommended this measure to the adoption of both countries.

“ He was strongly inclined to think that the discussion which had taken place in this country would tend in a very great degree to do away those prejudices which existed in Ireland against the union; he was convinced that the speeches which had been made here would have very great weight in that country, and tend very much to allay the warmth which at present existed there. He had to apologise to their lordships for trespassing upon them so long; but he could not sit still under the imputation which had been
thrown

thrown out, and he hoped their lordships were convinced that measures of severity were not resorted to in Ireland till the necessity of the case absolutely called for them; that the government of Ireland never authorized any cruelties, that whenever complaints were made, the persons guilty of such conduct were punished. He approved of the union as a measure highly beneficial to both countries, and he thought, for the reasons he had before stated, that ministers were right in bringing forward the discussion at present."

Lord Camden also, in a subsequent debate on the same subject, declared, in reply to Earl Moira. that government had not countenanced measures of violence, cruelty, and injustice in Ireland; he also seized this and every other opportunity to support the idea of an union between the two nations, as a measure particularly calculated for the immediate security as well as advantage of both countries.

Earl Camden has always enjoyed the countenance of the King, which was evinced in a particular manner on the occasion of the royal Kent review. It was then intimated to his lordship, that his Majesty and family would partake of a refreshment at his house previously to their appearance at the Mote. Accordingly, on Thursday, August 1, 1799, the King, Queen, and two of the Princesses, set off from Kew palace at half past five o'clock, and arrived at the Wilderness, in the parish of Seal, near Seven-oaks, where they were joined by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, a number of the nobility, and all the equerries in waiting. After a breakfast, followed by a cold collation, prolonged to a later hour than was originally intended, the royal and noble guests set out, accompanied by Lady Camden, while his lordship

ship appeared on the ground at the head of his regiment,* and was afterwards appointed to communicate the thanks of the commander in chief to all the officers of yeoman cavalry in West Kent.†

* Lord Camden upon this occasion commanded the first corps of West Kent yeomanry, consisting of those of Seven-oaks, Tunbridge, Chislehurst, Greenwich and Woolwich, Queenborough and Sheppy, Tunbridge-wells and Deptford, Farningham, Coxheath, and Cobham.

† "SIR,

Walden, August 2, 1799.

"I have the honour to enclose to you, by command of Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Lawrie, the general orders of Field-marshal the Duke of York, and also the general orders of General Sir Charles Grey, which I request you will communicate to the squadron which you command.

"It affords me the highest gratification to become the channel through which this marked and well-deserved applause is communicated to you, Sir, and to those who are serving with you; and I shall ever esteem it among the most honourable circumstances of my life, to have been united with the yeomanry cavalry of West Kent, in that cause in which they have so efficiently and so gloriously embarked.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"CAMDEN."

Mote Park, August 1, 1799.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"Though his Majesty has already directed Mr. Secretary Dundas to express to the lord-lieutenant of Kent, and lord-warden of the Cinque Ports, his thanks for the zeal and loyalty of the gentlemen, yeomanry, and volunteers of the county of Kent, yet his Majesty cannot leave the field without ordering the commander in chief to take this opportunity of conveying to them the heartfelt satisfaction which his Majesty has received from the appearance and conduct which he has witnessed this day.

(Signed)

"FREDERICK, F. M."

His

His lordship was busily employed in military affairs, as colonel of the West Kent regiment of volunteers, when, in consequence of a late revolution in the ministry, he was once more called upon to act along with his former colleague Mr. Pitt. He must be allowed during the short period of his administration to have been peculiarly fortunate, for the first act, as minister at war, announced the capture of the valuable settlement of Surinam; while in his first official attempt in the house of peers he found means to carry the defence bill, which had so agitated the house of commons, without difficulty, and almost without a struggle.

SIR JAMES MANSFIELD,

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

IT is an observation of Addison's in the Freeholder, that since the reign of Henry the Seventh, the chief posts of honour and trust in the state have been filled by men below the rank of nobility, who have almost uniformly been chosen from the profession of the law. To the particular epoch in which that great writer first ventured this remark, we must impute what he has alledged to be the grounds of this preference with the Sovereign; a disinclination on the part of men of high birth and honour to be dependent on his caprice, or instrumental to his tyranny, which necessarily compelled him to seek his ministers among such as were ambitious of no other rewards but royal favour, and who, as tools of his own making,

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ing, he might use or lay aside at pleasure. It is highly creditable to the profession that this satire is no longer just, though the observation of Addison is strengthened by daily experience, and become more applicable to the present than to any former æra. The business of government is now more scientific; it requires a kind of regular training, and the first elements of its knowledge must be studied in the profession of the law. As governments grow older they become more intricate in their system of action; the features of infancy are scarcely discernible; the traces of simplicity which once characterised them are worn away by the lapse of time, and such is the accumulation of statute law, that to those whose business it is to enact it, the original principles are no less an object of study than to the lawyer himself. This profession, therefore, is now the only path to eminence in the state, and is, indeed, a kind of *focus* which draws to itself, as a centre, the brightest flashes of intellectual strength, and the scattered rays of a thousand minds.

James Mansfield was born at Ringwood, in Hampshire, about the year 1738: his father was a provincial attorney, in very extensive and respectable business. Of the origin of his family very little is known. The elder Mr. Mansfield had, however, acquired a very considerable independent fortune by his business, and he seems to have had no intention of educating his son James for the law, being persuaded that he could leave him in sufficient affluence without the necessity of a profession. At an early age he was removed to Eton, and went through the usual course
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of academical studies with a proficiency that may be easily guessed. Some time after he had been at school, his father, who had retired from business, removed to the neighbourhood of Windsor, with a view of superintending the education of his son during the numerous vacations of that seminary. Old Mr. Mansfield, though a country attorney, was a man of more enlargement of mind and skill in business than commonly belongs to this class: he himself was, in the true sense of the word, a polite and liberal scholar, and perhaps the benefits which his son received under his superintendence were greater than any which he owed to his *alma mater*. The original name of the family, we are informed, was Manfield; but the old gentleman, on his retiring from business, and quitting his former circle of friends and acquaintances in Hampshire, resolved to add an *s* after the first syllable; this was accordingly effected, and both he and his posterity were denominated Mansfield.

The incidents of the life of a school-boy are of little importance, but as they throw a lustre and a character upon his future fortune. The friendships which are formed at a great seminary are said to be remarkable for their stability and ardour; but this notion is too widely received, and the reverse is too often exhibited. When two boys, of an equality of birth and fortune, are educated together at a public school, transplanted to the same university, and again shuffled together in the walks of life, their original intimacy is rendered more intense, and becomes more closely cemented; but when, from whatever cause, any link
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in this chain of connection is broken; if that disparity of rank and fortune, which was not perceptible at school or at college, should at length be manifest when they are acting on a more mature scene, it operates, like all other unequal intimacies, to the certain mortification of the poorer student, and is seldom encouraged but to gratify the pride of patronage, or the insolence of protection.

Foote, who was an excellent judge of human life, very admirably ridicules this extravagant notion in parents, when he introduces Cadwallader deliberating with his wife whether he should send his boy Dickey to Westminster, in order to contract an intimacy with the son of an eminent stock-jobber, who was to buy him a borough and put him into parliament when he was old enough to sit; or whether he should send him to Eton, with a view of his forming a close friendship with the son of a noble peer, who should afterwards advance him in the state. Among the intimacies of the early life of Mr. Mansfield, the most distinguished and memorable was that which was contracted with the celebrated Charles Townshend, the wonder and the meteor of his day. This gentleman was a true genius in politics, and had powers of eloquence and humour which were never before equalled in the senate. Mr. Mansfield was a contemporary of this celebrated man at the university of Cambridge, to which he removed on the completion of his studies at Eton. Here they were, in a degree, matched against each other; the different estimations which were formed of their talents divided their acquaintances into parties,

and they canvassed their merits with a degree of acrimony which was unfelt by these friendly rivals themselves, whose emulation was rather that of kindness and benevolence than envy of the superiority of either. It was, however, generally allowed that Mansfield was the superior man; the convivial wit and humour of Townshend were admired, but rated only as the accomplishments of a superficial and secondary genius; whilst the solid learning and extensive reading of the other became a source of admiration in one so young, and seemingly so little industrious. Those who remember Mr. Mansfield at Cambridge, have not forgotten to speak of his attachment to hunting and rural sports, and those who have the honour of his intimacy at the present moment, are not accustomed to expect so much communication of legal lore at his social board, as of the sports of the field, the qualities of greyhounds, and the pleasures of coursing.

As it was his intention to devote himself to the study of the common law as a profession, he entered a member of the society of the Middle Temple; and, as a preparatory course of legal education, he became a pupil in the office of Mr. Warren, a special pleader of great eminence in his day. He did not, however, detach himself from the university, but constantly kept his terms both at Cambridge and at the Temple. He came to the labours of his profession with rare advantages; he had laid a foundation of solid and useful learning, with a classical superstructure of uncommon extent, taste, and elegance :
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he thus applied himself to the study of the law, and considered it not merely as a series of precedents or collection of positive precepts, without concatenation of principle or chain of reasoning, but as a scheme of wise and rational government, such as would easily yield to the industry of a man of genius, and be no less readily comprehended than approved. We must here leave him at his desk, and hasten to behold him in another situation. About the year 1763 he was called to the bar, and first practised in the court of king's-bench. He was possessed of a moderate fortune, and not being compelled to regard his profession as a source of livelihood, he did not rush into business with temerity. He laboured several years at the bar before he was distinguished, and found how little confidence was to be placed in the rash assertion that talents, in this profession, never fail of rewarding the possessor with honour and emolument. If this were only said to excite emulation we should not perhaps object to it; but when laid down as a general maxim, it is to be received with caution. In every line of life interest and favour are required to smooth the difficulties of advancement; they may sometimes indeed raise men to a false elevation, in which, as deception cannot always prosper, they are unable to support them; but without the smile of patronage and the hand of introduction, talents can scarcely command a hearing for themselves, or if heard, are received with prejudice, and dismissed without distinction or reward. Mr. Mansfield continued to labour several years in the court and on the circuit without much interruption

to his studies from a bag too full of briefs, or the application of thronging clients. But industry, and above all, the patronage of his namesake Lord Mansfield, who was then chief justice of the king's-bench, sapped his way by degrees, and cleared the obstructions which impeded the progress of his reputation. Mr. Mansfield, however great his legal knowledge, was not at that time gifted with any extraordinary powers of elocution: his voice was husky, his delivery unprepossessing, and his language neither choice nor fluent. That he now speaks well it would be absurd to deny, because his matter is always copious, his ideas quick, and his judgment exact and comprehensive; but there are those who still think that something of grace and elegance is perhaps wanting to complete the orator.

At this period Dunning, Wedderburne, and Wallace led in the first ranks of the law; and the rivals of Mr. Mansfield were numerous, and well settled in the practices of the king's-bench. He was advancing, indeed, but slowly, when, in 1776, he was unexpectedly returned one of the members for the university in which he had been bred: from this moment the most sanguine hopes were entertained of his future rise in life. The favour of the majority of the university secured their candidate an easy return, and above all, an election which neither corrupts the representative nor the represented; for the honourable pride of the two universities will not suffer their members to incur the least expence; the trust is conferred without the demand of obsequiousness, and, except in the severest conflicts of politics and parties, is seldom
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or ever revoked. Mr. Mansfield was now advanced to the dignity of a silk gown; in other words, he had a patent of precedence granted to him. This honour is mostly bestowed upon lawyers according to their popularity, and the court knows no bias or influence whatever in recommending to his Majesty the candidates for this distinction.

Mr. Mansfield's conduct in parliament was pure and independent; and upon the dissolution, in 1780, he was re-chosen for Cambridge with the honourable John Townshend, a gentleman of great estimation in the university, and whose talents were supposed to possess no common degree of brilliancy. In September 1780 Mr. Mansfield was made solicitor-general, but was still not considered a party man. At this time, however, parties were in a very fluctuating state, and he did not retain his situation long.

In the Shelburne and Rockingham administration of 1783 and 1784, Mr. Mansfield was again made solicitor-general; but upon the dissolution of the parliament it became necessary for him to look after his election, as his interest was very formidably menaced in the university of Cambridge. In fine, Lord Euston and Mr. Pitt were invited to stand against Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Townshend, and the two former carried the contest by a great majority of votes.

Having now lost his seat in the house of commons, he seemed to lay aside all concern in politics, and gave himself up to his business as a source from which he was likely to derive equal honour and greater profit. Since he had been called to the bar, he had uniformly

practised in the court of king's-bench ; but most of those with whom he had been contemporary were now filling superior stations in the state, and a younger one had started up who ran away with the chief business and popularity of the court. Unwilling to continue in a second place, for it was too plain that the first was now possessed by Mr. Erskine, and seeing an opening in chancery, Mr. Mansfield transplanted himself thither, and his fame and business followed him.

For a long time he seems to have been laid by, unthought of by every party alike. In the offices of the state young men were raised above his head, who were children when he came into life, and, in the words of Young, he might truly say, " he was so long remembered that he was forgot." But as he totally abstained from politics, he gave offence to no party ; and accordingly, upon the death of Serjeant Adair, it was signified to Mr. Mansfield that he might succeed to the vacancy of the chief justiceship of Chester. He accepted the offer, principally as it afforded him the means of gratifying his favourite passion of coursing and the sports of the field.

It was the custom of Mr. Mansfield, after the business of the circuit ended, to pass the summer months in Wales, where he rose at five in the morning, and partook in all the pleasures of the country with the alacrity and keenness of a young sportsman. The honest Welsh were greatly attached to him, and it was a common observation among the gentry with whom he lived, " that Mansfield would talk to you of
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law and greyhound coursing from morning to night." There was not much emolument attending the office of chief justice of Chester; and indeed Mr. Mansfield was not in want of any increase to his fortune, for it is generally believed that he is, without exception, the richest man in his profession.

Of money acquired by such honourable practice no man can envy him the possession, and the good he does with it entitles him yet further to estimation. He has several children by a lady to whom he is now married: he has two boys, one of whom was brought up at Westminster, the other at Eton, and both are at this time members of Cambridge. On the death of the late Lord Alvanley, it was matter of doubt with the lawyers and the court who was the fittest man to succeed him, and recall some part of that business to the common pleas which had been engrossed by the king's-bench. The law peerage was already so full that ministers had no desire to increase it, and it was signified to those candidates who had most reason to expect the appointment, that a peerage would not be annexed to it. The Master of the Rolls, who had his eye on a better office, which the fluctuation of parties might possibly throw in his way, is said to have refused to accept, on the condition of exclusion from the peerage; and the attorney-general, who had recently left the common pleas, his proper court, for the purpose of practising in chancery, could not in decency demand to be placed thus suddenly above his brethren of the coif. The lot at length fell upon Mr. Mansfield, who did not hunt after nobility. He was

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accordingly knighted, and took his seat on the bench, to the general satisfaction of the public. He presides in his court with a dignified demeanour, and the impetuosity and indecorous conduct of his worthy but petulant predecessor are now strongly contrasted in the slow and reflecting gravity of Sir James Mansfield, who is, without exception, one of the soundest lawyers on the bench.



DOCTOR ROBERT BREE,

PHYSICIAN TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BIRMINGHAM.

With an account of the state of the Manufacturing Poor in that town.

IT has been a fundamental principle of this work to notice such names as are either already familiar to the public, or whose rising reputation, grounded upon a solid basis, ought, for the sake of the public good, to be as much cherished and as widely diffused as possible. The gentleman who is the subject of the following pages not only shares in common with his brethren the well-earned reputation of general medical practice, but is also distinguishable for having exerted his professional skill with uncommon success in confirmed cases of convulsive asthma. His sagacity was first proved by the cure of the disease in his own person, after it had not only baffled the powers of the faculty in general, but of some in particular, who to great medical experience united the anxiety of private friendship, and at last reluctantly resigned all hope of his recovery. The late respected Dr. Hebbarden has remarked, "that there cannot be a
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more favourable opportunity of learning the nature and cure of a distemper, than when we meet with a case where the physician has always been present with the patient." It must be a still more favourable opportunity for obtaining this advantage, when the patient and the physician are the same person.

The complete victory, however, which he gained over his disorder,* the proofs of his having communicated similar blessings by the same means to numberless others, and the hope of his being further serviceable to his country in subduing or resisting the ravages of pulmonary affections, so destructive to the vigour of youth ; these are considerations which induce us to notice the author of so much public good somewhat earlier than, from his professional establishment, might have been his turn.

Dr. Robert Bree is a native of Warwickshire, where the name has been respected from a remote period. His grandfather had a numerous family : his father, who was the youngest son, retired from the medical profession, for which he had been educated, early in life ; the others were clergymen, and enjoyed preferment from Baliol College, in Oxford, and from Lord Leigh, with whom they were connected by marriage. His mother's name was Milward ; she was the direct

* The writer of this article has had frequent opportunities of witnessing the good effects of Dr. Bree's plan of treatment in this dreadful disorder, during a long residence in the vicinity of his practice. And it was a very affecting gratification to observe various persons who came to him, lost in a manner to themselves, their families, and society, gradually restored from this state of misery to the enjoyment of comparative health and happiness.

descendant of Sir Thomas Milward, chief justice of Chester. Enquiries have been made by some antiquaries after the remains of this family, of which there are notices in "Two Bookes of Epigrammes and Epitaphes, &c." by Thomas Bancroft. The writer particularly addresses lines to Sir Thomas Milward, to John Milward, Esq. and to Captain Milward. Sir Thomas was a descendant of John Milward, one of the captains of the city of London, and first governor of the corporation of the silk trade. Captain Milward and John Milward were brothers of Sir Thomas. The chief residence of Sir Thomas was at Eaton Dovedale, in the county of Derby. He was remarkable for his attachment to King Charles the First. He spent much money in the cause of that monarch, and had the honour to entertain him at Dovedale-hall. The table at which his majesty sat was deemed sacred by the family, and was not removed for several years after. The eldest son of Sir Thomas cut off the entail of the Dovedale estate from his only son, and it was afterwards sold to Godfrey Clarke, Esq.

Dr. Robert Bree* received his grammatical education at Coventry, under Dr. Thomas Edwards, a man of considerable learning. As he was classed with the son of his teacher and with Mr. White, both afterwards distinguished at Cambridge for their abilities, it may be supposed that he had every advantage that this school could give ; but the method of instruction

* Dr. Thomas Bree, a physician whose abilities are as considerable as his modesty, is the only brother of the subject of this memoir.

was too slow for the purposes of a professional life, and he was entered a commoner of University College, in Oxford, at an early age. It has been observed that the first years of his residence at Oxford were not marked so much by industry in study, or respect for college rules, as by the vivacity of his pursuit after pleasure. Sir William Scott, of whose paternal attention and advice he has often expressed a grateful remembrance, was his tutor. This gentleman regretted that the natural talents of his pupil were not cultivated with more diligence; but the young man was not wholly inattentive to the important objects of his destination. He acquired the principles of philosophy, anatomy, and chemistry, and thus prepared himself for a course of diligent application to study in other schools, more adapted to his professional views.

Having taken the degree of bachelor of arts he repaired to London, where he attended the hospitals, and the lectures of such professors as were at that period the most distinguished. From London he repaired to Edinburgh, where Dr. Cullen shone conspicuous at the head of the practice of medicine. At the same time flourished the celebrated Dr. John Brown, whose teaching occasioned a schism in the university, which for a long time disturbed its tranquillity. When he became a pupil of Brown, he did not neglect the instructions of the professors, and he experienced from most of them instances of private friendship and respect. Of the life and opinions of Dr. Brown he had the best opportunities of informing himself during his residence at Edinburgh. It was
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the custom of this extraordinary man to adjourn from his lecture-room with some favourite pupils to familiar conversation, which was generally enlivened by whiskey punch. Here the curiosity and boldness of his opinions appeared without reserve, and were powerfully attractive. His theory of the effects of *stimuli* was supported by experiments on his own person, and by the practical comments of his pupils, whilst the warm fancies inspired by convivial happiness in juvenile minds, were sometimes mistaken for novelties of genius and attainments of truth. The result of so new a system of teaching was enthusiasm, or medical methodism. Dr. Bree has frequently regretted the ardour with which he pursued the principles of Brown in the early part of his practice; but his attachment to the author was ever unchanged and undisguised. It is certain also that this old friend entertained a regard for him, that appeared to be the result of an unreserved communication with a disposition to scientific researches like his own.

Having left Edinburgh, with the intention of travelling on the continent, Brown followed him with his good wishes and advice; but not content with these marks of friendship, he sent to him a Latin testimony, in the style of his medical elocution. This was supposed by the writer to be a sufficient introduction to the philosophers and physicians abroad: it was at least a curiosity that seemed to anticipate the fame which his system has so generally obtained on the continent since his death.

In the year 1781, Dr. Bree became a candidate for
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the office of physician to the county hospital at Northampton. This was his first attempt in the profession, and he was only a master of arts when circumstances invited him to settle there. Dr. Anthony Fothergill, who had enjoyed a lucrative practice and an extensive reputation for many years, had determined to remove to London. The object of hospital experience, and the wishes of many country gentlemen who knew him at the university, induced him to offer to supply the vacancy. The same proposal was also made by Dr. Hardy, who was greatly his senior, and whose reputation had been long established. The result of this contest furnishes a new proof of the little reliance which professional men ought to place on their individual claims to public favour. However ingenious as a student, Dr. Bree could not be deemed an eligible candidate, as he had not yet arrived at the time requisite by the statutes for obtaining his first degree in medicine. The deficiency was supplied by a licence from the College of Physicians, which he received after the usual examination; and notwithstanding the recommendations of Dr. Hardy, the friendships he had formed among the gentry of the county carried his election by a great majority.

It is not without reason that society requires the maturity of reflection and experience to be added to the theories of philosophy and of medicine, before a physician is generally entrusted with private practice. The principles of Brown were eagerly applied in the Northampton hospital, where it is recollected that the
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unusual demands for wine drew the attention of the weekly committee. The new physician felt much disappointment at the comparatively small benefit that was derived from this expensive cordial, and from his other *diffusible stimuli*.

A trial of skill and an early opportunity of exercising his judgment were the objects of his stay at Northampton, and these having been accomplished he submitted to considerations of interest. He accordingly resigned his office at the hospital, and received the unanimous thanks of the governors for his assiduous attention.

In consequence of an invitation from many principal inhabitants of Leicester he removed to that town, and was soon afterwards unanimously elected physician to the general infirmary there. During his residence at Leicester he married Miss Johnson, the only child of a family greatly respected in the county. This lady had acquired a second father by the marriage of her mother with the Rev. Richard Wynne, son of Sir Richard Wynne, serjeant at law, and the last representative of an ancient family in Yorkshire. It was during this period that he took his degree of doctor of physic, at Oxford.

In the year 1788 Dr. Bree suffered the first attack of the convulsive asthma, a disease which is commonly implacable, but which in this instance, although it interrupted his immediate prospects, became an instrument of future reputation to himself and of happiness to others. Between this time and the year 1795 he sustained a series of fits, that reduced

duced his constitution to the lowest degree of weakness. He had experimented on himself with the greatest perseverance, and, as some have asserted, with dangerous boldness; his treatment at length began to be successful, and from a condition which his medical friends pronounced hopeless, he advanced, step by step, to a perfect recovery.

When he conceived the hope of a cure, from feelings that did not correspond with his emaciated appearance, he threw every exertion into the scale, and even determined to abandon the present advantages of his profession, that he might secure the hope of returning to it without the hazard and interruption of precarious health. In 1793 he therefore resigned his office of physician to the Leicester general infirmary, and received from the board of governors their thanks for ten years services to the institution, as well as their most cordial wishes for his restoration to health.

The abandonment of his public situation being accompanied, as might be expected, by a retirement from private practice, we soon afterwards find him unoccupied by any other pursuits than such as were devoted to his recovery, or such as were consistent with measures for obtaining it. Among the means which he adopted, on the principle of changing the habit, was his taking a captain's commission in the Leicestershire regiment of militia, in the spring 1794. "Military business appeared to be most opposite to his former pursuits, and therefore most likely to break the association of his ideas, to dissever the links by
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which they revived old sensations, or to conquer their influence. Exercise near the sea, where the density of the air might co-operate with the other means of cure, and the opportunity of bending his mind to the principles of a new science, were his motives for taking a company in a regiment of militia, commanded by officers who were his particular friends." In fact, it appears that the combined influence of exercise, air, and new habits, or the influence of some of these, uniting with the improved state which his medical treatment of himself had previously occasioned, was attended with the best effects.

In 1795, after the experiment of a military life for nearly one year, he was so far confirmed in health as to determine upon returning to his regular profession; and from that time he has had no relapse of the asthma. In resuming his medical studies he at first deemed it prudent to keep in view the principle of change of place and variety of occupation. Lord Moira interested himself in his appointment to be physician to his army, intended for service on the coast of France. As the expedition did not then take place, his continued health induced him to look only to the object of an immediate settlement. He therefore chose the populous and central town of Birmingham, where he became a resident in 1795. From this date he appears to have inhaled new life, and to have resolved on making the best use of it. The extensive circle of practice and the opportunities for exertion were entirely suitable to his active disposition, as will appear clear from a cursory view of the

the state of the medical profession at that time. Birmingham had, for a long period, been considered by the surrounding country as the seat of superior medical experience and authority. Dr. Ash had laid the foundation of this character, and Dr. Withering had confirmed it. The last of these eminent men still attended in consultations, but he was precluded by the infirm state of his health from taking an active part. The physician next to him in practice was Dr. Edward Johnstone, a son of Dr. Johnstone, of Worcester. He had a popular character, from the diligence of his attention and the soundness of his judgment. Dr. Gilby, a most worthy and ingenious man, had been satiated with success, and frequently retired from the scene of business. To these leading physicians were added Dr. Carmichael, whose industry and study had created a valuable reputation, and Dr. John Johnstone, a brother of Dr. Edward, whose ingenuity added credit to a name long honoured by science, and respected by an extensive circle of friends. Dr. Richard Pearson was also in general practice, but he soon afterwards removed to London, as a more profitable field for the exercise of superior talents. Dr. Smith had been contemporary in education with Dr. Withering, and though not, like him, enfeebled by disease, retired from the bustle of active business by choice.

These were the physicians of eminence. They all united with more or less energy in acts of useful benevolence. Advice was gratuitously given to the poor at stated hours on particular days, and two institu-

tions for medical relief depended upon their attention and judgment for success. The general hospital had for many years been resorted to from considerable distances, in consequence of the high character it had obtained for the cure of the most difficult cases. This reputation was amply supported at the present period by the acknowledged merit of the surgeons and the physicians who attended it. The dispensary was more particularly useful to the town than to the adjacent country. The physicians who had generously acted in the laborious duties of this institution having successively withdrawn, its very existence became precarious, when Dr. Bree was solicited to supply their place. He engaged his services at this critical period, and two visiting apothecaries were appointed with salaries to act under his direction, and to take the care of all the sick objects whose cases did not demand a physician's judgment.

During the scarcity of the years 1799-1800 a low fever prevailed among the poor manufacturers. It was not uncommon to see every member of a large family incapable of moving from disease, and at the same time reduced to the most scanty supply of food and clothing. In such circumstances difficulties were to be overcome, which can only be conceived by those who have engaged in the duty of physician to a dispensary in a populous town. Aspersions of cold water, as recommended by Dr. Currie, was generally applied, and this simple and accommodating instrument, combined with medicine, was of important utility in checking the ravages of fever. The town has not forgotten these

these services with which the general welfare was so much connected. This establishment still flourishes. Dr. Rogers and Dr. Male take a principal part of its duties, with the most honourable assiduity. The share which Dr. Bree preserves in the attendance at the dispensary does not prevent his filling the office of a physician to the general hospital, to which he was also appointed a few years since.

In considering a very interesting subject, to which we are very naturally led in this place—the causes of the health or disease, of comfort or unhappiness, as well as of moral habits in any community, its natural situation is a leading object of remark. The soil of Birmingham and of the adjacent country for many miles around is thin, and laid upon a gravelly bottom. The springs are so numerous that the surface of the whole country would be cold and damp, if a high state of cultivation and the rapid progress of population and building had not remedied this evil. Drains and cuts have been executed in every direction, and all the water that could be turned into streams has been applied to the working of mills, which are required so generally in the manufactories.

The air has been found to be salutary in its natural state. Mr. Hutton says, that it cannot be exceeded in our climate; yet a collection of upwards of sixty thousand people breathing it, the smoke of such numerous fires, and the noxious effluvia of particular works, may be expected to alloy its purity. There is, however, one effect arising out of its rarefied state that counteracts the apparent injury. The air from

the plains and country parts surrounding the town rushes upwards as to a common centre, and thus a perpetual change and freshness of the atmosphere, that is seldom experienced in other places, is preserved here. The streets are wide, and the buildings new. The sun and air have access to dry the paths, and rain may wash them, but cannot stagnate. So favoured by circumstances, natural and artificial, it is very rarely visited by contagious diseases. Infection finds little alliance at Birmingham, from inherent causes, even when towns of less size are greatly affected. There are many instances of longevity in the neighbourhood, and very lately one person died at 107, who had lived the greatest part of his time only three miles from the town. Yet these natural advantages are frequently opposed in their effects by the habits of the labouring part of the community, and by the works that are executed there. Those who are exposed to violent heats drink largely, and look old at the middle age.

The women are remarkably prolific : two at a birth are not uncommon in every class. Plenty of food for a series of years antecedent may be the cause of this, which continued to shew its effects even when the former degree of plenty had ceased.

Few places have increased in the same degree as Birmingham in the same space of time. In ten years, from 1781 to 1791, twenty-three thousand people, with seventy-eight streets, and above four thousand houses, were added to its population and extent ; making in the whole two hundred and three streets, twelve
thousand

thousand six hundred and eighty-one houses, and seventy-three thousand six hundred and fifty-three people. In 1801, notwithstanding the influence of war, by which ten thousand recruits had been given to the army, and the quantum of manufactures had been lessened, sixty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-four persons remained, as appears by the enumeration under the directions of the population act. Of the houses, which have been erected to such extent, seven thousand are exempted from poor's rates, and thirty-five or forty thousand people are free from all charges but those of personal subsistence and rent. It appears therefore that a large portion of this community consists of labouring people. They ought not to be called *poor*, since their wages in seasons of moderate plenty and moderate trade are adequate to all the comforts of an independent provision. According to Mr. Hutton, the superior fortunes are not numerous, and in every view the class which is so instrumental to the prosperity of the rich, and to the strength of the empire, deserves consideration on the part of the statesman and the philosopher.

There are some diseases that are connected with the employments and the habits of the people, and others that arise from natural circumstances, though the comparative salubrity of the place is well established. Inflammatory affections of the bowels and of the kidneys and bladder, are partly produced by the hardness of the water, and partly by the strong ale which is drank in large quantities. Gravel is common among the workmen, particularly those who are

exposed to profuse perspiration, which diverts the secretions to the skin, leaving the internal surfaces dry; at the same time an excess of strong drink either causes or encreases inflammation. Dr. Lambe had discovered in some reservoirs impurities of lead, which he suspects would render the water more injurious than the general quality of hardness. The dry and rare atmosphere, and the dust which adulterates it, may be considered unfriendly to tender and irritable lungs. It is certain that infancy meets with every disadvantage in this town, and that since the establishment of the parish asylum in the vicinity, governed by rules honourable to the benevolent directors, the saving of life has been in the proportion of three to one of the infant objects. But scrofula and consumption affect the labouring families of this place in a much less degree than is common in others where the employments are more sedentary, and the work rooms close, as is the case in the manufacture of cottons, woollens, linens, laces, &c. Consumption and scrofula may still be excluded from the dwellings of these industrious mechanics, if to the comforts of much work with plenty of food be added a continuance of that liberal policy of the rich, by which a sufficient number of houses is left untaxed, for the separate accommodation of less fortunate families. These dwellings are airy and clean, but the floors are so frequently washed as to produce, by their dampness, rheumatic complaints; yet by this universal custom the general salubrity of the place is additionally secured. If unfortunately fever should attack an inhabitant,

bitant, it makes no progress unless favoured by circumstances of local impurities, extreme poverty, and anxiety of mind. These causes introduce each other, and in some seasons have been combined.

In the years 1800-1801 the badness of trade concurred with dearness of provisions to occasion such distress of mind and weakness of body, as were followed by that most fertile cause of contagion, the filth of private dwellings. The opulent then stepped forward with that humanity which makes the poor rejoice in their prosperity: the establishment of a public kitchen in which soup of an excellent quality, together with good bread, was delivered in a liberal manner, doubtless prevented thousands from death, either through the direct effect of scarcity, or its indirect consequence of encreased contagion; yet with every exertion of benevolence scenes of misery occurred that can scarcely be conceived by those who have not beheld them. In the beginning of this period of distress many sold their furniture by degrees, and then their apparel in the same way, before they submitted to the afflicting resource of asking parish relief. This degree of calamity pressed longer than has been generally supposed, but there is sufficient testimony of its weight to be obtained from the pawnbrokers. Clothes loaded with filth were taken upon pawn every Saturday night, and several persons in this business were infected, and some died of fever after long protracted indisposition. The applications to the parish were at length so numerous, that the relief afforded to each family was barely sufficient for their sustenance,

The poverty which is so great as to prevent the obtaining necessities for a family, brings with it, besides the physical evils of pain and disease, the misery of hopeless despondency and confirmed humiliation. Despondency and even despair were therefore moral causes, which in this *typhus* of the poor added greatly to the difficulties of overcoming the disease. The state we have described may be irritated rather than alleviated by the remedies commonly applied; the soothing attentions of the benevolent are the most efficacious balm to soften the anguish of a wounded heart, and to calm the agitations of a mind stung by disappointment and humbled by despair. In proposing remedies for the ills of the body, it is therefore not less than a duty to raise the sinking heart by the cheerful assurance of recovery, and by inspiring a confidence in the prospect of better days. Frequent instances of unaffected sympathy with the sick appeared in many respectable females, who were so active and judicious as to supply by their attentions the deficiencies of poverty, and thus to give efficacy to the medicines recommended. Amongst these the quakers were to be found, acting up to their professions with exemplary zeal, wherever their benevolence could be usefully exerted.

We now return from the patients to the physician,

Dr. Bree's "Practical Enquiry into the Causes of Asthma" was published in 1797, and it has since passed through the third edition. Few books on medicine have been more generally approved, or added more to the reputation of an author. The disease of which
this

this is the subject has been as much the *opprobrium medicorum* as the gout, and any prospect of improvement in its pathology was sufficient to claim a general attention, for no professional jealousies were likely to oppose the attempt at saving to physicians the *tedium* of treating so obstinate a malady. He addresses his brethren with great liberality in the postscript to the last edition : " I shall consider it more honourable to my reputation, and an ample reward for my labours, (says he) if physicians will themselves direct the means of cure, after applying the principles of this inquiry, and approving of my intentions in recommending them." The inquiry is pursued according to the strict method of induction. The principles are established upon inferences which facts existing in the natural œconomy of man clearly and explicitly furnish. " It is (says the author) for the general interest to know, that the external muscles re-act in a convulsive manner to relieve the internal functions from injury or interruption; and that convulsive asthma is a muscular re-action to accomplish this object."

It appears further that various diseases, little attended to in the former pathologies of asthma, may occasion such a convulsive state of the respiratory muscles, as gives the name to this disease; and we are informed that the great success which the author has had in the treatment of it, has proceeded from his discrimination of these hitherto unobserved causes, added to his attention to the peculiarities of constitution.

Dr. Bree is still in the prime of life. He is a gentleman

tleman of very engaging and interesting manners. His professional attention to those under his care is remarkably soothing; and the instances are few in which a temporary patient does not settle into a permanent friend: added to which we can with great truth assert, that his brethren of the faculty feel for him an affectionate regard, founded on his medical abilities and social endowments. The product of his marriage with the very amiable lady already mentioned, is a daughter, of the most promising and endearing manners.



LORD WHITWORTH, K. B.

DUM SPIRO SPERO.

THE English have always been considered as a people replete with courage, addicted to war, and capable of no small portion of national heroism. But it has been asserted, on the other hand, that they are but little acquainted with the arts that lead to *peace*, and that our island has been more productive of great admirals, and even of great generals, than of able or successful negociators. The nobleman whose name and motto are prefixed to this article, with a few others, will be assuredly quoted against the position; but it may be replied that these are merely exceptions from the general rule, and instead of overturning, serve only to confirm it.

Certain it is that Great Britain, notwithstanding so many naval and military exploits, has been less famous for her treaties than her battles, and less celebrated

brated for her pacifications than her wars. It proceeds from the nature of a *mixed* government, perhaps, that official routine will yield at times to influence, and that men of rank and family will now and then be thrust into situations for which they are not always calculated.

In France, at least under the ancient government, the public business was thrown into departments, and it was but rarely that any one represented his sovereign either in a congress or a foreign court, who had not ascended by regular gradation through the inferior offices of secretary of legation, envoy, and minister plenipotentiary, before he was invested with the title of ambassador extraordinary. The contrary practice has obtained here, and it must be allowed to have been eminently successful on one memorable occasion, for the Duke of Marlborough at once fought our enemies, and preserved the good faith of our allies, with a degree of success that has seldom been equalled in any other state in Europe. But after making a due allowance for this and other singular instances, in which extraordinary genius supersedes the necessity of previous acquirements, and something bordering on *intuition* makes ample amends for the want of technical skill, it must be frankly conceded that England never has been considered as a school for diplomacy. Recent occurrences will, however, tend not a little to obviate this reproach on the national character, and the ample allowances now for the first time enjoyed by our ambassadors at foreign courts, cannot fail of being productive of the most auspicious events.

The

The family of Whitworth appears to have been very ancient. At the beginning of the preceding century it was seated in Staffordshire, and a younger son having removed into Kent, in 1724, obtained considerable property there. Charles Lord Whitworth, like his relative, of whom we are about to treat, was celebrated for the number and the importance of his embassies.* In the year 1704 he was sent envoy extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburg; he appeared in the character of minister plenipotentiary to the diet of Ratisbon in 1714; envoy extraordinary to the King of Prussia in 1716; in 1717 he resided in the same character at the Hague; and in 1724 he was nominated ambassador extraordinary to the States General. As if to complete the resemblance, he was created a peer for his services, by the very same title of Baron Whitworth, of Galway, in the kingdom of Ireland.

On the demise of this nobleman, who was the eldest of the six sons of Richard Whitworth, Esq. by Anne, niece of Sir Oswald Moseley, a Cheshire baronet, the title became extinct. But he was succeeded by his younger brother, Francis Whitworth, Esq. who, in 1724, purchased the manor of Leyborne, in Kent, re-

* " Lord Whitworth (says Mr. Hasted) was a very able statesman and negociator, having been employed as ambassador and minister plenipotentiary to the several courts of Europe, from the reign of King William until the time of his death, which happened in 1725. In consideration of his merits and services, he had been created in 1720 Lord Whitworth, Baron of Galway, in Ireland, but dying without male issue, the title became extinct."

built the mansion-house called the Grange, and improved and embellished the adjoining grounds.* On his death, which occurred in 1743, his son and heir Charles, afterwards Sir Charles Whitworth, Knt. inherited that property.† He enjoyed the office of lieutenant-governor of Gravesend and Tilbury-fort for many years, was a major in the West Kent regiment of militia, and chairman of the quarter-sessions. He also obtained a seat in parliament, and often presided in the chair of the committee of supply.

He had several children by his wife, whose maiden name was Shelley, and his eldest son, the subject of the present article, was born at Leyborne Grange about the year 1760. He afterwards removed with his father to Stanmore, in the neighbourhood of the capital, and finished his education at Oxford. As the successful example of his predecessor Lord Whitworth pointed out the road to celebrity and preferment, it was no less eagerly sought for than carefully followed by Mr. Whitworth, and finally led to the same honourable termination.

The first court at which he appeared, after an *initiatory* trial in a subordinate situation, was that of Stanislaus Augustus, of Poland, having been sent thither in 1786, in the character of minister plenipoten-

* In 1776 the late Sir Charles Whitworth, together with his eldest son, who was the next in the entail, having obtained an act of parliament for this purpose, conveyed the estates by sale to James Hawley, M. B. and F. R. S. whose son, Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. now resides at that very beautiful place.

† He was knighted in 1768.

tiary. Warsaw was then the centre of intrigues, for a new partition of Poland happened to be meditating at this moment, and the generous attempt at national independence, proved but the signal for the final overthrow of this ancient state. Even then the king, an elegant and accomplished, but weak and pusillanimous prince, was dictated to in his own capital by the ambassador of St. Petersburg, and the successor of John Sobieski, who had saved Vienna from the Turks, and wielded the sceptre of those powerful princes who held Prussia in vassalage, and considered the Russians as a wild Tartarian horde, was reduced to the humiliating necessity of complying with the cruel mandates of a Frederick, a Leopold, and a Catharine.

In this state of affairs the interests of England were but remotely concerned. It was the duty of her minister, indeed, to ward off as long as possible the blow meditated for the last dismemberment and final annihilation of this unhappy country, and, above all things, to prevent, if possible, the annexation of Dantzick to the house of Brandenburg. These events did not occur until after the termination of this embassy.

After residing two years in Poland, Mr. Whitworth was recalled, and in September 1788 nominated to a far more important mission, that of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia. Warsaw had presented the singular spectacle of a king retained as a kind of state prisoner in his own capital, while a foreign ambassador assumed all the functions of royalty ; but St. Petersburg, on
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the other hand, exhibited a heroine possessed of a masculine mind, adored by her own subjects, holding Poland in chains, and threatening to render the Greek cross triumphant on the shores of the Hellespont. Her imperial majesty either possessed or affected a taste for literature and the fine arts, and while far from being unmindful of the sexual pleasures, dedicated a considerable portion of her time to whatever could grace or adorn her mind.

The language of England is unhappily but little cultivated on the continent, while that of France has, for half a century, been spoken at all the courts of Europe. Taste will at times influence politics, and Catharine was surrounded by French philosophers and statesmen. The Count de Segur, a most accomplished nobleman, resided at this period in the character of minister from Versailles; and all these circumstances conjoined, in addition to some recent events of a disagreeable nature, had created somewhat of an aversion in the bosom of this princess to the British cabinet, if not to the nation. This event was likely to be attended with unfavourable consequences to the commerce of England; but the revolution operated like a miracle, and forewarned her of her own danger.

When the English ministers determined to take part in the confederacy against France, it was thought proper to invest the ambassador at Petersburg with the star and ribband of the bath, by way of adding dignity to his mission, and Sir Charles Whitworth from this moment began to act a conspicuous part on this,

now

now become the great theatre of European politics. A more intimate connexion than had hitherto subsisted became an object of mutual desire ; a subsidiary treaty began to be hinted, and the death of the empress alone prevented its completion and enforcement.

The zeal of her son and successor, Peter III. required but little stimulus to induce him to make a common cause with the chief potentates of Europe.*

* Sir Charles Whitworth proved successful in his endeavours to make Russia a party in the war against France, an event which was first announced to the commons by means of the following message, brought down by Mr. Secretary Dundas, June 6, 1799 :

“ GEORGE R.

“ His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint this house that he has some time since concluded an eventual engagement with his good brother and ally the Emperor of Russia, for employing forty-five thousand men against the common enemy, in such manner as the state of affairs in Europe at that period appeared to render most advantageous. The change of circumstances which has since arisen having rendered a different application of that force more desirable, his Majesty has recently had the satisfaction to learn, that the views of the Emperor of Russia in that respect are entirely conformable to his own.”

When the papers on this subject were afterwards submitted to the inspection of parliament, it appeared that the English plenipotentiary, after a previous negotiation with the chancellor Prince Besborodko, had concluded a provisional treaty, at Petersburg, in 1798, by which it was agreed on the part of his Imperial Majesty “ that in case the King of Prussia could be induced to take an active part in the war against the common enemy, the Emperor of all the Russias is ready to afford him a succour of land forces, and he destines for that purpose forty-five thousand men, infantry and cavalry, with the necessary artillery.”

But this plan, “ the pecuniary succours for which were to be supplied

He entered into the contest with a degree of enthusiasm worthy of the days of chivalry, while his General Suwarrow, at the head of a chosen body of troops, conferred new lustre on the Russian arms. But the sudden reverse that occurred in Switzerland, added to some misunderstanding relative to Holland, and a coolness that took place between the two imperial courts, were calculated to effect an alteration in the aspect of public affairs. This was completed by a domestic incident, for the introduction of an obscure actress produced a complete change in the politics of Russia, and all that had been achieved by the talents of our minister there, was overturned by the arts of a cunning and intriguing female.*

supplied by his Britannic Majesty," was completely defeated, by the obstinacy of the monarch in question, who firmly persisted in his adherence to a system of rigorous neutrality. It was, however, resolved, notwithstanding this, that so considerable a body of troops should not remain idle, and Sir Charles Whitworth, knowing how much and how deeply England was interested in the overthrow of the Batavian republic, was enabled to enter into convention, dated June 22d, (11th) 1799, for the express purpose of employing a portion of them "for the expulsion of the French from the Seven United Provinces, and the deliverance of the latter from the yoke under which they have so long groaned."

The expence at which this assistance was to be obtained appears to have been considerable, and it must be owned that the object of the treaty was never fully accomplished; but the subsequent miscarriage is not to be attributed to the negociator, as no blame can possibly attach to a plenipotentiary for the failure of military operations, over which he could not possess any controul.

* Madame Le Chevalier, the wife of an actor. The British factory offered to advance a large sum of money to Sir C. W. in order to influence this lady; but what were ten or fifteen thousand
1804—1805. B b pounds

Soon after the return of the English ambassador, the critical situation of this country in respect to the northern states, all of whom at that period complained of the conduct of England, required the intervention of an able diplomatist.

We shall here briefly state their real or supposed grievances, from a work in which they are enumerated with a degree of candour that seldom occurs in the relation of events connected with national rivalry.

“ They complained that their neutrality was no longer respected, that their shores and harbours were violated by the British cruizers, and that even their men of war were not permitted to afford protection to the convoys entrusted to their charge. They urged, at the same time, the procrastination, delays, and expences incident to the English court of admiralty, and resolved to recur to decisive measures for the purpose of obtaining redress.

“ Sweden deemed herself greatly injured on a variety of occasions, but more particularly by the detention and condemnation of several merchantmen, bound for the Mediterranean, under convoy of a ship of war.* She also complained that one of her mer-

pounds to a rapacious woman, who had an absolute monarch at her feet? She is said to have been originally the mistress of the imperial *tonsor*, a Greek domestic, who possessed great influence with his sovereign.

* On the 30th of June, 1798, a fleet of Swedish merchantmen, carrying pitch, tar, deals, and iron, and supposed to be bound to the ports of France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, was seized in the British Channel by Commodore Lawford. It appeared by the instructions delivered to the captain of the frigate
who

chantmen without a cargo had been seized by an English squadron, and employed in a hostile enterprise against two Spanish frigates in the bay of Barcelona, by which stratagem they had both been captured.

“ Denmark loudly enumerated her grievances. She asserted that a number of her vessels had been seized on the most frivolous pretexts, and even carried into the ports of Great Britain, although no species of contraband property whatsoever had been found on board. It was stated at the same time that the captain

who convoyed these vessels, that in case the ships of any nation should pretend to the right of search, he was to discover the power to which he belonged by hoisting his colours and firing a salute ; and in the event of violence, to resist force by force. He, however, only obeyed the former part of his orders, and was conducted with the ships under his protection to Margate roads, in consequence of a special order from the lords of the admiralty. After the intervention of some delay, the vessels bound for Portugal were permitted to repair thither ; and Sir William Scott at length decided in the case of the *Maria*, the condemnation of which vessel, as well as of the cargo, was followed by that of the remainder of the convoy.

The judge asserted upon this occasion :

1st, That the right of visiting and searching merchantmen upon the high seas, whatever be the ships, cargoes, or destination, is an incontestible right of the lawfully commissioned cruizers of a belligerent nation.

2d, That the authority of the sovereign of the neutral country being interposed in any manner of mere force cannot legally vary the rights of a lawfully commissioned belligerent cruizer ; and

3d, That the penalty for the contravention of this right is the confiscation of the property so withheld from visitation and search.

of one of her frigates had been detained and treated with harshness.*

* This alludes to the case of his Danish majesty's frigate the *Haufeneu*. Some English men of war having fallen in with this vessel and her convoy, in December 1799, the commander of one of them demanded her destination; and on learning that she was bound for Gibraltar, replied, "that if the captain was going thither he would not visit the convoy; but that in case it should not cast anchor in that port, the ceremony would assuredly take place."

Captain Van Dockum having informed the officer who came on board that he would resist a search, a signal was made to examine the fleet immediately, and a boat from the *Emerald* prepared to execute the order, on which some musquetry was fired from the *Dane*, and one of the English sailors severely wounded. A boat belonging to the *Flora* was at the same time seized and detained until a threat of retaliation had been held out.

"On their arrival in the bay of Gibraltar, Lord Keith demanded to inspect Captain Van Dockum's instructions, but the latter refused to comply; he at the same time observed, that he was commanded to prohibit the visitation of his convoy, and that he only obeyed his orders by firing on the boats of the English squadron."

"Having afterwards pledged his honour to this, in presence of the admiral and governor of the garrison, and promised to surrender himself before a judge, he was permitted to return on board; but on entering his boat he transmitted a letter in which he refused to comply. On this Lord Keith stated, "that if he neglected to submit, and should thereby attempt to withdraw himself from justice, the affair would be represented to his court."

Mr. Merry, the minister of Great Britain at Copenhagen, accordingly presented a note on this subject to Count Bernstorff, dated April 10, 1800, in which he insisted "on the right of visiting and examining merchant vessels on the high seas, whatever their nation might be, and whatever their cargoes or destinations."

He also stated, "that his Britannic Majesty had no doubt of the displeasure which his Danish Majesty will feel on learning the violent and indefensible procedure of an officer in his service; and the King is persuaded (added he) of the promptitude with which his

Danish

“ An event occurred soon after that occasioned much perplexity, and was productive of the most disagreeable consequences.

“ Although the armed vessels of the two northern powers had protested against a search, and one of them actually resorted to small arms, yet nothing in the shape of a regular engagement had hitherto taken place. This, however, at length occurred in the course of this summer ; for the captain of the Freya having refused to permit the vessels under his protection to be examined by an English squadron at the mouth of the Channel, although he freely offered to exhibit all their papers for inspection, an action immediately ensued, and after having two men killed and five wounded, the Dane struck his colours and was carried into the Downs.”*

It will be seen from the above statement that the

Danish Majesty will make to his (Britannic) Majesty the formal disavowal and apology which he had so just a right to expect from him in the present case, with a reparation proportionate to the nature of the offence committed.”

It appears, however, that neither “ apology ” nor “ reparation ” was made upon the present occasion ; on the contrary, Count Bernstorff, in his reply, asserted, “ that none of the maritime and independent powers of Europe have ever acknowledged the right of permitting neutral ships to be searched when escorted either by one or several ships of war.” He added, “ that the captain of the (Danish) king’s frigate, by repelling a violence which he had no right to expect, had done no more than his duty ; and that it was on the part of the English frigates that the violation of the rights of a neutral sovereignty, and of a power friendly to his Britannic Majesty, had been committed.”

* History of the Wars of the French Revolution, vol. ii. p. 517.

situation of Great Britain, in respect to neutral powers, was at this period eminently critical. France also, by exerting a giant's might, had exhibited a giant's strength. Unawed by the formidable combination against her, she had combated a world in arms, and it was now dreaded, even by men not unfriendly to her first efforts in behalf of domestic freedom, that a power was about to be created that might one day aspire to the domination of Europe. In the mean time, her rulers were unceasingly agitating the courts of the Baltic, and under pretence of establishing a free trade, wished to clip the wings of that commerce, which had enabled a comparatively small country to contend successfully for ages, with more extensive territories and a more numerous population.

The states situate on the shores of the Baltic carried on a trade highly profitable to themselves with England, but absolutely necessary for the existence of that country as a maritime nation; a regular commercial intercourse with them had consequently become useful, and even indispensable; their enmity, therefore, was to be dreaded, and their friendship courted. But, above all things, it was to be feared lest any umbrage should be given to a capricious prince, who affected to possess all the magnanimity, without exhibiting any of the solid talents of his mother, and began to consider himself as the protector of the north of Europe.

The American war had given birth to an "armed neutrality," formidable in the extreme, which had been suspended rather than dissolved, and might at
any

any time be brought into action with renewed vigour and increased strength. A powerful monarch at its head would render such a league doubly formidable, at a time when France began to resume her ancient preponderance ; and although we might at length prove conquerors, yet our dock-yards and arsenals would be in want of naval and military stores, while a large body of the merchants would be injured, if not ruined.

In this dilemma it was resolved in the British cabinet, as has been already hinted, to select a negociator equally eminent for his talents and his moderation ; and accordingly Sir Charles, recently created Lord Whitworth, was nominated for this purpose. Having made the necessary dispositions, with all possible promptitude, he repaired immediately to Copenhagen, in the character of plenipotentiary extraordinary, Mr. Merry, our resident minister there, remaining as usual, on purpose to discharge the customary official business of his department.

While his lordship commenced a treaty with the Count de Bernstorff, a nobleman of great talents and influence, his mission was backed and his arguments supported by those powerful advocates usually resorted to on the part of princes.* A strong squadron, consisting of nine sail of the line, four bomb-ketches, and five gun-boats, under the command of Admiral Dickson, accordingly entered the Sound; and as such guests, however disagreeable, were not to be slighted, the Prince-royal, who has for some years taken upon

* *Ratio ultima regum.*

himself the management of public affairs, immediately signified his wishes, in form of an invitation, that they should anchor in Elsineur roads.

As the court of Denmark was at that period assured of support from the neighbouring states, her ministers held a high language, and considering England as the aggressor, affected rather to demand than to yield submission. However, after a considerable time had elapsed in discussion, an adjustment at last took place, August 29, 1800, in consequence of the indefatigable exertions of our plenipotentiary, who averted the calamities that afterwards ensued, and which, indeed, might have been wholly avoided, had not some unfortunate circumstances occurred.

As the Danish government stood greatly on the *point of honour*, and repeatedly and earnestly urged the disgrace offered to its flag, something on this score was very properly conceded. It was therefore agreed that the frigate with the convoy were to be released, and the former repaired in one of the ports of his Britannic Majesty, according to the customary usage among friendly and allied powers. As the claim of visiting merchantmen while under convoy of a ship of war presented greater difficulties, this article was referred to the more leisurely investigation of a future period; but the court of Copenhagen was to restrict itself on that subject, and to send armed vessels for this purpose into the Mediterranean *only*; a measure which appeared in some respect necessary in that quarter of the globe, on account of the depredations of the Barbary corsairs, who at this time in-

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fested the commerce, and treated the consuls of Denmark with disrespect.

Such are the outlines of the convention; and Lord Whitworth cannot be blamed because an amicable adjustment did not immediately follow this temporary treaty. An entire change had by this time been effected in the court of St. Petersburg, and the emperor had actually laid an embargo on all the English ships and property within his dominions, under pretext that the capture of the Freya was a manifest violation of the law of nations. But no sooner did he learn the signature of the treaty alluded to above, than he withdrew the orders for sequestration, and restored whatever had been seized.

However, a few months after the return of the English plenipotentiary, a convention took place for a new armed neutrality,* in which Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark joined, under the sanction of his Imperial Majesty; while one of these powers seized on Hamburgh, another on Hanover, and a third wished to avenge the loss of the grand-mastership of Malta, by meditating a declaration in behalf of France. These proceedings gave birth to a new expedition of eighteen sail of the line for the Baltic, and every subject in dispute was finally terminated by the battle of Copenhagen, the secession of the Swedes, the sudden death of Paul, the armistice acceded to between the Prince of Denmark and Lord Nelson,† and lastly by a mutual explanation and agreement.

* Dec. 16, 1800.

† April 9, 1801.

Lord Whitworth on his return to England found some relaxation necessary after the hurry of two long journies, and the labour and fatigue incident to a tedious and intricate negociation. He also contrived to twine the roses of Venus around the caduceus of Mercury, by an union which appears peculiarly auspicious in every point of view. The marriage to which we allude took place April 7, 1801, with Arabella Diana, daughter of the late Sir Charles Cope, Bart. Duchess Dowager of Dorset, and widow of the late Duke, to whom she had brought a large fortune.

In the mean time new and unforeseen occurrences had taken place, which were about to rouse this nobleman once more into action, and call forth the powers of his mind, as the representative of his sovereign at a foreign court. By a sudden change at home Mr. Pitt had been divested of the management of public affairs, while Mr. Addington exchanged the speaker's chair for a less easy seat on the exchequer bench. France then as now loudly threatened us with all the terrors of an invasion, and our fleets, on the other hand, scoured the narrow seas, intercepted her shipping, and blockaded her harbours. Notwithstanding these marked appearances of a violent and lasting animosity, a negociation which had been for some time depending was accelerated at this critical period with all the subtlety of diplomatic refinement; and at the very moment when the four quarters of the globe resounded with the barbarous howl of war, peace was weaving crowns of olive and of myrtle, and chanting pæans to celebrate the triumph of a reign unstained

stained with human blood, and undisgraced by crimes.

“ While every shore re-echoed with the thunder of hostile squadrons, and opposing fleets and armies by turns threatened the coasts of Britain and France with insult and invasion, the inhabitants of both countries had become heartily tired of a war long since devoid of any fixed or rational object. Luckily too it was the interest of their respective rulers to close the scene of carnage, and either feel or affect sentiments of moderation. After so many splendid acquisitions on the continent, Bonaparte evidently panted for a peace, which, by restoring the islands of the West Indian archipelago to the republic, would confer reputation and stability on his administration; while in England the new ministry became anxious to strengthen the patronage of the crown by means of the gratitude of the people.

“ For some time past an active intercourse had taken place between the two governments. Flags of truce and defiance were actually displayed at the same time, and in the same strait ; so that while Boulogne and Dunkirk were bombarded or blockaded by hostile squadrons, the ports of Dover and Calais were frequently visited by the packet-boats and the messengers of the court of St. James’s and the Thuilleries. At length the secretary of state for foreign affairs,* after a long but secret negociation with M. Otto, during which the humiliating intervention of a third person was not recurred to as on a former occasion, sud-

* Lord Hawkesbury.

denly announced the signature of preliminaries of peace between England on the one part, and France, Spain, and Holland on the other.*

“After the lapse of a considerable time, during which the public expectation was amazingly excited by alternate hopes and fears, the long-expected treaty was signed, ratified, and promulged according to the established forms.†

“This event diffused the most lively joy throughout the British empire : all ranks and descriptions of men hailed the return of the halcyon days of peace with rapture ; while bonfires, illuminations, and entertainments exhibited but a faint expression of the general joy.”‡

How far these expectations were fulfilled will be seen hereafter. Certain it is, that reasoning from an analogy arising out of the history of former times, a long interval of repose now appeared to be at hand, and the obvious policy of permitting both nations to recruit their exhausted strength, after such a calamitous war, seemed evident to every one. But although peace had been concluded, and a treaty was actually signed, yet many circumstances relative to the political relations between the two countries required mature consideration. The rivalry that had subsisted for ages was on this occasion kept up, and perhaps heightened, by certain commercial jealousies ; while the consequence lately obtained by France, and assumed by her first magistrate, rendered any thing

* October 1, 1801.

† March 27, 1802.

‡ History of the Wars of the French Revolution.

like an intimate connexion a subject of extreme jealousy.

It was determined, therefore, soon after the return of Lord Cornwallis, to send to Paris a veteran negotiator, who had resided in succession at the courts of Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and Copenhagen. Lord Whitworth, after being appointed a member of the privy council, accordingly repaired thither towards the latter end of 1802, in the character of ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

The treaty of Amiens, concluded on the 27th of March, was considered by some politicians rather as a cessation of hostilities than a definitive pacification; and it appears from the event that too many objects of importance were left open for future discussion. Lord Cornwallis, notwithstanding this, returned from the congress with well-merited applause on the part of his countrymen, and even those who were disposed to blame the cessions made on our part, as well as the small portion of countervailing benefits received, yet united in praising his conduct. He was succeeded first by Mr. Jackson, then by Mr. Merry, and finally by Lord Whitworth, who on his arrival at Paris found himself, like his predecessors, surrounded by difficulties. The war had indeed ceased, but the hostility of the mind was not yet ended. A rivalry in commerce had succeeded to a rivalry in arms, and the custom-houses of the respective nations were in a state of direct hostility, at a period when the sword had been sheathed.

A variety

A variety of circumstances tended to render this negotiation delicate in the extreme; such as the renunciation of Parma; the mission of Sebastiani; the occupation of Holland by a considerable army; the violation of the rights of the Swiss Cantons; and, above all, the aggrandisement of France by means of fresh acquisitions. These, and a variety of other objects of equal importance, seemed to embitter this embassy, and to render it disagreeable to all engaged in it.

On the other hand, the First Consul complained of the *personalities* with which the newspapers in London were filled, particularly one published in French by an emigrant; of the countenance given to the ex-bishops and refugees, particularly Georges, since executed at Paris; of the book published by Sir Robert Wilson, an officer in the army; and a variety of other real or supposed injuries.

But it was the retention of Malta that appears to have been the chief object of dispute, and if not the real, at least the ostensible cause of the war that ensued.

After a number of previous conferences with Talleyrand, the minister for foreign affairs, Bonaparte at length sent for the English ambassador, in the beginning of 1803, and a long and important interview, an account of which will be found in the annexed letter, addressed to the English cabinet, immediately ensued :

Copy of a dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury.

“ MY LORD,

Paris, February 21, 1803.

“ My last dispatch, in which I gave your lordship an account of my conference with M. de Talleyrand, was scarcely gone, when I received a note from him, informing me that the First Consul wished to converse with me, and desired I would come to him at the Thuilleries at nine o'clock. He received me in his cabinet with tolerable cordiality, and, after talking on different subjects for a few minutes, he desired me to sit down, as he himself did on the other side of the table, and began. He told me that he felt it necessary, after what had passed between me and M. de Talleyrand, that he should, in the most clear and authentic manner, make known his sentiments to me, in order to their being communicated to his Majesty; and he conceived this would be more effectually done by himself than through any medium whatever. He said, that it was a matter of infinite disappointment to him that the treaty of Amiens, instead of being followed by conciliation and friendship, the natural effects of peace, had been productive only of continual and increasing jealousy and mistrust; and that this mistrust was now avowed in such a manner as must bring the point to an issue.

“ He now enumerated the several provocations which he pretended to have received from England. He placed in the first line our not evacuating Malta and Alexandria, as we were bound to do by treaty. In this he said that no consideration on earth should make him acquiesce; and of the two, he had rather see us in possession of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine than Malta. He then adverted to the abuse thrown out against him in the English public prints; but this, he said, he did not so much regard as that which appeared in the French papers published in London. This he considered as much more mischievous, since it was meant to excite this country against him and his government. He complained of the protection given to Georges and others of his description, who, instead of being sent to Canada, as had been repeatedly promised, were permitted to remain in England, handsomely pensioned, and constantly committing all sorts of crimes on the coasts of France, as well as in the interior. In confirmation of this he told me, that

two men had within these few days been apprehended in Normandy, and were now on their way to Paris, who were hired assassins, and employed by the Bishop of Arras, by the Baron de Rolle, by Georges, and by Dutheil, as would be fully proved in a court of justice, and made known to the world.

“ He acknowledged that the irritation he felt against England increased daily, because every wind (I make use as much as I can of his own ideas and expressions) which blew from England brought nothing but enmity and hatred against him.

“ He now went back to Egypt, and told me that if he had felt the smallest inclination to take possession of it by force, he might have done it a month ago, by sending twenty-five thousand men to Aboukir, who would have possessed themselves of the whole country in defiance of the four thousand British in Alexandria. That instead of that garrison being a means of protecting Egypt, it was only furnishing him with a pretence for invading it. ‘ This ‘ he should not do, whatever might be his desire to have it as a ‘ colony, because he did not think it worth ‘ the risk of a war, in ‘ which he might, perhaps, be considered as the aggressor, and by ‘ which he should lose more than he could gain, since sooner or ‘ later Egypt would belong to France, either by the falling to pieces ‘ of the Turkish empire, or by some arrangement with the Porte.’

“ As a proof of his desire to maintain peace, he wished to know what he had to gain by going to war with England. A descent was the only means of offence he had, and that he was determined to attempt, by putting himself at the head of the expedition. But how could it be supposed, that after having gained the height on which he stood, he would risk his life and reputation in such a hazardous attempt, unless forced to it by necessity, when the chances were, that he and the greatest part of the expedition would go to the bottom of the sea? He talked much on this subject, but never affected to diminish the danger. He acknowledged that there were one hundred chances to one against him; but still he was determined to attempt it, if war should be the consequence of the present discussion; and that such was the disposition of the troops, that army after army would be found for the enterprize.

“ He then expatiated much on the natural force of the two countries. France with an army of four hundred and eighty thousand
sand

sand men, for to this amount it is, he said, *to be immediately completed*, all ready for the most desperate enterprises; and England with a fleet that made her mistress of the seas, and which he did not think he should be able to equal in less than ten years: two such countries, by a proper understanding, might govern the world, but by their strifes might overturn it. He said, that if he had not felt the enmity of the British government on every occasion since the treaty of Amiens, there would have been nothing that he would not have done to prove his desire to conciliate; participation in indemnities as well as an influence on the continent; treaties of commerce, in short, any thing that could have given satisfaction, and have testified his friendship. Nothing, however, had been able to conquer the hatred of the British government, and therefore it was now come to the point, whether we should have peace or war. To preserve peace, the treaty of Amiens must be fulfilled; the abuse in the public prints, if not totally suppressed, at least kept within bounds, and confined to the English papers; and the protection so openly given to his bitterest enemies (alluding to Georges and persons of that description) must be withdrawn. If war, it was necessary only to say so, and to refuse to fulfil the treaty. He now made the tour of Europe, to prove to me that, in its present state, there was no power with which we could coalesce for the purpose of making war against France; consequently it was our interest to gain time, and if we had any point to gain, renew the war when circumstances were more favourable. He said, it was not doing him justice to suppose that he conceived himself above the opinion of his country or of Europe. He would not risk uniting Europe against him by any violent act of aggression; neither was he so powerful in France as to persuade the nation to go to war unless on good grounds. He said, that he had not chastised the Algerines from his unwillingness to excite the jealousy of other powers, but he hoped that England, Russia, and France would one day feel that it was their interest to destroy such a nest of thieves, and force them to live rather by cultivating their land than by plunder.

“ In the little I said to him, for he gave me in the course of two hours but very few opportunities of saying a word, I confined myself strictly to the tenor of your lordship’s instructions. I urged

them in the same manner as I had donè to M. de Talleyrand, and dwelt as strongly as I could on the sensation which the publication of Sebastiani's Report had created in England, where the views of France towards Egypt must always command the utmost vigilance and jealousy. He maintained, that what ought to convince us of his desire of peace, was, on the one hand, the little he had to gain by renewing the war, and, on the other, the facility with which he might have taken possession of Egypt with the very ships and troops which were now going from the Mediterranean to St. Domingo, and that with the approbation of all Europe, and more particularly of the Turks, who had repeatedly invited him to join with them, for the purpose of forcing us to evacuate their territory.

"I do not pretend to follow the arguments of the First Consul in detail; this would be impossible, from the vast variety of matter which he took occasion to introduce. His purpose was evidently to convince me, that on Malta must depend peace or war, and at the same time to impress upon my mind a strong idea of the means he possessed of annoying us at home and abroad.

"With regard to the mistrust and jealousy which he said constantly prevailed since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, I observed, that after a war of such long duration, so full of rancour, and carried on in a manner of which history has no example, it was but natural that a considerable degree of agitation should prevail; but this, like the swell after a storm, would gradually subside, if not kept up by the policy of either party; that I would not pretend to pronounce which had been the aggressor in the paper war of which he complained, and which was still kept up, though with this difference, that in England it was independent of government, and in France its very act and deed. To this I added, that it must be admitted that we had such motives of mistrust against France as could not be alleged against us; and I was going to instance the accession of territory and influence gained by France since the treaty, when he interrupted me by saying, I suppose you mean Piedmont and Switzerland; "*ce sont des bagatelles*:" and it must have been foreseen whilst the negotiation was pending; "*vous n'avez pas le droit d'en parler à cette heure.*" I then alleged as a cause of mistrust and jealousy, the impossibility of obtaining

obtaining justice, or any kind of redress, for any of his Majesty's subjects. He asked me in what respect : and I told him, that since the signing of the treaty not one British claimant had been satisfied, although every Frenchman of that description had been so within one month after that period ; and that since I had been here, and I could say as much of my predecessors, not one satisfactory answer had been obtained to the innumerable representations which we had been under the necessity of making in favour of British subjects and property detained in the several ports of France and elsewhere, without even a shadow of justice : such an order of things, I said, was not made to inspire confidence ; but, on the contrary, must create mistrust. This, he said, must be attributed to the natural difficulties attending such suits, when both parties thought themselves right ; but he denied that such delays could proceed from any disinclination to do what was just and right. With regard to the pensions which were granted to French or Swiss individuals, I observed, that they were given as a reward for past services during the war, and most certainly not for present ones, and still less for such as had been insinuated, of a nature repugnant to the feelings of every individual in England, and to the universally acknowledged loyalty and honour of the British government. That as for any participation of indemnities, or other accessions, which his Majesty might have obtained, I could take upon myself to assure him, that his Majesty's ambition led him rather to preserve than to acquire. And that, with regard to the most propitious moment for renewing hostilities, his Majesty, whose sincere desire it was to continue the blessings of peace to his subjects, would always consider such a measure as the greatest calamity ; but that, if his Majesty was so desirous of peace, it must not be imputed to the difficulty of obtaining allies ; and the less so, as those means which it might be necessary to afford such allies, for perhaps inadequate services, would all be concentrated in England, and give a proportionate increase of energy to our own exertions.

“ At this part of the conversation he rose from his chair, and told me, that he should give orders to General Andréossy to enter on the discussion of this business with your lordship ; but he wished that I should at the same time be made acquainted with his mo-

tives, and convinced of his sincerity, rather from himself than from his ministers. He then, after a conversation of two hours, during the greatest part of which he talked incessantly, conversed for a few moments on indifferent subjects, in apparent good humour, and retired.

“ Such was nearly, as I can recollect, the purport of this conference.

“ It must, however, be observed, that he did not, as M. Talleyrand had done, affect to attribute Colonel Sebastiani’s mission to *commercial motives only*, but as one rendered necessary in a military point of view, by the infraction by us of the treaty of Amiens.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ WHITWORTH.

“ P. S. This conversation took place on Friday last, and this morning I saw M. de Talleyrand. He had been with the First Consul after I left him, and he assured me that he had been very well satisfied with the frankness with which I had made my observations on what fell from him. I told him, that without entering into any farther detail, what I had said to the First Consul amounted to an assurance, of what I trusted there could be no doubt, of the readiness of his Majesty’s ministers to remove all subjects of discussion, where that could be done without violating the laws of the country, and to fulfil strictly the engagements which they had contracted, in as much as that could be reconciled with the safety of the state. As this applied to Malta and Egypt, he gave me to understand that a project was in contemplation, by which the integrity of the Turkish empire would be so effectually secured as to do away every cause of doubt or uneasiness, either with regard to Egypt or any part of the Turkish dominions. He could not then, he said, explain himself farther. Under these circumstances, no one can expect that we should relinquish that assurance which we have in hand, till something equally satisfactory is proposed and adopted.

“ WHITWORTH.”

The Right Honourable Lord Hawkesbury, &c..

The English ministry, however, persisted in the resolution of not evacuating Malta, although a categorical

gorical answer was in the mean time demanded by General Andréossy, the French ambassador at London. On this, a rupture appearing to be inevitable, his Majesty, in March 1803, sent a message to both houses of parliament, stating the preparations making in the ports of France and Holland, and recommending the adoption of such measures as might be consistent with the honour of his crown, and the security of his dominions. Talleyrand, however, persevered, and notified, in the name of the First Consul, "that he should consider the refusal to evacuate Malta as a commencement of hostilities."

A subsequent interview with Bonaparte, instead of healing, appears to have widened the breach, and his conduct that day, in the face of all the foreign ministers, gave great and just cause of offence: the particulars will be found in the annexed dispatch from the English ambassador:

was very far from his Majesty's intention. He then proceeded to Count Marcow and the Chevalier Azara, who were standing together at a little distance from me, and said to them, "Les Anglois veulent la guerre, mais s'ils sont les premiers à tirer l'épée, je serai le dernier à la remettre. Ils ne respectent pas les traités. Il faut dorénavant les couvrir de crêpe noir." He then went his round. In a few minutes he came back to me, and resumed the conversation, if such it can be called, by something personally civil to me. He began again: "Pourquoi des armemens? contre qui des mesures de précaution? Je n'ai pas un seul vaisseau de ligne dans les ports de France; mais si vous voulez armer, j'armerai aussi; si vous voulez vous battre, je me battrai aussi. Vous pourrez peut-être tuer la France, mais jamais l'intimider."—"On ne voudroit, (said I) ni l'un ni l'autre. On voudroit vivre en bonne intelligence avec elle."—"Il faut donc respecter les traités (replied he); malheur à ceux qui ne respectent pas les traités; ils en seront responsable à toute l'Europe." He was too much agitated to make it advisable for me to prolong the conversation; I therefore made no answer, and he retired to his apartment repeating the last phrase.

"It is to be remarked, that all this passed loud enough to be overheard by two hundred people who were present; and I am persuaded that there was not a single person who did not feel the extreme impropriety of his conduct, and the total want of dignity, as well as of decency, on the occasion.

"I propose taking the first opportunity of speaking to M. Talleyrand on this subject.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

"WHITWORTH."

Right Honourable Lord Hawkesbury, &c.

Lord Whitworth, on his first interview with M. Talleyrand, remonstrated against the insult offered to him, as alike offensive "to his public and private feelings." He added, that he had repaired to the levee "to pay his respects to the First Consul, and present his countrymen, but not to treat of political subjects; and that unless he had an assurance from him that he should

should not be exposed to a repetition of the same disagreeable circumstances, he should be under the necessity of discontinuing his visits to the Thuilleries." Similar remonstrances were also made in the King's name, by order of the secretary of state for foreign affairs ; but Malta again became the bone of contention, and *projets* innumerable were formed, presented, and debated relative to the possession of that island.

At length the English minister, in consequence of positive orders from his court, delivered in his *ultimatum*,* and declared that if no convention on this basis was signed within a week, he had received instruc-

* I. The French government shall engage to make no opposition to the cession of the island of Lampedosa to his Majesty by the King of the Two Sicilies.

II. In consequence of the present state of the island of Lampedosa, his Majesty shall remain in possession of the island of Malta until such arrangements shall be made by him as may enable his Majesty to occupy Lampedosa as a naval station ; after which period the island of Malta shall be given up to the inhabitants, and acknowledged as an independent state.

III. The territories of the Batavian republic shall be evacuated by the French forces within one month after the conclusion of a convention founded on the principles of this projet.

IV. The King of Etruria, and the Italian and Ligurian republics, shall be acknowledged by his Majesty.

V. Switzerland shall be evacuated by the French forces.

VI. A suitable territorial provision shall be assigned to the King of Sardinia in Italy.

SECRET ARTICLE.—His Majesty shall not be required by the French government to evacuate the island of Malta until after the expiration of ten years.

Articles IV. V. and VI. may be entirely omitted, or must all be inserted,

tions to terminate his mission and return to London. As the court of the Thuilleries would not accede to it, it was proposed by Talleyrand, as a *mezzo-termino*, to relinquish Malta to Russia ; but difficulties occurred in respect to this plan, and Lord Whitworth demanded the necessary passports for his departure. These were at length obtained, although not without great difficulty, and after three successive messages, on which his lordship left Paris May 13, 1803, about nine o'clock in the evening. From this moment every idea of peace vanished, and in the course of three days an order of council was issued for reprisals, which of course produced a new war.

Thus the embassy of Lord Whitworth was suddenly terminated ; and whoever considers the peremptory instructions from his court on the one hand, and the resolute determination of the First Consul on the other, will be inclined to allow that the ablest negotiator in Europe could not have prolonged the armed truce (for it does not deserve the name of a peace) which had subsisted between the two countries from the 27th day of March 1802, when the treaty of Amiens was signed, to the 10th of May 1803, when a renewal of hostilities ensued.

After an interview with the cabinet ministers in London, Lord Whitworth repaired to Knowle, where the duchess had arrived some time before him. His lordship has chiefly resided in Kent since the commencement of the present war, and has rendered himself exceedingly popular by his attention and politeness to all descriptions of persons. His native county,
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in the course of this contest, has furnished a body amounting to no less than 10,295 volunteers and yeomanry, and he himself has not been wanting in his exertions to encourage this noble and patriotic effort. No sooner was the country menaced with a descent, than he raised and clothed at his own expence the Holmesdale battalion of infantry, composed of six hundred men ; and he has twice repaired at their head to Maidstone, in the course of the last summer, for the express purpose of their being drilled, inspected, and perfected, by means of the officers of the line quartered at the barracks in the neighbourhood of that town.



REVEREND WILLIAM TENNANT, LL. D.

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

OF the many literary characters who have lately visited India, perhaps few individuals have contributed more largely to encrease our knowledge of that remote and far-famed country, than the author of the popular and interesting work entitled "Indian Recreations." The earlier period of Dr. Tennant's life, like that of many literary characters, is sterile of incident, as few events occurred to him in which the public can feel much interest. The different particulars, selected in the following sketch, are, however, of unquestionable authenticity, for they are communicated by a person of great respectability, the friend and companion of his earlier years.

Dr.

Dr. Tennant was born in the county of Ayr, in the west of Scotland, and he received the rudiments of his education from the same master, and under the same roof, with the celebrated poet Robert Burns. He is, we believe, the eldest son of John Tennant, a farmer in that county, whose family, consisting of fourteen children, are still living, although even the youngest be considerably advanced in years. What is equally remarkable, the father of this numerous progeny still survives, notwithstanding he has survived considerably above the period of fourscore years; he enjoys a vigorous constitution, and unclouded understanding; and, in addition to these advantages, the still more rare felicity of beholding so numerous an offspring all engaged in reputable professions, and either in opulent or very promising circumstances.

This venerable Scottish farmer, whose days have been prolonged almost to patriarchal longevity, now confines his professional cares to his own small possessions, after having for many years managed a very large estate belonging to the late Earl of Glencairn, with great credit to his talents as a husbandman, and equal advantage to that noble family. The circumstances of a farmer with a family of so many children could not be very propitious; happily, however, for the Scottish peasantry, as well as for the subject of this sketch, the institution of parish schools has placed the attainment of a certain portion of useful learning within the reach even of the poorest of the community. To this circumstance Dr. Currie, in his *Life of the poet Burns*, has very justly ascribed that character
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of intelligence and virtuous industry which has long distinguished the Caledonians of humble birth throughout the different parts of the world where they so frequently emigrate. The same cause, according to the still more impartial testimony of M. de St. Fonde, has enabled that nation frequently to export into foreign kingdoms "some of their most useful subjects, and the brightest ornaments which they possess."

It is, perhaps, true that no portion of the habitable globe, of the same extent and population, sends out of its limits an equal number of adventurers in every capacity, whether civil or military ; and it is equally probable that there is no country into which the same number of candidates for fortune and preferment return so successfully home.

A provision calculated to confer a virtuous and frugal education upon youth, has ever been deemed a vital part in the frame of civil society, and essential to its prosperity. In Scotland this has been effected, by one of the last acts of its legislature, and has contributed more than any other cause to prevent mendicity, and the imposition of poor's rates, that dead weight which bears down so heavily upon morals and industry in many other parts of Europe.

In Dr. Currie's *Life of Burns*, we find that the early education of Dr. Tennant, as well as that of the celebrated poet, was conducted by Mr. John Murdoch, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, an intelligent teacher, as well as a benèvolent man ; it is, therefore, a false, although very general notion, that either the poet or divine was subjected to an unpromising initiation

tiation to learning ; for it is surely no disparagement to the liberality of a Scottish farmer that he preferred for the tuition of his children the labours of a man who has successfully educated some of the wealthiest persons in the community. The fact is that the early opportunities of both were about equal, below mediocrity ; but the doctor was enabled to prosecute his education, while Burns was suffered to wander for a while in a neglected state, till the force of his own talents raised him from the vale of rustic obscurity to the envied height of notice and distinction while he lived, and since death have erected for him a monument which has not yet ventured to destroy.

It is probably owing to the skilful initiatory instruction of Mr. Murdoch that the subject of this notice was enabled to hold that respectable rank, which he uniformly maintained in every future stage of his literary and philosophical studies. During his residence of several years in the grammar school at Glasgow we have been assured that he occupied the first position on every successive form. At the university of Glasgow also he, for two succeeding years, obtained the first prize for the best specimen of classical criticism and literary composition, while Lord Cathcart, Bishop of Killala, Dr. Baillie, and many other persons of great celebrity were pursuing the same studies.

After attending the usual time at the theological lectures, he was admitted to deacon's orders, and to the language of the church of Scotland, obtained licence to become a preacher of the gospel.

new character he acquitted himself with his usual ability ; but whether from the want of a patron, from the fanaticism of the people, which was at the period not at all uncommon in some parts of Scotland he passed several years without obtaining any provision in a church, in which the best appointments afforded hardly an adequate compensation for the charges of a liberal education.

However this may be, he remained unprovided until he had published his new System of Natural History ; some time after which he was appointed by his Majesty to a chaplain's commission in the army.

In the case of Dr. Tennant this had proved an active, not a sinecure appointment ; for we find him attending his regiment, and discharging his official duties in each of the three united kingdoms of the British empire, before he embarked for foreign climates. The scanty emoluments derived from preferment in the church of Scotland has, we are assured, often driven away some of the more accomplished and aspiring of her clerical *alumni* from her bosom. In as far as this circumstance may trench on the respectability of that useful order of men, it ought to be lamented and the cause of it as speedily as possible to be done away.

Dr. Tennant sailed for Bengal in 1795, and soon after his arrival was admitted a member of the Asiatic Society, a respectable and numerous literary association instituted by the late Sir William Jones. In his professional capacity as military chaplain, he was immediately attached to his Majesty's 78th regiment,

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After attending the usual time at the theological lectures, he was admitted to deacon's orders, or, in the language of the church of Scotland, obtained a licence to become a preacher of the gospel. In this

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new character he acquitted himself with his usual ability ; but whether from the want of a patron, or from the fanaticism of the people, which was at that period not at all uncommon in some parts of Scotland, he passed several years without obtaining any provision in a church, in which the best appointments are hardly an adequate compensation for the charges of a liberal education.

However this may be, he remained unprovided for until he had published his new System of Natural History ; some time after which he was appointed by his Majesty to a chaplain's commission in the army.

In the case of Dr. Tennant this had proved an active, not a sinecure appointment ; for we find him attending his regiment, and discharging his official duties in each of the three united kingdoms of the British empire, before he embarked for foreign climes. The scanty emoluments derived from preferment in the church of Scotland has, we are assured, often driven away some of the more accomplished and aspiring of her clerical *alumni* from her bosom. In as far as this circumstance may trench on the respectability of that useful order of men, it ought to be lamented, and the cause of it as speedily as possible to be done away.

Dr. Tennant sailed for Bengal in 1795, and soon after his arrival was admitted a member of the Asiatic Society, a respectable and numerous literary association instituted by the late Sir William Jones. In his professional capacity as military chaplain, he was immediately attached to his Majesty's 78th regiment, a
corps

corps distinguished by its many honourable services in almost every part of the British dominions; but which has been more particularly signalised in our late campaigns against the aggressions of the Mahratta empire, under the command of Major-general Wellesley.

The progress of our army during the eventful period that succeeded the doctor's appointment, afforded him an opportunity of exploring the country, and conversing with the native inhabitants, along a line of march of several thousand miles; while his enquiries were conducted on a more liberal scale than could be permitted to his contemporaries on the same service, amidst the busy scenes of Indian warfare. The classical education necessary to qualify him for his profession, and the advantageous leisure which it affords for literary pursuits, together with his own zeal in the acquisition of knowledge, have rendered this gentleman eminently qualified to describe a people living in a mode of association so different from European manners and usages.

The peculiar disposition and habits of the man seem also to have had considerable effect in opening to him the paths of knowledge. Happily free from that pertinacity in argument and fancied importance which sometimes accompanies men of learning, and always obscures their merit, by repelling their associates, the doctor enjoyed much of the confidence and indulgence of the superior officers along with whom he served. We find in the "Indian Recreations" that Generals Sir J. Henry Craig, Alexander Mackenzie

Mackenzie Fraser, and Hay Macdowell, far from controuling their worthy chaplain in the distribution of his time by their official authority, uniformly encouraged his pursuits, on every occasion compatible with the service in the army : nor did this indulgence arise from any complacency to rank, or the influence of powerful connexions, but from that partiality which is naturally produced by an unassuming conduct and conciliatory manners.

How fully our author has availed himself of these different advantages, no one needs to be told who has perused the work alluded to ; a work which, although it professes only to contain slight strictures on the domestic and rural œconomy of the Hindoos, is nevertheless replete with various knowledge respecting different but collateral topics, and in which scientific and agricultural details are enlivened by many interesting anecdotes, illustrating the character and manners of that celebrated people. The style of the author is chaste, classical, and nervous : though he generally discovers a profound knowledge of his subject, the treatment of it is at once luminous and animated ; and the reader is carried along by him with equal ease and pleasure, as if he were perusing the most familiar topic in a popular work.

The different essays (above 100) are short, and they appear to have been communicated to the public nearly in the same form in which they were originally composed. They display no laboured decorations of style, no systematical arrangement of subjects, and indeed but little order, except that of the time and place
where

where they were written. The different branches of rural œconomy are treated as the subjects presented themselves, at the stations of the troops, or during their progress; yet there is hardly any confusion or obscurity in the discussion, and seldom a recurrence of the same topics and ideas. On the subject of the disaffection of any part of the army we could have wished him not to have touched, and that equally from private as well as public considerations; for on this ground we suspect he is liable to all the hazards dreaded by the Roman satyrist :

“ Incedo super ignes
Cinere suppositos doloso.”

Upon the whole, although there must be some inadvertencies in so multifarious a work, it would be difficult, we apprehend, to point out a performance of the same extent, in which we shall find either a greater share of information, or a smaller mixture of pedantry and affectation.

Of the native inhabitants of India, we find in these volumes that Dr. Tennant is uniformly the strenuous advocate and benevolent friend; and it must gratify the feelings of every lover of his country to find that the British government, with all its imperfections, hath greatly meliorated the condition of the peaceable and patient Hindoos. Of this pleasing fact there is the most satisfactory evidence running through the whole of these pages. In an account of the garrison of Allahabad, we find the following reflections on the government of the upper provinces of India :

“ The inhabitants of Oude, in their political association

ciation, if a state of anarchy can merit such a name, are living in that condition which was decreed as a curse against Esau: 'their hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against them.' They have actually before their eyes what your celebrated demagogues only enjoy in beatific vision, a view of society reduced to its *first principles*. Each individual here travels either with the prospect of defending himself against thieves and robbers, or of assuming himself that perilous vocation; and hence every man who has been absent for any considerable time has a sacrifice offered to the gods by his family, if happily he return safe to his family. Every province, almost every district, displays a faithless servant of the empire, or some ambitious chief usurping absolute power, and practising all the extravagancies natural to an unprincipled mind on its sudden elevation to the plenitude of despotism.

"While you, therefore, inveigh in such impressive language against European violence in the east, we who are on the spot content ourselves with the humble persuasion, that for a country in such a state to be possessed by a British army is a kind dispensation of the Ruler of nations. It is felt and acknowledged as such by the natives themselves. The protection which it immediately affords gives them an opportunity of laying aside their swords and spears, and of literally turning them into plow-shares. With regard to myself this conviction has arisen, not from books, but from the stronger evidence of ocular demonstration."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, LL. D. Archbishop of York, was born in Ireland about the year 1720. He was educated at Westminster school, and then removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1742, and that of master in 1745. At school and at college he was distinguished by the elegance of his exercises, and particularly of his Latin verses. A high degree of excellence in writing Latin poetry may be acquired without poetical genius, as it consists in combining detached ideas and sentences of the classical writers and applying them to a proposed subject. This being a mechanical operation is of very general attainment; and accordingly in most of our schools boys may be found able to produce an unexceptionable copy of Latin verses, who are strangers to the elegancies of their native language: it is, however, useful, as it cannot be executed happily without the exercise of taste, and an intimate acquaintance with the works of the most celebrated Latin poets.

About the year 1750 Dr. Markham was appointed first master of Westminster school, and he continued to discharge, with great reputation, the laborious duties of that useful and honourable employment until January 1764. At his present advanced period of life he frequently attends the public exercises of the school; and it can always easily be collected from his manner whether the scholars have pleased him or not by their performances.

An able first master of Westminster is too prominent a person to be overlooked by those who have the disposal of preferment. We find accordingly that in 1759 Dr. Markham was promoted to the second stall in Durham cathedral, while he held the mastership, and in 1765 to the deanery of Rochester after he had resigned it. Both promotions were most probably owing to patrons, to whom he had been recommended by his public services.

In 1767 he vacated the deanery of Rochester, and was created dean of Christ Church. The deanery of Christ Church is a dignity of very great importance and responsibility, involving the care both of a college and a cathedral. The college, distinguished by its wealth, by the splendour of its buildings, and the rank and number of its members, towers above the sister institutions of Oxford; and it has long been the endeavour of those who preside over it to justify its claims to superiority by the more solid distinctions of eminence in discipline, in learning, and whatever can add lustre to a religious and literary foundation. But all that can be done by the head of a college is obstinately opposed by the genius of the place. The tutors consist of men who are supported in lazy splendour by independent incomes, who cannot by any exertions increase their advantages, and whose interest it therefore is, as a profound writer has well observed, to use none. The students, corrupted by excessive liberty, are active only in dissipation. No one acquainted with our universities will deny that this, as a general, is a faithful description. Tutors able and

industrious, and students who love knowledge, and are ardent and persevering in the pursuit of it, furnish many shining exceptions; but such men owe nothing to the universities, except the honour of being superior to their disadvantages.

The advantages to be enjoyed at Oxford or Cambridge consist in leisure and books. The libraries are the property of the senior and less industrious part of the bodies, and, at least in one of them, are almost beyond the reach of the junior part. Whether the leisure of a college be favourable to the great efforts of the mind, a leisure which is a vacancy from all that excites pleasing as well as troublesome agitations, from all that is animating as well as all that is depressing, is a question to be decided by comparing what has been produced in universities, with what has been accomplished amidst the tumults and troubles of busy life.

If it must be allowed that the retirement of a college is favourable to the acquisition of knowledge, it at least seems natural to suppose that after the mind has been furnished, and the taste formed, the student should be dismissed into the world, where he may catch animation from the busy and active, where he may be roused by opposition, and inspired with emulation by contiguous merit; that it should no longer be his sole occupation to study the works which supplied the former wants of mankind, but that he should rather by actual observation learn what is now necessary to their improvement, and render himself qualified to supply it.

It

It has been from considering colleges in this light, and from estimating their characters by the senior part of their members, that * men of wit and of the world have been induced to represent them as the abodes of pedantry and dullness. Pope, in mentioning the deputation sent from Oxford to the throne of Dullness, pays a compliment to Christ Church, rather, it is probable, prompted by his regard for Atterbury, than demanded by truth.

“ Nor wer’t thou, Isis, wanting at that day,
Though Christ Church long kept prudishly away.”

DUNCIAD, B. iv.

The occasion of another line was given while Atterbury was a distinguished member of the college (in 1703);

“ And fierce logicians still *expelling Locke*.”

* That the effects of such institutions have always been the same, and likewise the opinions entertained of them, appears from the following passage in Horace, which seems to shew that the period of study prescribed at Athens was that which was usual in our universities; for in them the resident student is *in statu pupillari* till he is master of arts, or during seven years.

Ingenium, sibi quod vacuas desumeit Athenas,

Et studiis annos septem dedit, insenuitque

Libris et curis, statuâ taciturnius exit

Plerumque, et risu populum quatit. LIB. ii. Ep. 11.

Imitated by Pope, and applied to Oxford.

The man who stretch’d in Isis’ calm retreat

To books and study gives *seven years* complete,

See! strew’d with learned dust his night-cap on,

He walks an object new beneath the sun!

The boys flock round him, and the people stare;

So stiff, so mute! some statue you would swear

Stept from its pedestal to take the air!

}

The statue of Locke is an ornament of the library from which his works were once excluded with disgrace. So slowly do bodies of this nature learn to endure what they will at length boast that they admire !

With what success Dr. Markham contended against these natural obstacles can, at this distance of time, scarcely be discovered. It is probable that, while he was dean, Christ Church maintained its accustomed pretensions to superiority, as they must be co-existent with its walks and walls. But Blackstone, Horne, and Lowth were his contemporaries in the university, and members of the *inferior* colleges.

Blackstone is one of the English classics, and is equally celebrated as a profound lawyer and as an elegant writer. Horne was a man of a most amiable genius, admirable for his taste and learning, and venerable for his piety. His works on subjects of divinity are amongst the most elegant and affecting that our language affords ; but in philosophy he has not maintained an equal reputation. He was a favourer of the fanciful opinions of Hutchinson, the famous mosaic philosopher ; an error scarcely to have been expected from one who in general displayed so much rectitude of judgment. Lowth was eminently distinguished as an Hebrew scholar and an English grammarian ; but perhaps nothing added more to his reputation than the exquisite beauty and propriety of his Latin compositions. Of his English style it is remarkable, that it is much less ornamented than what he has written in Latin. This is probably owing
to

to the necessity which the modern writers in that language are under of borrowing their phraseology from Cicero and other celebrated authorities, whose diction is of the splendid kind ; while he who composes in his native language feels himself at liberty to form new and peculiar combinations, and to adapt the tone of his expressions to the chastity and simplicity of his own imagination.

In 1769 the Dean of Christ Church was chosen to preach the *concio ad clerum* to the synod of the province of Canterbury. On this occasion he endeavoured, with great force of argument and elegance of expression, to demonstrate that whatever in human knowledge is vain and fanciful has always been contrary to true religion ; while it never opposed that learning which is conformable to reason and nature. He bestowed a just encomium on the character of Newton and his views in philosophy ; and at the same time lashed, with deserved severity, the metaphysicians of the French school, who were then attempting to carry their designs into execution, by darkening and perplexing the human understanding, and bringing into contempt whatever had been esteemed sacred in religion, science, or government.

But in the eagerness of attack he has advanced to a position which does not appear tenable. “ * The

* Cum patrias etiam religiones invenirent fabulis anilibus refertas in Ethicâ suâ constituandâ, opem omnem religionis, nisi quantum ad usum civilem sufficeret, planè rejecerunt, quasi a philosophicis studiis abhorrentem nequi a populari opinione satis remotam. In superstitionibus igitur evellendis religionis stirpes incise sunt.

ancient philosophers (he observes) finding the established religions full of the fables of old women, entirely rejected religion in their systems of morality, as foreign to their philosophical speculations, and not sufficiently remote from vulgar opinions, unless as far as it was useful in matters of state. In tearing up superstition, they therefore injured the root of religion." Now this certainly was not the practice of the Academics who were the most distinguished of the ancient philosophers. Cicero's address to Atticus, in the introduction to his work on Laws, sufficiently evidences this point. "Dasne igitur hoc nobis Pomponi (nam quinti novi sententiam) Deorum immortalium *naturâ, ratione, potestate, mente, numine, sive quod aliud est verbum quo planius significem quod volo, naturam omnem regi : nam si hoc non probas ab eo nobis causa ordiênda est potissimum." Lib. I. c. 7. "Do you allow this, (for I know the opinion of my brother) that all things are governed by the care, reason, power, mind, divinity, or, if there is any word that will more clearly express my meaning, of the immortal gods ; for if you will not allow it, we must by all means begin with endeavouring to prove it." The *Concio* was published together with a Latin speech made on presenting Dr. Thomas as prolocutor to the higher house of convocation. These, together with a sermon preached at Lambeth at the consecration of James Lord Bishop of Gloucester, in 1753, are the only productions of Dr. Markham by which the pub-

* It is supposed by the commentators that this should be "cura," and the translation proceeds as if it was.

lic is enabled to form a judgment of his literary character.

In January 1771 Dr. Markham was consecrated Bishop of Chester, and in the succeeding month was, in the first establishment for the education of the Prince of Wales, chosen preceptor to his royal highness. Dr. Cyril Jackson, the present dean of Christ Church, was at the same time appointed sub-preceptor.

In June 1776 a new establishment was formed, when Dr. Markham was succeeded by Dr. Hurd, the present Bishop of Worcester, and Dr. Jackson by Mr. Arnold, tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge. Why Dr. Markham and Dr. Jackson were not allowed to complete the education of the Prince of Wales is not generally known: their successors had been celebrated tutors at Cambridge, and they had been distinguished at Oxford. It seems, therefore, that it was intended to afford his royal highness the united advantages that might be expected from those who excelled in the different pursuits of the two universities.

This at least is known, that Dr. Markham, in the discharge of his duty, gave great satisfaction to the King, who personally superintended the education of his son, and that he has always retained a very enviable portion of the royal favour. The following anecdote may be mentioned in proof: Mr. Pitt promised to the late Dr. Clarke the deanery of York when it should become vacant by the death of Dr. Fountayne; but he was obliged to revoke the promise, having found that the King, in consequence of an application
from

from Dr. Markham, intended it for his eldest son, who now enjoys it.

In 1777 Dr. Markham was translated to the archbishopric of York. His life, as it can be viewed by a distant observer, appears to have been an uninterrupted series of uncommon felicity. Distinguished at a great school and an eminent college, over both of which he was afterwards called to preside, and over the former at a very early period of life; advancing in preferments and reputation until he was promoted to a bishopric, and selected for an employment with the due execution of which the future happiness of his country was intimately connected; afterwards rewarded by the second dignity of the English church, which he has held nearly thirty years; the father of a numerous and prosperous family, and in an extreme but vigorous old age, still able to feel all the happiness of his situation; what has he not enjoyed of those things which are supposed to constitute the splendid or the solid satisfactions of life? That he may long continue to enjoy them can now rather be desired than expected. But

“Such age there is, and who would wish its end?”

In his person the Archbishop of York is tall and graceful, and in his manners and address extremely dignified. He is supposed to have always rather too much indulged a constitutional indolence, and to this is owing that so little has been contributed to the instruction of the public by a man of such superior abilities and attainments.

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

THESE fortunate islands, notwithstanding the captious objections of pceevish geographers, must certainly have been the Hesperides of the ancients! The *golden* apples alluded to in history are still to be met with in Herefordshire, and occasionally in Covent-garden; while, to complete the resemblance, the male and female dragons who guard them in both places will never consent to part with any of those valuable productions, unless Hercules himself should appear in the shape of a piece of money. The number and value of our *flocks* too is another proof of identity, for we have possessed from the earliest periods a fleece which may justly vie with that of Colchis; in addition to which, one of the late Mr. Bakewell's rams might have actually carried both Phryxus and Helle on his back at the same time, while his woolly covering would have defrayed no small portion of the expence attendant on the argonautic expedition!

A third, and indeed the most convincing proof, arises from the lovely faces and enchanting figures of our fair countrywomen; and if these modern Pleiades have not, like their mothers of antiquity, "the immortal gods themselves for their suitors," every man possessed of common gallantry will allow that they at least deserve them! It may seem, however, at first sight a little fanciful to assert that we are indebted, in some measure, to their beauty even for our religion; yet the most orthodox divines will not scruple to assent to this, when they recollect how much our
conversion

conversion to christianity depended on the compassionating *pun* of a pious pontiff, who on beholding some pagan slaves standing for sale in the public market at Rome, exclaimed,

“NON ANGLI, SED ANGELI!”*

The inhabitants of Great Britain have indeed been celebrated in all ages for the muscular strength of the male, and the graceful softness of the female form. This would have been ascribed by Montesquieu, perhaps, to our climate, and by Rousseau to our not *degenerating* from a state of nature. But the fashionable and prevailing pursuits of the times seem to sanctify more homely notions; and the right honourable and right reverend agriculturists of the present day will doubtless be inclined to deduce these advantageous effects from their own fanciful theories.

Arguing in conformity to the same principles by which they explain the proportions of the Leicester-shire ram, or the west-country cow, they will assert that the *bone and muscle* of the present day proceed from the Saxon *cross*, in the time of Hengist and Horsa; they will find the golden locks and enchanting bloom on the yet *unpainted* cheeks of a country maiden to have originated with our hyperborean ancestors who accompanied Canute; while the dark hair and black eyes, so frequently to be met with in our old English families, must have undoubtedly proceeded from the Norman warriors who accompanied William the Bastard.

* Not English—*women*, but angels!

Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire is at once a Cavendish and a Spencer, consequently both descended from, and united to the two greatest *whig* families in England: this is a circumstance not unworthy of record, as it implies that species of patriotism which a celebrated Roman orator endeavoured to incite in his countrymen, by the greatest and most seductive of all possible rewards.* Her Grace, on the one hand, is great-grand-daughter of the famous general who vindicated the cause of England against monarchical France in the celebrated battles of Hockset and Blenheim; and, on the other, both wife and mother of two lineal descendants of that highly meritorious nobleman† who was principally instrumental in bringing about the Revolution; an event which eventually placed the present illustrious family of Brunswick on the throne of the British isles.

Educated under the immediate inspection of her venerable mother, the present Countess-dowager Spencer, Lady Georgiana from her cradle indicated the most promising symptoms of worth and loveliness, and while yet in the bud, anticipated the beauty and fragrance of the future rose. From the time of her leaving the nursery until her presentation at court, all the world was *agog* respecting the “new Grace,” as well as eagerly inquisitive concerning the happy man whom she was destined to favour with her hand. This lot

* *Omnibus qui patriam conservaverint, adjuverint, auxerint, certus est in cœlo et definitus locus, ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruantur.*—CIC. Som. Scip.

† William the fourth earl of Devonshire.

was reserved for the young Duke of Devonshire, and although neither the preparations nor expence equalled the splendid but sinistrous nuptials of the Earl of Derby (then Lord Stanley), which occurred in the same year, and even in the same month, yet they were such as the munificence of one of the most opulent subjects in the empire might be supposed likely to suggest.

At the period to which we now allude, the rage of dress was still more prevalent if possible than at present, although it took a different direction. This circumstance, apparently trivial in itself, is intimately connected not only with the manners, but perhaps also with the morals of the age. In the time of Elizabeth the starched ruff, the stiff brocade, and the high-crested battlements, that literally served for a *breast-work*, actually rendered beauty at the court of the Tudors, like a maiden fortification, equally *unattackable* and unapproachable. This fashion long kept its ground, and although the ruff in the reign of James I. received a new hue,* and was doomed to vanish in consequence of a most unfortunate circumstance in the annals of gaiety,† yet the change, upon the whole, was far from being sudden.

* Yellow.

† The court lady who introduced the elegant and expensive ruff alluded to above (composed of lace, and stiffened with coloured starch), unhappily committed a little *mistake in point of judgment*, which in those rigorous days was construed into high treason, and being determined to die like a gentlewoman, she was actually executed in the fashionable appendage which had been brought into vogue by her patronage.

Even

Even in our own times bell hoops, cork rumps, stuffed hips, whalebone stays, and Lyons silks, exhibited a remnant of the stately and decorous finery of our great-grandmothers. But soon after the period when the Duchess of Devonshire appeared, like a comet, above the horizon of fashion, simplicity began to prevail, and although nothing be so changeable as a lady's head-dress,* yet ever since that period the exuberance of ornament has been gradually curtailed, until a modern one has been at length made to affect all the simplicity of the ancient statues.

At the first drawing-room to which the young duchess repaired after her marriage, she was accompanied by all the distinguished females of the two great families whence she was descended, or to which allied. The author of this memoir has been told that a more brilliant day was never witnessed at St. James's; and he has also heard of a little anecdote which took place, for the authenticity of which he cannot, however, vouch, notwithstanding his information is derived from a most respectable quarter. He has been assured that the bride was literally *loaded* with jewels, and that a pair of diamond buckles, of very large dimensions, which spread a radiance over her feet upon this occasion, either in consequence of their pressure

* According to Addison, "there is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-dress. Within my own memory (adds he) I have known it to rise and fall above thirty degrees. About ten years ago it shot up to a very great height, insomuch that the female part of our species were much taller than the men. The women were of such an enormous stature (concludes the Spectator), that we appeared as grasshoppers before them."

or tightness, actually produced lameness, so that the fair owner was obliged to keep at home for several days.*

The fashions were now *set* by this beautiful female—the apron, the gown, the cap in vogue, were all *Devonshire*, being closely copied from the clothes worn, or supposed to be worn, by her. When the contest with America gave a military direction to public affairs, and men of the first rank and fortune in the kingdom did not disdain the life and habits of a soldier, she was seen at Tiptree and Warley camps, dressed out in the regimentals of the Derby militia, of which the duke, her husband, was colonel. From that moment all the women, both young and old, were seized with a kind of *military fever*, and appeared even during the dog days dressed out in scarlet broad cloth. Since that period the ladies have chiefly confined themselves to naval ornaments; and it is not a little remarkable, that anterior to it all the articles of dress correspondent with temporary occurrences were adopted by the men alone;† but our

* This *blaze* of jewellery will perhaps remind the classical reader of Lollia Paulina, who is described by the elder Pliny as sinking under the load of diamonds which *encumbered* her robe, and sparkled in her hair, ears, neck, arms, &c. The occurrence here mentioned must have been at least 1725 years since.

† I am shocked that this *warlike age* has neither introduced any military appendage to dress, nor even given a new name to an old ornament. In 1692, a neckcloth, called a *Steenkirk*, from a celebrated battle of that name, appears to have been worn by every thing that affected the character of a gentleman; and the fight at Ramillies served as an introduction, while it affixed the appellation to a handsome and expensive wig, at the beginning of the late century!

females now, in imitation of the French, have adopted emblems descriptive of the fluctuating state of public affairs, and the Egyptian, the Mameluke, the Aboukir, and the Nelson bonnets, caps, head-dresses, &c. have appeared and vanished in succession.

At the time alluded to here, the feminine attire and modes of dress then in use were far different from what now prevails. The present spectre-like figures, resembling empty thread papers, slim, airy, *gazeous*, and almost transparent, were unknown, and would have undoubtedly been considered as hideous. It is true, that the stiff and formal vestments worn by Lady Suffolk and the Duchess of Kendal* in the preceding reign, had in some measure disappeared; but the bell hoop, and the apparatus of whalebone, which had continued from the age of the Stuarts to that of George III. were still in vogue, while the waist was contracted by art so as to assume a shape which, however beautiful it might be then accounted, yet scarcely left room sufficient for the ordinary functions of the body.

It is recorded of one of the Roman emperors, remarkable on account of his size, that the bracelet of his consort usually served his imperial majesty as a thumb ring, and had it been possible for this same

* These ladies were rivals during the life of George II. and supposed not to be altogether *indifferent* to that monarch. Happily for the peace of the court, their scene of operations was varied, the one passing the greater part of her life at Herenhausen, the other at St. James's; the English duchess presiding in the royal, while the princess of the empire was omnipotent in the electoral dominions!

ornament to have been pressed down over the stays, or carried upwards, notwithstanding the cork work, &c. it would nearly have fitted a beauty *laced* for court. Some ladies boasted that they had attained the size of a pumpkin, others achieved that of a melon; but historical truth obliges us to declare, that the true *Devonshire* standard of taste and beauty was exactly an orange and a half!

Since that period the female form has been less encumbered; the limbs have become more ductile; the upper region has been released from the imprisonment of whalebone, and the lower from the encumbrance of cork; but moralists will be inclined to speculate on the easy familiarity of modern manners, and they may even be tempted to enquire whether the ancient dress, that, like Bergen-op-Zoom, could only be approached in a zig-zag direction, or the modern one, that claims an exemption from all restraint, be more or less favourable to the virtues of the sex?

It is somewhat remarkable that a period of more than eight years elapsed after the nuptials of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, before there was any probability of issue. More extraordinary cases, however, have recently occurred in two noble and contemporary families, for the youngest daughter of Lord Besborough, led to the hymeneal altar by Earl Fitzwilliam in 1770, was not delivered of her first child, the present Viscount Milton, until 1786; while the Marchioness of Salisbury, although married in 1773, did not become a mother until the same year. It is far less surprising, therefore, that the Duchess of Devonshire

vonshire should have produced a daughter (Lady Georgiana Cavendish, the present Viscountess Morpeth) after the lapse of a much shorter term, but precisely that period which corresponds with the duration of the siege of Troy !*

The custom of employing *mercenary* nurses, as substitutes for indolent, and as some would term them, *inhuman* parents, has been long ridiculed and condemned. Rousseau, in particular, tended not only by his persuasive and affecting writings to turn the

* The illustrious family of Bourbon presents a far more memorable instance than any of the three recorded above. The mother of Louis XIV. had been almost eighteen years married before she gave an heir to the crown, and in addition to this, had attained an age when no Spanish princess had ever been known before to bring forth a child. From this circumstance it was that his flatterers called him *Dieu donné*, or sent by God, as if the Almighty had miraculously imparted a fecundity to the queen which she had never before possessed, or restored it after it had been lost through age !

The circumstances, however, attending the birth of this prince, although not miraculous, were certainly singular. Louis XIII. had for some years ceased to cohabit with the queen, who kept her court at Paris, while the king resided at St. Germain-en-Laye. His majesty happening to be one day in the capital on public business, just as he was about to return to St. Germain, it began to rain, and continued to pour down a torrent during the whole evening.

The king, unwilling to set out during the tempest, expressed a wish to sleep at the Louvre, provided the royal apartments had been sufficiently aired. On this one of the courtiers suggested that the queen's would expose him to no danger whatsoever. From this hint he sent a message to her majesty that he would be obliged to her for a share of her bed that night ; the consequence was, that nine months after, to the great joy of the nation, Louis XIV. was born !

eyes of mankind towards this gross error in our domestic œconomy, but by his cutting sarcasms, to *whet* the affections of a mother, so as to give them, as it were, a keener edge. The eyes of one sex were opened, in short, to the most tender and indispensable of all duties, and it only wanted the sanction of a great name to extirpate a vicious, and introduce a salutary practice. This was at length effected by the example of Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire, as it was reserved for that distinguished female, who had for years presided over the world of dress, to introduce also a practice which was immediately connected with the dearest duties of *maternity* !

This circumstance seems to be alluded to by a poet of the present age, who not content with the language and imagery of his precursors, has ransacked the vegetable creation for new materials, and made botany a tributary to morals—a poet too, as we have been told, both known to, and caressed by her Grace :

—“ So when the mother, bending o’er his charms,
Clasps her fair nursling in delighted arms ;
Throws the thin kerchief from her neck of snow,
And half unveils the pearly orbs below ;
With sparkling eye the blameless plunderer owns
Her soft embraces, and endearing tones,
Seeks the salubrious fount with opening lips,
Spreads his enquiring hands, and smiles, and sips.

“ CONNUBIAL Fair! whom no fond transport warms
To lull your infant in maternal arms ;
Who, bless’d in vain with tumid bosoms, hear
His tender wailings with unfeeling ear ;
The soothing kiss and milky rill deny
To the sweet pouting lip and glistening eye !

“ Ah!

“ Ah ! what avails the cradle’s damask’d roof,
 The eider bolster, and embroider’d woof !—
 Oft hears the gilded couch unpity’d plains,
 And many a tear the tassel’d cushion stains !
 No voice so sweet attunes his cares to rest,
 So soft no pillow, as his mother’s breast.”

Œconomy of Veget. Canto III. v. 373.

Another daughter (Lady Henrietta) succeeded the former, after an interval of four years, and at length, at the end of four more, her Grace was safely delivered of a son and heir, the present William-George Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington, born May 21, 1790. The care necessarily attendant on an encreasing family now confined the duchess to Piccadilly, Chiswick, and Chatsworth. She had, however, once or twice visited France* before this; but it was not until a latter period that it was possible to find time for the longest and most interesting of all her journies. Curiosity may be allowed to have its claims, but on this occasion it was combined with motives of a better and more tender kind.

In the course of the summer of 1792 the Duchess of Devonshire once more visited the continent. She was induced to undertake the journey by the declining state of health of two near relations, her mother Lady Spencer, and her sister Lady Duncannon, now Countess of Besborough; Lady Elizabeth Foster was also of the party. Having passed through France, and entered the *Pays de Vaud*, they reached Lausanne in

* The duchess while very young resided a considerable time in Paris, during the embassy of the late Earl of Rochford, and, as we have been told by a near relation, in the hotel of that nobleman.

the month of August, and resided for some time at *Le Petit Ouchy*, an elegant little retreat in that neighbourhood. While there they had an opportunity of seeing "the luminous historian" almost daily; as Gibbon, disappointed in some of his hopes in England, (which included the luxuries of the table, a productive sinecure, and an abundant harvest of literary glory) now occupied the house of his friend Deyverdun, and was happy in the society of these illustrious travellers. He himself also, in this cheap and romantic country, was enabled, notwithstanding the scantiness of his patrimony, to give occasional entertainments, and "Lord Hercules Sheffield" having by this time extirpated the verdant monsters from his terrace, the green-house was converted into a saloon, in which he occasionally assembled his friends. One accomplished female* gratified him with a drawing of the country, taken from this favourite spot; and it must be allowed that a romantic landscape, embellished with a distant view of the lake and neighbouring mountains, afforded a variety of happy objects for the pencil of a judicious artist.

In a letter written by the historian soon after their departure, he flattered himself on his return to England "that the porter of Devonshire-house would not be inexorable;" he also observed, "that his ambition perhaps might aspire to pass some hours at the pædian Chiswick, and the stately Chatsworth; but these princely mansions (adds he) will not recall the freedom, the ease, the primitive solitude of dear little

* Lady Elizabeth Foster.

Ouchy. Indeed ! indeed ! your fair friend was made for something better than a duchess."

Accordingly on his revisiting London, in the course of the next autumn, he was a frequent visitor in Piccadilly, and he has recorded a little circumstance greatly to the honour of the mansion, for by this time war had been declared against France, and he found "the fine ladies making flannel waistcoats."*

But to return to our fair countrywomen. As the season was advanced, and Mount Cenis had become impervious, they were obliged to penetrate into Italy by a long circuitous route through the Tyrol. After passing several months in a genial climate, the duchess, having now performed the duties of a daughter and sister, deemed it proper to fulfil those of a mother also. Her Grace accordingly left the ladies Spencer and Besborough, who intended to spend the winter in Naples, at the baths at Lucca, and bidding farewell to the "triple harvests" of Lombardy, prepared to scale the St. Gothard in her return to Switzerland. Having embarked on the Lago Maggiore, at the little town of Sesto, where the confluence of the Tesino with the lake takes place, our accomplished countrywoman navigated its glassy surface, and beheld its shores interspersed with villages and a rich scenery, which served to amuse the eye until it finally reposed on the distant view of the Alps. During the evening of the 10th her Grace landed at Magadino, one of the three Cisalpine balliages belonging to Switzerland. The carriages having been taken to pieces at Belin-

* Memoirs of Mr. Gibbon, 4to edition, vol. I.

zona, on the afternoon of the 12th, she and her suite ascended the mountain by a road which nearly follows the course of the Tesino. At the top of the tremendous St. Gothard they were entertained by the Capuchin monks, after which they descended into the valley of Ursera, crossing the Devil's bridge, below which they beheld the Reuss by this time swelled to a torrent.

On re-entering Switzerland, the spires of Altorf recalled the memory of that celebrated and bloodless revolution which gave liberty to a nation; while the chapel of William Tell afforded an appropriate opportunity of celebrating the exploits of an individual.

It is not a little remarkable that this famous archer, with his bow, his two arrows, his only son, and his menaced vengeance against a tyrant, is known in the Scandinavian traditions, as well as in those of Helvetia; and it is painful to observe (as *personification* is admirably calculated to promote all the virtues of public life) that some modern critics, with a truly Germanic phlegm, have endeavoured to call in question the very existence of so famous a patriot.

Upon the whole, this expedition may be considered as truly interesting in many respects; for it falls to the lot of but few females, however distinguished their fortune and their rank, to converse familiarly with such men as Saussure, Tissot, Lavater, Necker, and Gibbon, to pluck the *achillea millefolium* in the region of barrenness, (for flowers will grow where ordinary vegetation ceases) many thousands of feet above the level of the ocean, and to tread unconscious on the
native

native beds of blue schoerl and dolomite which at once adorn and enrich the cabinets of princes.

It now remains for us to transcribe part of the poem written upon this occasion, and attributed to her Grace, entitled,

THE
P A S S A G E
OF THE
MOUNTAIN OF ST. GOTHARD.

TO MY CHILDREN.

1.

Ye plains, where threefold harvests press the ground,
Ye climes, where genial gales incessant swell,
Where Art and Nature shed profusely round
Their rival wonders—*Italy*, farewell.

2.

Still may the year in fullest splendour shine!
Its icy darts in vain may winter throw!
To thee, a parent, sister, I consign,
And wing'd with health, I woo thy gales to blow.

3.

Yet pleas'd Helvetia's rugged brows I see,
And through their rugged steeps delighted roam:
Pleas'd with a people, honest, brave, and free,
Whilst every step conducts me nearer home.

4.

I wander where Tesino madly flows,
From cliff to cliff in foaming eddies tost;
On the rude mountain's barren breast he rose,
In Po's broad wave now hurries to be lost.

5.

His shores neat huts and verdant pastures fill,
And hills, where woods of pine the storm defy;
While scorning vegetation, higher still,
Rise the bare rocks, coëval with the sky.

6. Upon

6.

Upon his banks a favour'd spot I found,
 Where shade and beauty tempted to repose;
 Within a grove, by mountains circled round,
 By rocks o'erhung, my rustic seat I chose.

7.

Advancing thence, by gentle pace and slow,
 Unconscious of the way my footsteps prest,
 Sudden, supported by the hills below,
 St. Gothard's summits rose above the rest.

8.

'Midst tow'ring cliffs, and tracts of endless cold,
 Th' industrious path pervades the rugged stone,
 And seems—*Helvetia!* let thy toils be told—
 A granite girdle o'er the mountain thrown.

9.

No haunt of man, the weary trav'ler greets,
 No vegetation smiles upon the moor,
 Save where the flowret breathes uncultur'd sweets,
 Save where the patient monk receives the poor.

10.

Yet let not these rude paths be coldly trac'd,
 Let not these wilds with listless steps be trod,
 Here fragrance scorns not to perfume the waste,
 Here charity uplifts the mind to God.

11.

His humble board the holy man prepares,
 And simple food and wholesome lore bestows,
 Extols the treasures that his mountain bears,
 And paints the perils of impending snows.

12.

For while bleak winter numbs with chilling hand—
 Where frequent crosses mark the trav'ler's fate—
 In slow procession moves the merchant band,
 And silent treads where tottering ruins wait.

13.

Yet 'midst those ridges, 'midst that drifted snow,
Can Nature deign her wonders to display;
Here *Adularia* shines with vivid glow,
And gems of crystal sparkle to the day.

14.

Here, too, the hoary mountain's brow to grace,
Five silver lakes in tranquil state are seen;
While from their waters many a stream we trace,
That 'scap'd from bondage, rolls the rocks between.

15.

Hence flows the *Reuss* to seek her wedded love,
And, with the *Rhine*, Germanic climes explore;
Her streams I mark'd, and saw her wildly move
Down the bleak mountain, thro' the craggy shore.

16.

My weary footsteps hop'd for rest in vain,
For steep on steep in rude confusion rose;
At length I paus'd above a fertile plain
That promis'd shelter, and foretold repose.

17.

Fair runs the streamlet o'er the pasture green,
Its margin gay, with flocks and cattle spread;
Embow'ring trees the peaceful village screen,
And guard from snow each dwelling's jutting shed.

18.

Sweet vale, whose bosom wastes and cliffs surround,
Let me a while thy friendly shelter share!
Emblem of life; where some bright hours are found
Amidst the darkest, dreariest years of care.

19.

Delv'd through the rock, the secret passage bends;
And beauteous horror strikes the dazzled sight;
Beneath the pendent bridge the stream descends
Calm—till it tumbles o'er the frowning height.

20.

We view the fearful pass—we wind along
 The path that marks the terrors of our way—
 'Midst beetling rocks, and hanging woods among,
 The torrent pours, and breathes its glitt'ring spray.

21.

Weary at length, serenest scenes we hail—
 More cultur'd groves o'ershade the grassy meads;
 The neat, though wooden hamlets, deck the vale,
 And Altor's fires recall heroic deeds.

22.

But though no more amidst those scenes I roam,
 My fancy long each image shall retain—
 The flock returning to its welcome home—
 And the wild carol of the cow-herd's strain.

23.

Lucernia's lake its glassy surface shows,
 Whilst Nature's varied beauties deck its side;
 Here rocks and woods its narrow waves enclose,
 And there its spreading bosom opens wide.

24.

And hail the chapel! hail the platform wild!
 Where Tell directed the avenging dart,
 With well-strung arm, that first preserv'd his child,
 Then wing'd the arrow to the tyrant's heart.

25.

Across the lake, and deep embow'd in wood,
 Behold another hallow'd chapel stand,
 Where three Swiss heroes lawless force withstood,
 And stamp'd the freedom of their native land.

26.

Their liberty requir'd no rites uncouth,
 No blood demanded, and no slaves enchain'd;
 Her rule was gentle, and her voice was truth,
 By social order form'd, by law restrain'd.

27.

We quit the lake—and cultivation's toil,
With Nature's charms combin'd, adorns the way;
And well-earn'd wealth improves the ready soil,
And simple manners still maintain their sway.

28.

Farewell *Helvetia*! from whose lofty breast
Proud *Alps* arise, and copious rivers flow;
Where, source of streams, eternal glaciers rest,
And peaceful Science gilds the plains below.

29.

Often thy rocks the wond'ring eye shall gaze;
Thy vallies oft the raptur'd bosom seek—
There, Nature's hand her boldest work displays,
Here, bliss domestic beams on ev'ry cheek.

30.

Hope of my life! dear *Children* of my heart!
That anxious heart, to each fond feeling true,
To you still pants each pleasure to impart,
And more—oh transport!—reach its home and you.

The author of this article cannot take upon him to state, whether her Grace composed these lines during the passage of the St. Gothard; it is not altogether unlikely, however, that it may have occurred, for Addison, according to his own account, nearly a century before, actually sketched one of the finest pieces of poetry in our language on Mount Scenis, while returning, like her Grace, from Italy to Switzerland.*

* *Extract of a letter from Mr. Addison to Mr. Montague, dated Geneva, Dec. 9, 1701.*

“ I am just now arrived at Geneva, by a very troublesome journey over the Alps, where I have been for some days together shivering among the eternal snows. My head is still giddy with mountains and precipices, and you can't imagine how much I am
pleased.

The following lines were addressed to the duchess soon after the appearance of her poem, which was translated into French* by the best versifier who ever wrote in that language :

O D E

TO

GEORGIANA DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

(On the following stanza in her poem, entitled "The Passage of the Mountain of St. Gothard."

"And hail the chapel ! hail the platform wild !
Where *Tell* directed the avenging dart,
With well-strung arm, that first preserv'd his child,
Then wing'd the arrow to the tyrant's heart.")

I.

"LADY, Splendour's foster'd child !
And did *you* hail the platform wild,
Where once the Austrian fell
Beneath the shaft of *Tell* ?
O Lady ! nurs'd in pomp and pleasure,
Whence learnt you that heroic measure ?

pleased with the sight of a plain that is as agreeable to me at present as a shore was, about a year ago, after our tempest at Genoa. During my voyage over the mountains I made a rhyming epistle to my Lord Halifax, which perhaps I will trouble you with a sight of, if I don't find it to be nonsense upon a review. You will think it, I dare say, as extraordinary a thing to make a copy of verses in a voyage over the Alps, as to write an heroic poem in a hackney-coach ; and I believe I am the first that ever thought of Parnassus on Mount Sennis."

* "Dithyrambe sur l'Immortalité de l'Ame, suivi du Passage du Mont St. Gothard, traduit de l'Anglois de Mme. la Duchesse de Devonshire ; avec l'Anglois à côté, par l'Abbé De Lille. 8vo. et 12mo. sur 5 Papiers."

II. "Light

II.

“ Light as a dream, your years their courses ran ;
 From all that teaches brotherhood to man,
 Ah ! far remov’d from want, and hope, and fear !
 Enchanting music lull’d your infant ear ;
 Obeisant praises sooth’d your infant heart,
 Emblazonment and old ancestral crests,
 With many a bright obtrusive form of art,
 Detain’d your eye from Nature ! gorgeous vests,
 That veiling strove to deck your charms divine,
 Rich viands and the pleasurable wine
 Were yours, unearn’d by toil ; nor could you see
 The unenjoying toiler’s misery !
 And yet free Nature’s uncorrupted child,
 You hail’d the chapel, and the platform wild,
 Where once the Austrian fell
 Beneath the shaft of Tell !
 O Lady ! nurs’d in pomp and pleasure,
 Whence learnt you that heroic measure ?

III.

“ There crowd your finely-fibred frame
 All living faculties of bliss ;
 And Genius to your cradle came,
 His forehead wreath’d with lambent flame ;
 And, bending low, with godlike kiss,
 Breath’d in a more celestial life !
 But many of thy many fair compeers
 Have frames as sensible of joy and fears ;
 And some might wage an equal strife,
 (Some few, perchance, to nobler being wrought)
 Co-rivals in the plastic powers of thought.
 Yet these delight to celebrate
 Laurel’d war and plummy state ;
 Or in verse and music dress
 Tales of rustic happiness.
 Pernicious tales ! insulting strains !
 That steel the rich man’s breast,
 And mock the lot unblest,
 The sordid vices and the abject pains,

Which

Which evermore must be
 The doom of ignorance and poverty !
 But you, free Nature's uncorrupted child,
 Hail'd the low chapel and the platform wild,
 Where once the Austrian fell
 Beneath the shaft of Tell !
 O Lady ! nurs'd in pomp and pleasure,
 Whence learnt you the heroic measure ?

IV.

You were a mother ! that most holy name,
 Which Heav'n and Nature bless,
 I may not vilely prostitute to those
 Whose infants owe them less
 Than the poor reptile owes
 Its gaudy parent fly !
 You were a mother, at your bosom fed
 The babes that lov'd you ! you with laughing eye
 Each twilight thought, and nascent feeling read,
 Which you yourself created ! O delight !
 A second time to be a mother,
 Without the mother's bitter groans !
 Another thought, and yet another,
 By touch or taste, by looks or tones,
 O'er the growing sense to roll,
 The mother of your infant's soul !
 The angel of the earth, who, while he guides
 His chariot planet round the goal of day,
 All trembling gazes on the eye of God,
 A moment turn'd his awful face away ;
 And as he view'd thee from his aspect sweet,
 With living Nature in her joys and woes !
 O Lady ! thence you joy to see
 The shrine of social liberty !
 O beautiful ! O Nature's child !
 'Twas thence you hail'd the platform wild,
 Where once the Austrian fell
 Beneath the shaft of Tell !
 O Lady ! nurs'd in pomp and pleasure,
 Thence learnt you that heroic measure !"

Although

Although the duchess does not appear in the gay world so much as formerly, yet she sometimes enlivens the higher circles, and on a recent occasion stood forth at the head of an institution, of which it may not be improper to afford a fair and candid account in this place.

In the year 1801 Colonel Henry Greville proposed, with the assistance of Monsieur Texier, to give a little theatrical *fête* to a select party of his acquaintance. It was at first intended to be a very confined exhibition; but the applications for admission soon became so numerous, that the expence at length appeared an object of the most serious consideration. To decrease this as much as possible, it was accordingly determined that the supper should be *Pic-nic*; in other words, each person was to furnish a dish. The entertainment took place accordingly, and such cheerfulness and pleasure prevailed upon the occasion, that it was proposed to renew it during the ensuing winter, on the plan of a regular establishment, to be confined to a certain number of subscribers, consisting of persons of the first fashion, who were to meet once a fortnight, on purpose to enjoy the amusements of acting, music, and dancing; the entertainment to conclude with a supper, accompanied by catches and glees.

It was suggested that every member should pay six guineas for an admission ticket during the season, and also send either six bottles of wine to the cellar, or pay an additional guinea. In consequence of these

regulations, ladies of high rank,* and men of considerable distinction, patronised the undertaking, so that this fashionable society soon consisted of no less than two hundred and thirty members.

A little theatre was now erected at the old concert rooms in Tottenham-court-road; a few French and English plays were got up by the *amateurs*, and it was proposed to fill the orchestra with gentlemen performers. But a formidable opposition soon took place on the part of the managers of the theatres, and the extraordinary exertions of one gentleman, powerfully aided by the daily hostility of the public prints, the editors of which appeared to be embattled under his banners, soon became more than a match for the subscribers to this favourite institution.

* Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire,
The Marchioness of Salisbury,
The Countess of Cholmondeley,
The Countess of Buckinghamshire,
The Countess of Mount Edgumbe,
Viscountess Melbourne,
Viscountess Dungannon,
Lady Templeton,
Honourable Mrs. Damer, and
Mrs. Crewe.

MANAGERS.

Marquis of Abercorn,	Lords Langford,
Headfort	Longford,
Downe,	Limerick,
The Earl of Cholmondeley,	Mountnorris.
Mount Edgumbe,	Hon. P. Lambe,
Lords Holland,	Will. Spencer, Esq.
Harrington,	T. Sheridan, Esq.
Stanhope,	and
Cowper,	W. Maddox, Esq.

DIRECTOR OF THE WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT.

Henry Francis Greville, Esq.

In

In short, the patrons and patronesses were threatened with prosecutions, the meeting itself was held to be illegal, and both actors and actresses were considered as fit subjects for the intervention of the police ! so that the duration of the *Pic nic* continued no longer than eight nights, at the end of which period a great number of the members withdrew their names, and the curtain dropped for ever !

We have already alluded to the Duchess of Devonshire as engaged in the amiable, although humble office of manufacturing flannel shirts for the regulars during the late war, and we are now to mention her Grace as a patroness of the volunteers in the present. In the month of October 1803, accompanied by a suite of noble relatives, and surrounded by a guard of honour, she proceeded in procession to Lord's cricket-ground, in St. Mary-le-Bone, where a beautiful pavilion was erected for their reception. The duchess was dressed upon this occasion *en militaire*, in a purple velvet bonnet, a gold star button, and a plume of ostrich feathers, and when the grenadier company advanced, addressed the following speech to her nephew, Lord Duncannon :

“ MY LORD,

“ I am happy to have the honour of presenting the regiment of Royal York Mary-le-Bone Volunteers, under your command, with their colours, as it gives me an opportunity of assuring you of my good wishes and anxiety for your welfare.

“ These sentiments are increased by the cause in which you are engaged ; for you are called upon to defend the happy independence of your country ; and in such a cause, will be found every thing that can animate your exertions.

“The zeal and patriotism you have already shewn will increase with the dangers which may threaten you, and are the surest pledges of your ultimate success.

“The near and great interest I take in you, my Lord, authorise me to say, with all my heart, may God bless and protect you.”

COLONEL LORD DUNCANNON'S ANSWER.

“MADAM,

“Deeply impressed with the flattering mark of your approbation, allow me, in the name of the corps, who have honoured me with their choice, to offer you my warmest acknowledgments.

“Animated by the glorious cause in which we are engaged, and encouraged by your kindness, let me assure you that, should we be called upon to meet the enemy, the colours we have this day received from your hands we will defend through every peril, or relinquish only with our lives.”

The Duchess of Devonshire possesses a highly cultivated taste for poetry and the fine arts, and is allowed by every body to be one of the most accomplished females of the present age. Of all the characters of antiquity, she appears most to resemble Cornelia, the daughter of Metellus Scipio, and wife of Pompey. “This female (says Plutarch) possessed many charms besides her beauty: she was well versed in polite literature, played upon the lyre, and had made considerable improvements in the study of philosophy. What is still more wonderful, she exhibited none of that petulance and affectation which such studies are apt to produce in women of her age.”

In the cause of our great English orator (Mr. Fox), the Duchess is said to have interested herself frequently

quently* and essentially; in addition to this, that celebrated statesman has doubtless reaped considerable benefit from her conversation. Cicero, that he might qualify himself for the forum, spent the intervals of his leisure in the company of the most accomplished Roman ladies, on purpose to polish his style. Accordingly, while he studied the law under Scævola the augur, polite literature under the poet Archias, philosophy under Phædrus the epicurean, Plato the academic, and Diodorus the stoic, he conversed with Lælia, Mucia, the two Liciniæ, one of them the wife of L. Scipio, the other of the younger Marius, who all excelled in that delicacy of the Latin tongue peculiar to their families, and valued themselves on preserving it in their posterity.†

We cannot here resist the pleasure of adding some lines from the Botanic Garden of Dr. Darwin, who has happily introduced the subject of these memoirs as an occasional visitor at Buxton :

——“ So in green vales amid her mountains bleak
BUXTONIA smiles, the Goddess-nymph of Peak,

* EPIGRAM

On the DUCH^{ESS} OF DEVONSHIRE,

Written in consequence of her Grace's canvas in support of
Mr. Fox.

“ Array'd in matchless beauty, Devon's Fair,
In Fox's favour takes a zealous part :
But oh! where'er the pilf^{er}er comes—beware!
She supplicat^es a vote, and steals a heart.”

† Legimus epistolas Corneliæ, matris Gracchorum—auditus est nobis Læliæ, Cati filiæ, sæpe sermo : ergo illam patris elegantia tinctam vidimus ; et filius ejus Mucias ambas, quarum sermo mihi fuit notus.—*Brut.*

Deep in warm waves and pebbly baths she dwells,
And calls Hygeia to her sainted wells.

“ Hither in sportive bands bright DEVON leads
Graces and Loves from Chatsworth’s flowery meads,
Charm’d round the NYMPH, they climb the rifled rocks,
And steep in mountain-mist their golden locks ;
On venturous step her sparry caves explore,
And light with radiant eyes her realms of ore !
—— Oft by her bubbling founts, and shadowy domes,
In gay undress the fairy legion roams,
Their dripping palms in playful malice fill,
Or taste with ruby lip the sparkling rill ;
Crowd round her baths, and, bending o’er the side,
Unclasp’d their sandals, and their zones untied,
Dip with gay fear the shuddering foot undress’d,
And quick retract it to the fringed vest ;
Or cleave with brandish’d arms the lucid stream,
And sob, their blue eyes twinkling in the stream.

—“ High o’er the chequer’d vault with transient glow
Bright lustres dart, as dash the waves below ;
And Echo’s sweet responsive voice prolongs
The dulcet tumult of their silver tongues.—
O’er their flush’d cheeks uncurling tresses flow,
And dew-drops glitter on their necks of snow ;
Round each fair Nymph her dropping mantle clings,
And Loves emerging shake their showery wings.”

By way of conclusion we have to observe, that the Duchess of Devonshire has been no less the patroness and afforded a subject of just praise to the *literary*, than she has been the ornament, the eulogy, and the model of the *fashionable* world. She distinguished herself very early as a warm admirer and proficient in many of the elegant arts, and an invariable as well as liberal encourager of those who have adorned and cultivated them.

Of

Of the authors most celebrated among us for polite composition, there are few who, although too honest and proud to adulate, have not made honourable mention of the spirit, generosity, and goodness of this eminent and amiable lady. Messrs. Hayley, Sheridan, Pratt, Tickel, both the Colmans, Mr. Fox, Lord Carlisle, and almost every other name dear to the Muses of this country, have, in various forms of tribute, offered incense at her shrine ; and, above all, she has the superior merit of never having failed to advocate the cause of misfortune !

This latter trait, indeed, in her Grace's character is the more amiable, the more noble, the more *sterling*, as it has very frequently been independent on every title but that of misery to her protection. *To be unhappy*, and to be told how she may best alleviate or wholly remove it, is an all-sufficient motive with the Duchess of Devonshire to tax her power and her interest to the utmost ; in truth, not seldom to her own manifest inconvenience.

The writer of the passages now immediately addressed to the heart of the reader has, in several instances, been not only an eye-witness, but the honoured agent and instrument of this excellent woman's bountiful disposition, which has administered relief to various objects of her pity and protection ; and the *principle* of native goodness, strengthened by constant *habit*, has, even to the moment at which these truths are consigned to paper, gained such force, that neither her Grace's own frequent bounty-created difficulties, on the one hand, nor the returns of in-

gratitude, yet more hard to bear, on the other ; nor the usually decreasing influence of time upon sensibility ; nor any other circumstances have been able to abate her zeal in doing good offices, and thus

“ Freeze the genial current of her soul.”

In a word, she remains, in respect of benevolence, like the great fountain of all compassion and all bounty, without the “ shadow of change.” And it is a mere act of justice to observe, that to the extent of means, her sister, the Countess of Besborough, is not more allied to her by affinity than by the kindness of heart and benignity of nature which distinguishes and endears the name and family of *Spencer*.



THE EARL OF ROMNEY.

NON SIBI SED PATRIÆ.

THE old English baron was a noble and independent character. He united in his own person the seemingly discordant professions of a legislator and a warrior, while his residence was at once a castle and a court. At a certain time of the year, most generally one of the great festivals, he repaired at the summons of the prince to wheresoever the latter chose to convoke his parliament, which at that period may be said, like the tribunals of justice, to have been *itinerant*. On sounding his horn at the entrance of a royal forest he had a right to kill a deer, to feed his numerous retinue ; and at Oxford, Winchester, or Westminster, he and his followers, who were all armed, frequently occupied a distinct quarter of the city.

In

In the country, where he was in no danger of being eclipsed, he maintained a superior degree of grandeur, and lived in a state that somewhat resembled royalty. If he happened to be the *comes* or earl, the twentieth penny was levied in the county court towards his maintenance, and a golden fillet (the emblem and origin of the coronet of the present day) served by way of investiture. If his district was *palatinate*, the name of the king was omitted in the distribution of justice, and his own substituted in its stead. He was also commander in chief of all the forces within his jurisdiction, and in certain particular emergencies had the navy, such as it then was, at his immediate disposal.*

On receiving the royal writ, he was bound to repair with his retainers to the camp during the space of forty days. He was sometimes *prevailed* upon, during the times of our Henrys and our Edwards, to extend the term of service, and fight for the cause of England on a foreign shore. It was by such men, then known by the legal phrase of *tenants in capite*, as holding their lands immediately from the crown, and those who held under them by an intermediate or *baser* tenure, that the battles of Poitiers and Cressy were won; by them also were the still more bloody and destructive wars between the white and the red rose—the rival houses of York and Lancaster—carried on.

In time of peace their armour, spears, and two-

* This was always the case with the lord warden of the cinque ports, originally styled *Comes littoris Saxonici*, or Count of the Saxon shore.

handed swords adorned the ample hall in which they were accustomed to assemble. There the oxen, the sheep, and the porkers, received by way of rent, were served up to a numerous band of devoted retainers, and the produce of many manors devoured with a rude magnificence.

The chieftain, in imitation of the King, who was considered only as a *greater baron*, had his bench of justice, on which his steward presided; while his numerous followers, according to the tenure of their *suit and service*, were impannelled, and acted in the court-baron with all the attributes and all the solemnity of a jury. It oftentimes happened that one of these was sufficiently powerful to contend with the monarch—it was a combination of many of them that wrested from John the immortal charter, not an innovation on, but a recognition of anterior rights!

Such was the noble of ancient times—the character of the modern one is frequently of a very different stamp. The bended head and supple knee often designate more courtly manners, but less independent principles; and perhaps no two human beings can be more unlike than the steel-clad peer who, incited by a well-founded jealousy, would refuse entrance within his moated castle to majesty itself, and the lord of the bed-chamber, who now stands uncovered, but not unawed, behind the chair of the monarch.

Yet although the situation of the baron of our day may appear less brilliant, it must be allowed to be far more secure. The laws, indeed, on the one hand, shelter the peasantry from the iron yoke of former periods;

periods; but the constitution, on the other, shields him from the sudden vengeance of a capricious sovereign. His hall is no longer crowded with sturdy followers, ready to execute his commands; but the prompt, although more limited, obedience of sleek footmen in laced liveries is to the full as safe, and infinitely more pleasing. His guests are not counted by scores, and his tables do not groan beneath a load of beeves and of swine; yet elegance presides where waste once rioted, and a well regulated abundance supplies the place of prodigality. Those who followed the fortunes of his ancestors in peace and in war have been emancipated, indeed, from his subjection; but their place is amply supplied by opulent copyholders and wealthy tenants, who pay their fines and their rents without hesitation.

Nor is the baron of the present day shorn of all his honours. As the lieutenant of a county, he may array its militia, and, in case of invasion, wage a legitimate war in defence of his county; for he himself may serve at the head of a battalion, and earn laurels in the "tented field." Instead of punishing wicked ministers by violence and with arms, sometimes in the camp, and sometimes in the very presence and palace of the sovereign, he may now oppose them in full parliament, suffuse their cheeks with the blush of shame, or help to hurl them headlong from the eminence they have so unworthily attained.

In fine, the peer of the present is not only in a more enviable situation than the peer of a former day, but his station has become more beneficial both in respect
to

to himself and the community. If he possesses talents and virtues, he may now adorn and embellish life ; if taste, he may render the desert around his mansion a paradise ; if industry and management, he may cultivate a portion of his patrimony, and afford a beneficent and edifying example to all around him.

An idea, founded on feudal usages, doubtless prevailed for a long time, and seemed to inculcate that war and pleasure were the only pursuits proper for a man of superior rank. Domestic ~~œ~~economy was considered as worthy of a peasant alone, and rural management was consigned entirely to the care of the ignorant hind, or the interested steward. The heroes of Homer, directing the labours of the plough, or pruning the vine with their own hands, were scorned as unnatural and preposterous characters ; and eternal ridicule would have formerly been fixed upon the man, and even attached to his family, who had dared, in spite of prejudice, to pursue the now popular branches of practical agriculture.

But these idle prepossessions have vanished ; pride has yielded to reason, and folly to experience. The present is an age of rational experiment, and the monarch on the throne has not disdained to attend to the condition of his fields and of his oxen ; he has paid attention to the breed of his sheep and of his horned cattle ; he has beheld the luxuriance of his wheat, of his barley, and of his hay, with an honest pleasure ; and the Prince, who rules over millions of free men, has not scorned to contemplate, and even to superintend the arts by which they are fed. Such

an illustrious example has not been without its effect; we now behold the heads of the noblest families in England uniting the senator with the agriculturist, and despising affectation, we can at length revert with pleasure to the simplicity of history, and contemplate Cincinnatus equally great and original in his Sabine farm, as in the forum or the field of battle.

The Marshams are an ancient family, and it is difficult to decide whether they ought to be considered as exotic or indigenous; if they came over from the continent in the train of a Saxon Hengist, or a Norman William, or descended from the ancient inhabitants of our island. Certain it is, that they were distinguished by their wealth at a very early period, and appear to have originally flourished in Norfolk; but they made considerable purchases in Kent, for John Marsham, Esq. descended from ancestors of the same name in the former county, purchased Whorne's-place in the reign of Charles I. He seems to have been bred to the law, as he was one of the six clerks in chancery, of which office he was divested, and his estates plundered, if not confiscated, on account of his loyalty to an accomplished but misguided monarch, who evinced far less regard to the fate of his adherents, than to the extension of his own prerogative.

Mr. Marsham, however, does not appear, like many others, to have been ruined by the contest, for we find him reinstated in his former situation at the Restoration, and either he or his son sat in parliament for Rochester in the 12th of Charles II. He was also
treated

treated with more gratitude than several of the other royalists, for he was admitted to the honour of knighthood, which was followed by a patent of baronetage in 1663. According to Wood, and the editors of the *Biographia Britannica*, to the accomplishments of a most excellent gentleman, he added a taste for history, and is pronounced to have been "one of the greatest antiquaries of his time."

Sir John Marsham appears to have possessed Bushy-hall, in Hertfordshire, at the period of his death, and his eldest son, of the same name, who succeeded to his title and fortune, is termed by the indefatigable Hasted "a studious and learned gentleman." Having purchased the Mote near Maidstone, in Kent, (the chief seat and present residence of the family) the latter removed thither, and served the office of high sheriff for the county there. His son, Sir John, died in 1696, at the age of sixteen, and on his demise without issue, the title of baronet, together with his estates in Kent, devolved on his uncle, Sir Robert Marsham, who at that period resided in the county of Hertford, but who immediately removed thence into Kent.

His only son, Sir Robert Marsham, who had been knighted according to the fashion of the times, in 1681, succeeded his father in the baronetage in 1703, and was created a baron by George I. June 25, 1716. By the daughter of Sir Cloudesley Shovell, who had risen by his merit alone from a very humble situation to be member for Rochester, and an admiral of the British fleet, he had Robert his second son, who succeeded

ceded him in the peerage and estates, and was considered as a nobleman of great worth and considerable talents. He had several children by his wife, Lady Romney, formerly Miss Pym, a West Indian, by whom also a large estate in St. Kitt's was brought into the family. The eldest, called after his mother, died young; and it is of the second son, who inherited the honours and fortune, that we now propose to treat.

The honourable Charles Marsham was born September 28, 1744. As he attained the age of eighteen before the death of his elder brother, Robert Pym, he was probably intended for the church, or the navy or army, the usual resources of the junior branches of a noble family. That event, however, decided the views of his father, and accordingly, after receiving a liberal education, and travelling for some time abroad, he became a member of the British parliament. At the age of thirty-two he married Lady Frances Wyndham, daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, an amiable and accomplished woman, and as a separate establishment had now become indispensably necessary, he settled at Wanham, near Reigate, in Surrey, and rebuilt the house, laying out the grounds with great taste, and at a very considerable extent.

Mr. Marsham made his *debut* in parliament as one of the members for Maidstone, a large and opulent town, situate within one mile and a half of the family seat called the Mote. In 1774 he stood for the county, and was returned with Mr. Knight. In 1780 Mr. Honeywood was his colleague. At the general election

election in 1784, which proved so fatal to the influence of many old members, the same were returned again; but in 1790,* the declining state of his father's health rendered him but little solicitous for a continuance of this honour, and in 1793 we find him sitting and voting as a peer of Great Britain.

The period was at once critical and eventful when Mr. Marsham was returned for the first time a member of the house of commons. The hopeful project of taxing America had been then broached, and many of the *country gentlemen* were fascinated with the prospect of seeing the colonists forced to exonerate them from a portion of the land tax. But the Kentish

* In this parliament he was succeeded by Sir Edward Knatchbull, who was introduced for the first time as a member for Kent, after a sharp contest, along with Mr. Marsham's former colleague, Filmer Honeywood, Esq. We here subjoin a state of the representation of this important county during the last thirty years :

14th Geo. III.	}	Hon. Charles Marsham,
1774.		Thomas Knight, jun. Esq.
20th Geo. III.	}	Hon. Charles Marsham,
1780.		Filmer Honeywood, Esq.
24th Geo. III.	}	The same.
1784.		
30th Geo. III.	}	Filmer Honeywood, Esq.
1790.		Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.
36th Geo. III.	}	Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.
1796.		Sir William Geary, Bart.
N. B. On this occasion the poll lasted nine days.		
42d Geo. III.	}	Filmer Honeywood, Esq.
1802.		Sir William Geary, Bart.

N. B. The poll lasted nine days, and Sir Edward Knatchbull lost his election.

member

member was not to be duped in this manner, for from the very beginning he appears to have been averse to the contest.

Mr. Marsham seems to have spoken for the first time on a constitutional point. Lord North, not content with carrying the question of taxation in respect to the colonies with a high hand, wished also to make an undue and improper use of the prerogative. Notwithstanding the nation had been at all times jealous of the introduction of foreign mercenaries into any of the British dominions, yet the chancellor of the exchequer, by the mere exertion of the royal authority, had sent two bodies of Germans to two important garrisons in the Mediterranean. This measure was objected to, October 31, 1775, by the subject of this memoir, who "lamented that the noble lord had not given the house any satisfaction relative to the introduction of foreign troops into Gibraltar and Port Mahon." As he had heard nothing in justification of that measure, he took an opportunity of giving notice that he meant to move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity at a short day, unless the minister, wishing to save him the trouble, should rise and give him an assurance that he would do so himself.

This immediately brought up Lord North, who observed that he was perfectly satisfied with the legality of the measure; yet as some gentlemen seemed apprehensive that it might be hereafter drawn into precedent, he had no objection to consent to any step that might "keep the heads of ministers more securely on their shoulders." He then observed that

he had a resolution in his pocket, which he would read :

“ Resolved,

“ That it is the opinion of this house that his Majesty having ordered a body of his electoral troops to compose part of the garrisons of the fortresses of Gibraltar and Minorca, whereby the greater part of the troops of this kingdom may be employed for the support of his authority, has shewn his attention to the interests of this country, being, in the opinion of this house, a measure necessarily demanding more dispatch than was consistent with the waiting for the assembling of parliament.”

Mr. Marsham objected to the resolution ; first, as it did not by any means come up to his idea on the subject ; and, secondly, because he could not agree to encounter the established law of the land, springing out of the constitution, by a resolution of one house of parliament. He therefore gave notice that he would make his promised motion on the succeeding day.

The absence of the chancellor of the exchequer, however, prevented this, and he was afterwards anticipated by the noble lord himself, who moved “ for leave to bring in a bill to indemnify such persons as have advised his Majesty to send to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon a part of the electoral troops of Hanover during the recess of parliament.”

The moment the house went into a committee on this bill, the member with whom it had originated pointed out the necessity of an amendment to the *preamble*, which he “ considered as an insult on the house, and a mockery upon the nation.” He observed that the words as they stood at present, declaring

claring that "doubts having been entertained of the legality of the measure," were a direct violation of common sense; for by what construction of law or reason was it possible to presume a necessity of indemnifying the advisers of it, while the whole of the offence imputed to the supposed offenders was, that the measure was substantially legal; but that doubts had arisen in some men's minds relative to its legality? This was a folly too gross to be endured, and he hoped, therefore, on account of the dignity of parliament, and the particular respect due to that house, that the noble lord who brought in the bill would consent to amend the preamble, and insert:

"That the measure, (*viz.* of sending the Hanoverian troops to Gibraltar and Minorca) was not warranted by law, and is against the spirit of the constitution."

This was seconded by his colleague, Mr. Filmer Honeywood, who insisted, "that how dangerous soever the introduction of foreign troops into the dominions of the crown of Great Britain without the consent of parliament might be, the precedent to be established by the present bill would be infinitely more so; because it was plain it could not be intended to indemnify the minister, but to give the measure itself the sanction of parliament."

It is difficult to imagine how any debate could have been produced relative to a bill, respecting the necessity and principle of which all parties seemed to be agreed; but it actually afforded such an ample scope to the lawyers on both sides of the house, that the discussion

was spun out into an unexpected length, and was at last concluded by the chancellor of the exchequer himself, who observed, with his usual pleasantry, "that as the gentlemen on one side were positive for the legality, and the gentlemen on the other side as positive for the illegality, he thought there could be no impropriety in stating the law to be doubtful."

The house having then divided on the amendment, it was negatived by a majority of 72 : for it, 58 ; against it, 130.

In respect to the American war, we believe that both Mr. Marsham and Mr. Filmer Honeywood strenuously and uniformly objected to that measure, the folly and extravagance of which cannot be too frequently condemned. They undoubtedly considered taxation and representation as interchangeable terms in the political dictionary of the English constitution, and never once dreamed, notwithstanding the grave but ridiculous assertion of an English judge,* that he and his colleague represented all the American colonies !

* This alludes to a memorable, if not a celebrated speech, made by Sir James Marriott, who then presided at the court of admiralty, in the house of commons, March 15, 1782.

After maintaining that the "American war was just in its origin," he attempted the proof, by asserting "that although it had been frequently pretended that the inhabitants of the colonies were not represented in the British parliament, yet the fact was otherwise, for they were actually represented. The first colonization, by national and sovereign authority, was the establishment of the colony of Virginia. The grants and charters made of these lands, and of all the subsequent colonies, were of one tenor, and expressed in the following terms : " To have and to hold of the King or Queen's

The party which had so firmly opposed Lord North split and divided on the demise of the Marquis of Rockingham, a nobleman who may be considered as the key-stone of the political arch, which had kept so many discordant materials united. The subsequent coalition gave great and just offence to the best and warmest friends of liberty, who could never be prevailed upon to imagine that he who had nearly ruined the empire, by the exertion of an unjust and tyrannical principle, should be again admitted into the administration of public affairs.

We have reason to think that sentiments like these prevailed in the minds of both the members for Kent. Certain it is that they did not approve of all the acts of the coalition ministry; the India bill in particular, introduced into the house of commons November 27, 1783, by Mr. Fox, then secretary of state for foreign affairs, and seconded by Lord North, at that period at the head of the home department, experienced a marked opposition on their part, and we find their names in the list of those who voted against it.

But notwithstanding this, it was impossible uni-

Queen's majesty, *as part and parcel* of the manor of East Greenwich, within the county of Kent, *reddendum* a certain rent at our castle of East Greenwich, &c." So that the inhabitants of America were in fact, by the nature of their tenure, represented in parliament *by the knights of the shire for the county of Kent.*"

This surprising legal discovery that the American colonies actually constituted part and parcel of the manor of East Greenwich, although delivered with all due solemnity, yet excited so much merriment in the house, that the speaker found it necessary to enforce his authority, on purpose to preserve order.

formly to assent to all that was afterwards done on the other side. The exertion of a secret and unconstitutional influence, and the consequent debasement of the house of commons, appeared to be measures not proper to be countenanced. The threat too held up of a dissolution of parliament was considered as ominous; and the reply returned by the crown to the address of the representatives of the people on this subject, appeared to some at that time to be equivocal. It was determined, therefore, if possible, to *pledge* the court to a due observance of faith, by means of a public declaration; and the following resolution being accordingly moved by Mr. Eden, now Lord Auckland, and seconded by Mr. Marsham, the present Earl of Romney, was carried unanimously :

“ That it appeared to that house that the King’s answer contained assurances upon which they could not but most firmly rely, that he would not, by the prorogation or dissolution of parliament, interrupt them in the consideration of proper measures for regulating the affairs of the East India Company, and supporting the public credit and revenues of this country ; objects which, in the opinion of the King, the house, and the public, could not but demand their most unremitting attention.”

Mr. Pitt, however, enjoyed a *spring-tide* of popularity, and came into power replete with promises, respecting the fulfilment of which we shall be entirely silent. Many good men were of opinion then, as now, that it was still possible to form an union of parties highly advantageous to the nation. Various hints recommending a junction had been thrown out, early in the present contest, by individuals equally independent of, and unconnected with the ministers
and

and their adversaries. A general meeting was accordingly held of such members* of the house of com-

* The following is a correct list of the members of parliament who met upon this occasion :

The honourable THOMAS GROSVENOR, Chairman.

Francis Annesley, Esq.	Sir Rob. Salusbury Cotton, Esq.
Hon. Geo. Berkeley	Baron Dimsdale
Hon. W. Bouverie	Hon. Geo. Keith Elphinstone
Viscount Bulkeley	William Ewer, Esq.
Sir Geo. Cornwall, Bart.	Thomas Gilbert, Esq.
John Dawes, Esq.	George Graham, Esq.
William Drake, jun. Esq.	Benjamin Hammet, Esq.
Earl of Euston	E. Hervey, Esq.
Hon. Archibald Frazer	Arthur Holdsworth, Esq.
Ambrose Goddard, Esq.	Sir Richard Hotham
Sir Harry Gough	William Hussey, Esq.
Right Hon. Thomas Harley	Thomas Kemp, Esq.
Sir Harry Houghton	Sir Robert Lawley, Bart.
Filmor Honeywood, Esq.	Sir James Tylney Long, Bart.
Sir George Howard	Hon. General Luttrell
Benjamin Keene, Esq.	Sir Horace Mann, Bart.
Richard Payne Knight, Esq.	Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.
Sir William Lemon, Bart.	John Parry, Esq.
Hon. James Luttrell	William Pochin, Esq.
William Lygon, Esq.	William Praed, Esq.
Hon. Charles Marsham	Sir Walter Rawlinson, Bart.
Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.	Henry Rawlinson, Esq.
Henry Pierce, Esq.	John Rolle, Esq.
Thomas Powys, Esq.	Cha. W. Broughton Rouse, Esq.
John Purling, Esq.	Sir Geo. Shuckburgh, Bart.
Abraham Rawlinson, Esq.	John Sinclair, Esq.
Sir Matthew White Ridley	Will. Charles Sloper, Esq.
John Barrington, Esq.	Sir Robert Smith, Bart.
Rich. Wilbrahan Bootle, Esq.	Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq.
Thomas Berney Branstone, Esq.	John Strutt, Esq.
John Buller, jun. Esq.	Clement Taylor, Esq.

mons as were desirous of promoting this purpose, at the St. Alban's tavern, January 26, 1784. Having elected a committee, consisting of the honourable Thomas Grosvenor, the honourable Charles Marsham, Sir William Lemon, and Mr. Powys, they immediately prepared an address to be presented to the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt.

The first difficulty originated with the former of these; and when we look back, and consider the subsequent conduct of parties, we must candidly confess that his Grace upon this occasion was rather too *punctilious*; for he positively declined "any interview with Mr. P. while that gentleman remained in his ministerial capacity." It was afterwards suggested, however, by this nobleman, that if any expedient could be devised for removing this embarrassment, he should with much willingness contribute every thing in his power to meet their wishes: this was understood to allude to an arrangement, according to which the minister was to make a public declaration in the house of commons, "that the offices of government were only held by him and his colleagues until the formation of a new administration should be completed." Mr. Pitt's reply was as follows:

Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq.	Thomas Stanley, Esq.
Sir John Trevelyan	Hon. John Sutton
Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart.	John Tempest, Esq.
Thomas Scott, Esq.	Beilby Thompson, Esq.
Humphrey Sibthorpe, Esq.	Thomas Whitmore, Esq.
Sir Thomas George Skipwith	John Wilmot, Esq. and
Robert Smith, Esq.	Glynn Wynn, Esq.
John Smyth, Esq.	

"That

“ That he will be very ready to pay attention to the command of so respectable a meeting, and co-operate with their wishes to form a stronger and more extended administration, if the same can be done with principle and honour.” He, however, resolutely declined the modification pointed out by his Grace, and would neither *really* nor *virtually* resign in order to negotiate.

The members, however, still persevered; and it appears by the following notice, that the King himself at last thought fit to interfere :

“ It is with no small degree of confidence that we assure the public of his Majesty’s disposition to comply with the wishes of the house of commons in bringing about an union of parties: to this end on Sunday last his Majesty sent for his Grace of Portland to meet Mr. Pitt, in the hope of settling an administration to the satisfaction of the house of commons at least, if not to the nation at large.” In answer to the message here alluded to, his Grace expressed a readiness to attend his Majesty at all times, but declined a meeting with Mr. Pitt.

In the mean time, to smooth the way to a reconciliation, and soften the asperity of parliamentary disputes, the following paper had been circulated :

“ *St. Alban’s Tavern, February 13, 1784.* ”

“ At a meeting of members of the house of commons desirous of promoting an union of parties, the honourable Charles Marsham in the chair, (in the absence of T. Grosvenor, Esq. confined by illness) the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :

1. “ To represent to the right honourable William Pitt, and the right honourable Charles James Fox, the satisfaction we have
received

received from the manly, candid, and explicit avowal they have respectively made of their public views ; and to intimate to them, that, in consequence of this mutual explanation, we entertain a most assured hope that such an administration as the house of commons has unanimously declared to be requisite, may be obtained by an union consistent with principle and honour.

2. " That the thanks of this meeting be given to the right honourable Frederick Lord North, for the public and voluntary declaration he has made of his sincere and earnest desire to promote, as far as depends upon him, a cordial and permanent union.

C. MARSHAM, Chairman."

But this "cordial and permanent union" was never doomed to take place ; and what is worse, the negotiation was first suspended, and afterwards entirely broken off, in consequence of a *cavil* relative to the import of a single word ! It has already been mentioned that the nobleman whom the whigs from courtesy considered as their leader, had declined to meet the chancellor of the exchequer ; but to obviate every objection, the King at last consented to send the following message to the Duke of Portland, which was considered as a removal of the previous obstacle, by being tantamount to a *virtual* resignation :

" It is his Majesty's earnest desire that his Grace should have a personal conference with Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of forming a new administration on a wide basis, and on fair and equal terms."

But the Duke of Portland, although he had no objection to the term *fair*, it being of general import, yet as that of *equal* was more specific and limited, he thought it necessary, as a preliminary to negotiation, that Mr. Pitt should explain, precisely what he meant by *equal* ; but the latter declined any explanation at that period of what could be best settled in a personal conference :

conference: the duke, however, would not agree to any personal interview without it.

On this the same members who had already exhibited such indefatigable zeal in their operations, on receiving a statement of the case from Mr. Marsham and Mr. Powys, expressed themselves as follows: "This meeting having heard with infinite concern, that an interview between the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt is prevented by a doubt respecting a single word, are unanimously of opinion that it would be no dishonourable step in either of the gentlemen to give way, and might be highly advantageous to the public welfare."

The breach, however, was never healed, the house of commons was dissolved, and Mr. Pitt finally triumphed. We should not, indeed, have recapitulated the particulars of this famous negociation, had it not resembled a more recent one, between the *real* heads of the same parties, in which the chancellor of the exchequer has again proved victorious, and foiled all those who endeavoured at an union of parties, or, in the more homely language of parliament, "a broad-bottomed administration."

At the general election which immediately ensued, notwithstanding the many unexpected changes that took place, Mr. Marsham, as has already been hinted, was again returned, and that too without opposition. We accordingly find him displaying the same degree of independence in the next as in the former parliaments. To the extensive plans of fortifications suggested by the Duke of Richmond, he, in common with a
large

large body of country gentlemen,* exhibited the most strenuous opposition. The decision of this important question was not a little memorable, for both the *ayes* and *noes* exactly amounted to one hundred and sixty-nine, and the casting vote of the speaker decided the whole. Instead, therefore, of a vote of 50,000*l.* per ann. for an indefinite number of years, the measure was in part abandoned, and ministers were restricted to the sum total of 59,780*l.* for the completion of such works as had already been commenced at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

In the next measure of any consequence, introduced during the session of 1786-7, Mr. Marsham acted an important part. The militia had ever been considered as a great constitutional armed body of men, officered by the nobility and gentry, and commissioned by lieutenants of counties, wholly independent of the crown. It had been introduced by the whigs as a legitimate defence of the country in time of war, and as a balance to the powers of the sovereign at all times. To render it more complete and efficient, the principal gentlemen who had served in it during the American contest had formed a committee, and reduced all the laws relative to this service into one single act, at once clear, succinct, and comprehensive.

* That appellation was very properly bestowed about this time on those independent members who neither entered into *faction* contests relative to the possession or retention of the offices of government, nor acted from an expectation of place, power, or emolument.

The honourable Charles Marsham, who had been chosen chairman, was accordingly deputed upon this occasion to present the bill to the house of commons. He prefaced his motion with some compliments to the minister, and then entered into particulars. He called to the recollection of members the origin of the militia, and the manner in which its service had been received at the conclusion of the late war, and of the war which had preceded it.

“ In the year 1757 a body of Hanoverians and Hessians was introduced into the kingdom for its internal security, and this introduction, at once impolitic and unconstitutional, excited considerable odium. Englishmen revolted at the unmerited slander of not being able to defend themselves and their country, and it was upon this occasion that the militia was instituted. So agreeable did the circumstance prove to that house, that in the course of one session they countenanced, recognized, and established the scheme as a national measure ; and such were the benefits which the country derived from the militia, that at the conclusion of the war the officers who had served in it received the special thanks of the King and of that house.

“ After the peace of Paris the militia was called out, embodied and trained once a year ; a circumstance from which the kingdom had derived the most essential advantages. It was well known that the hostilities between Great Britain and France had taken place in a manner extremely sudden and unexpected, in the middle of March 1778. The militia
were

were in consequence called out, and it was remarkable, that they were encamped as early in that year as in any one year during the war. The practicability of this (he added) could only be imputed to the discipline and habits of duty in which the militia had been constantly exercised.

“ How different had been the conduct of government at the end of last war ? Notwithstanding that they had acted in the most commendable manner, and although many gentlemen had dedicated their whole attention to the service, it was not thought that the militia deserved the thanks of their country. He meant not to give offence, and perhaps he had used too harsh an expression ; but the fact was, that no thanks had been given to the militia by the crown, no thanks had been voted by that house, and for three years together they had never been once called out to exercise.”

Mr. Marsham then stated, “ that the point upon which himself and the persons with whom he had acted laid the most considerable stress, was that of calling out and embodying the militia once every year. Another material object proposed by them was, to change the duration of the service from three, which had hitherto been its specified term, to five years. Various objections were commonly made to the militia ; such as its great expence to the kingdom, the prejudice it did to the recruiting service of the army, and the heavy burdens which it entailed upon individuals. The alteration which he proposed was calculated to encounter all these objections: it would
occasion

occasion less expence in clothing and other articles ; it would interfere less with the recruiting service ; and as the drawing would less frequently occur, individuals would find the provision of substitutes less burdensome."

To a plan like this, so fraught with beneficial views, it could hardly be expected that any minister could object. Mr. Pitt, however, in a speech replete with praises to the mover and committee who first suggested the bill, objected to the measure, more particularly that part of it " which incurred the heavy expence of calling the militia out once a year."

Mr. Marsham and those who acted with him, knowing that all opposition was fruitless, immediately declined so hopeless a contest, notwithstanding the repeated invitations of the chancellor of the exchequer to proceed ; and when Mr. Pye, member for Berks, was prevailed upon to introduce the bill, Mr. Pitt completely frustrated the project, by obtaining a vote that the whole number of men should be balloted for and enrolled, but that only two-thirds of them should be actually employed. The saving thus obtained amounted to no more than the paltry sum of forty thousand pounds !

Mr. Pitt also rendered himself conspicuous by his opposition to another constitutional measure, introduced into the house of commons March 9, 1786. As the influence of the crown, notwithstanding a late memorable vote, was still supposed by some to be as predominant as before, Mr. Marsham on that day moved for leave to bring in a bill " for securing the
freedom

freedom of election, by excluding persons holding places in the navy and the ordnance from voting as electors." He observed, on the second reading, "that its object was merely to extend the provision of an act introduced by Mr. Crewe in the year 1782, for setting aside the votes of the officers of the customs and excise, and which had always received the loudest applause of the friends of liberty and the constitution. He replied to the common objection, that to deprive men of their franchise was to inflict on them a punishment, and fix a stigma on their characters, by observing that a franchise was in reality of no value, when the person by whom it was held was not permitted to exercise it according to his discretion, and that in reality he was conferring a benefit, not committing an injury, on the persons in question. He also asked what right had any one to conceive that the bill would be deemed a hardship by the objects of it, and where were the petitions against it?"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who still enjoyed a large portion of his former popularity, willingly admitted that an influence remaining in the crown, in respect to elections, ought to be compleatly destroyed, but he took a distinction between Mr. Marsham's and Mr. Crewe's bill, by observing, "that the persons employed in the collection of the revenue, were in a far different situation from the officers in the navy and ordnance departments, as the one fattened on the distresses of their country, while the other earned a livelihood by contributing to its defence." Mr. Fox seized this opportunity to ridicule the "inconsistency"

ency" of Mr. Pitt; but the latter triumphed, for although the measure was supported by Mr. Honeywood, Mr. Martin, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Drake, Mr. Gascoyne, Sir Edward Deering, and Sir Charles Middleton, upon a division the bill was lost by a majority of seventy-six.

At the next general election Mr. Marsham was not returned for the county of Kent; nor did he sit afterwards in the house of commons, for towards the latter end of 1793 he succeeded his father Robert, the second lord, as an English baron, and consequently became a member of the house of peers, as one of the hereditary counsellors of the nation. The period of his accession to this dignity was extremely critical, and many of the best friends to liberty, even although they disapproved of the origin of the war with France, yet thought that the crown ought to be supported against an open enemy abroad, and internal convulsions at home. Lord Romney, with many other independent peers and commoners, accordingly supported Mr. Pitt upon this momentous occasion; yet that support appears to have been limited within constitutional bounds, for although we find him objecting to certain terms in a motion made by the Duke of Norfolk (Monday, February 27, 1797) respecting the order of council restraining the issue of cash at the Bank, yet he assured the house "that if his Majesty's ministers, or the proudest lord in that house, wished to carry the prerogative of the crown beyond its proper bounds, he should be among the first to resist it."

Soon after this (March 27), when a general despondency seemed to pervade the country, he proposed a patriotic subscription distinct from, but in aid of the public burdens.

“ He was clear (he said) that a plan might easily be formed which would raise an immense sum, and if adopted, would serve to convince the enemy of the spirit of the country, and that we were resolved not to suffer the French directory to dictate any terms which it would be derogatory for the country to listen to. He might perhaps be laughed at for his plan, but he would nevertheless propose it. This was, that a subscription should be set on foot for a voluntary gift, as far as the spirit and circumstances of individuals would allow. For his own part, he would subscribe *five thousand pounds*; and he thought that there would easily be found an hundred thousand who would subscribe their one hundred each.

“ He proposed that this should be paid by instalments : for instance, he would commence on the first day of January 1798, and pay five hundred pounds a month, so that in ten months he should have advanced the whole ; each subscriber to do the same, according to the sums respectively subscribed, even so low as fifty pounds : the whole of this money to be subject to the controul of parliament. Such a measure, if carried into execution, would convince the enemy of the spirit and resources of the nation, and thus counteract any impression which might be made on the French government to our disadvantage, by the desponding ideas entertained by some in re-
spect

spect to our situation, or by the warm language of others on the conduct or mismanagement of our ministers."

On a motion of censure against the cabinet, submitted to the house by the late Duke of Bedford; (May 30, 1797) his lordship went further than heretofore, and declared "that the war was, what it had been always stated to be by his Majesty's ministers and those who supported them, both just and necessary. So far from being unsuccessful or disastrous, he thought it exactly the reverse; the valour of Englishmen, in particular, had never been more conspicuously displayed than in the course of the present contest. The language of despondency (his lordship added) which had been so often resorted to in that house, he was convinced had been of the utmost disservice and detriment to the cause of this country, and he hoped it would henceforward be laid aside."

But Lord Romney was not so wedded to the cabinet of that day as to approve of all its proceedings. On the contrary, at the beginning of 1800 he censured the reluctance evidently exhibited to negotiate a treaty of peace with the First Consul, notwithstanding a pledge had been held out that "whenever his enemies should be disposed to enter on the work of general pacification, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing should be wanting on the part of his Britannic Majesty to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object." When this was urged by the Duke of Bedford (January 28, 1800), Lord Romney observed, "that he arose under great diffi-

culties, for he wished to give ministers his warmest support, as he approved of the general tenour of their conduct, and considered himself and the country under the greatest obligations to them; but he thought that in this instance they had taken the wrong ground, and acted improperly in rejecting with such abruptness the offers of the French.

“ Neither could he agree in all the conclusions of the noble duke who had moved the amendment. The conduct and intentions of France did not appear to him so laudable, nor that of the British ministry by any means so reprehensible, as he had represented them. He had little faith to put in Bonaparte’s professions. The Chief Consul might mean by these merely to perplex our government, and to render himself popular at home. But, in this case, we had laboured that he might gain his end.

“ We certainly should have entered into a negotiation, and seen what terms he would have offered us. We should have said, ‘ We formerly made propositions of peace to you, let us now hear the nature of yours.’ From this no bad consequences could have followed. All military operations are at present suspended at any rate, and the preparations might have gone on with equal vigour for the next campaign. If the terms offered by Bonaparte had been unreasonable, they might have been rejected with disdain. The odium of continuing the war would have been then thrown upon the First Consul, and every Englishman would have contributed with cheerfulness to carry it on.” His lordship concluded by
paying

paying a high compliment to the King of Great Britain, "whose eminent virtues, distinguished moderation, and fatherly care of his people, made the weakness and the vices of the rulers of other nations appear more glaring by contrast."

Having thus contemplated Lord Romney as a legislator, in both houses of parliament, we shall now follow him into private life. In 1776, (while Mr. Marsham) he married Lady Frances, descended from the famous patriot Sir William Wyndham, and daughter to the late Earl of Egremont, by whom he has had three daughters and a son, Viscount Marsham, member for Downton in Wilts.*

On the demise of his father, Lord Romney found the family mansion, damp, inconvenient, and nearly in ruins. It was assuredly a very ancient building, and appears to have been considered as a very honourable appendage, one of the possessors of it having designated himself in former times by the *addendum* of Le Mote. The writer of the present article only saw it once at a distance; he is therefore unable to give any description; the sole portion that now remains, consists of the cellars, and the doors, some of the latter of which are placed in the pavilion; but as they are neither painted nor varnished, they must soon experience the fate of the spacious mansion to which they once appertained. The moat itself is now compleatly filled up, but it is not unlikely, that in former times

* Lord Marsham has lately distinguished himself as chairman of the committee on the Middlesex election.

it was nearly as capacious as the neighbouring one at Leeds-castle, a venerable pile of buildings, and like it constructed for defence, but the architecture was probably more modern, and while the latter resembled one of the spacious structures of the time of Edward I. the former exhibited the hospitable mansion, embattled only for ornament; and containing vast combinations of ill matched rooms, put together as if they had been added at various times, and by chance.*

* Mr. King, in his Sequel to the Observations on Ancient Castles, has enumerated nine different kinds :

1. The very small, inconvenient, strong Anglo-Saxon tower, scarcely deserving any better name than that of a magnificent den.
2. The improved, large, and inconvenient, castles of Alfred.
3. The round Norman keeps erected on high artificial mounts, being a sort of retrogression of military architecture.

4. The beautiful and noble towers of Gundulph.

5. To those succeeded the mixed kind of buildings, when the architects wantonly availed themselves of all the foregoing inventions, without much taste or discretion.

6. The grand and noble piles of Edward I. manifestly derived from the opportunity of seeing, during the croisades, the various refinements and improvements in foreign countries, when at length the idea of the castle was nearly swallowed up in that of the palace.

7. The still more comfortable dwellings of the time of Edward III. when the idea of the palace was almost totally completed, and that of the castle nearly lost altogether.

8. The spacious hospitable mansion, &c. described in the text,

9. The well adorned regular palace.

“ These nine stages (says Mr. King) seem fairly to comprehend all the regular successive alterations, from rude barbarity to civilization; and of every one of them we have specimens (adds he) that have stood, and (were it not for the efforts of illiberal and wanton mischief) are likely to stand, in this country, in some degree, like the

As Lord Romney was conscious that it is not amidst the smoke of the capital, but among his own tenants in the country, that an English nobleman ought to display his splendour and his hospitality, he determined to erect a habitation worthy of both. He accordingly commenced an undertaking of this magnitude on his succession to the estate, which, after the intervention of several years, is at length completed, some of the offices only excepted.* It is both commodious and spacious, but perhaps does not convey that air of grandeur which less expensive structures possess. The entrance hall is small, yet the library is of ample dimensions. In the former is a curious old glass, on which the family arms are painted; there are also two ancient portraits of the Wyatts of Boxley and Allington castle.

Several of his lordship's ancestors were eminent for their loyalty during the time of Charles I. but, like all the other great families of England, part sided with the parliament; and we accordingly find Oliver and some of his generals in the drawing-room, where also is to be seen Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who rose by his merit alone, and at length perished on the rocks of Scilly. He is dressed in armour, with a spy-glass in his hand, and is represented in brown stockings and a blue mantle, leaning on a cannon.

the pyramids in Egypt, as lasting monuments of the earliest ages : but, with the inattention and common prejudices of nations, we are too apt to think there is nothing worth regarding or preserving in the spot where we dwell."—*Archæologia*, vol. VI.

* The pleasure-ground is laid out with great taste by the late Lady Romney.

As a *practical* farmer, who reflects honour on agriculture by his example, Lord Romney is entitled to high praise. He has several hundred of acres, consisting of wood, arable, and grazing land, under his own management, and possesses a large flock of sheep, with no less than forty-five acres of hops in cultivation.*

During the scarcity that unhappily existed but too frequently in the time of the late war, his lordship was accustomed to send his teams laden with corn into Maidstone every market day, for the beneficial purpose of supplying poor families at a reasonable expence. Nearly all the labour of his farm is performed by means of oxen, of the Sussex breed; they are extremely fine, and exhibit an uncommon portion of strength and docility. Their necks are placed in modern collars, not bows, after the old manner,† which must be allowed to be a great improvement. Thus that most useful animal, instead of being pinned to the earth, and nearly suffocated with dirt or dust, holds his head erect, and draws freely in harness, in consequence of being exempt from every unnecessary incumbrance.

This nobleman, a few years since, afforded an in-

* The author of this article was informed that the hops in the *An. Mirab.* of 1799 sold for five thousand pounds. He has also been told, by a friend and brother officer of the late earl, that he was accustomed to lay by all the *hop* money, in order to create portions for his daughters.

† *Clown.* "As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horse hath his curb, and the falcon his bell, &c."

As You Like It, Act III.

stance

stance of hospitality which has not been rivalled since the days of the ancient barons, and of which we shall here endeavour to present a description.

The 1st of August 1799 was a proud day for Kent, and for its lord-lieutenant, as it exhibited a body of volunteers, amounting to about 5,500, furnished by a single county alone, while a King of England and about 6000* of his subjects were entertained at the sole expence of one nobleman. His Majesty, in consequence of a previous invitation, having signified his intention of reviewing the corps of yeoman cavalry and volunteer infantry alluded to above, Sir Charles, now Lord Grey, and then commander in chief of the southern district, was unanimously requested to take upon him the direction of the whole. He accordingly issued the necessary orders, in consequence of which the cavalry formed into two bodies, under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Lawrie, Bart. and the infantry into six battalions, under the honourable Lieutenant-general Henry Fox, son of the late Lord Holland.

On the appointed morning the royal standard was displayed from the town-hall and church of Maidstone, while a most splendid triumphal arch was erected across the street, for the passage of the royal family, at the expence of the late Flint Stacey, Esq. an eminent brewer.

In the Mote-park, about one mile distant from the town, on a rising ground, finely shaded by the trees

* The exact number of guests was 5839.

which had decorated the ancient mansion, and in front of a rising ground, was erected a pavilion, decorated with flowers, for the reception of his Majesty and family, while the nobility, &c. were to be entertained in an adjoining one.

The volunteers, who had received billets and marching orders, having been drawn up as they arrived in a double line, the Prince of Orange was the first who appeared on the ground: he was followed by his royal highness the Duke of York and military suite, consisting of Sir Charles Grey, Sir Robert Lawrie, General Fox, &c. while many of the ministers, such as Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas (now Lord Melville), Mr. Windham, and the Lord Chancellor, appeared on horseback, each bearing a sprig of oak, the ancient emblem of the "men of Kent," on their hats, which was afterwards adopted by all the members of the royal family also.

His Majesty having alighted from his carriage exactly at noon, the same was immediately announced by a royal salute of twenty-one guns. On this he mounted a charger, and, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, together with the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, proceeded towards the troops, while the Queen, with two of the Princesses* and Lady Harrington, repaired to the royal pavilion. Having rode along the lines, the King rejoined her Majesty, and on the firing of a signal gun the review took place, the troops passing in front, with the colours

* Their Royal Highnesses Elizabeth and Augusta.

of the different corps inclined towards the ground, in the usual manner.*

* GENERAL ORDERS

For the Kent Guides, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteer Infantry, as drawn up in Order of Review before his Majesty, in Lord Romney's Park, Maidstone, on the 1st of August 1799.

The cavalry shall be formed into two corps, and commanded by Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Lawrie, Bart.

The infantry into six battalions, and into two lines of three battalions each; the first line to be commanded by Major-general Pigot, the second line by his Royal Highness Major-general Prince William Frederick, and the whole of the infantry by the Hon. Lieutenant-general Fox.

The corps of guides to be drawn up on the right of the West Kent cavalry; and East Kent cavalry on the left.

The corps of artillery on the right of the West Kent infantry in the first line, and the East Kent Infantry in the second line, or as nearly so as they can be formed to equalize the troops.—The whole to be drawn up to the annexed form:—

Guides, one company.

Cavalry, first corps of West Kent yeomanry, commanded by Colonel Lord Camden, consisting of Sevenoaks, Tunbridge, Chislehurst, Greenwich, and Woolwich, Queenborough and Sheppy, Tunbridge Wells and Deptford, Farningham, Cox-heath, and Cobham,

Cavalry, second corps of East Kent yeomanry, commanded by Major Hammond, consisting of first Nonington, Deal, Wingham, Lydd, second Nonington, Denton, Elham, Rolvenden, Isle of Thanet and Provender.

Artillery corps, commanded by Major Kite, consisting of Gravesend, Ramsgate, Margate and Broadstairs.

Right of the first line of infantry, first battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Parker, consists of Maidstone, Goudhurst, Bennenden, Loose, Thurnham, Malling, Leybourne and Hunton.

Center of the first line of infantry, third battalion, commanded by Major Wadman, consists of Northfleet, Chatham, Strood and Friendsbury,

After a levee, at which the high sheriff was knighted, had been held, dinner was immediately served up,

Friendsbury, Sheerness, Kevington, Rochester, and Chatham.

Left of the first line of infantry, second battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Foster, consists of Lewisham, Sevenoaks, Greenwich, Deptford and Woolwich.

Right of the second line of infantry, fourth battalion, commanded by Captain Deeds, consists of Hythe, Romney, Lydd, Folkstone, Cranbrook, Tenterden and Dover.

Center of the second line of infantry, sixth battalion, commanded by Captain Simmons, consists of Canterbury, Feversham, Sittingbourne, Wooton, Cliffsend, Ash and Milton.

Left of the second line of infantry, fifth battalion, commanded by Captain Cobb, consists of Margate, Deal, Broadstairs, Walmer, Sandwich and Ramsgate.

ORDER OF REVIEW.

The cavalry to be drawn up with open ranks. The infantry two deep, in two lines, on the lawn in front of a wood, (behind which were the cavalry in an avenue) each line two deep, with open ranks, officers in front, music in the centre of battalions, between the officers and the front ranks and the drummers on the flanks of battalions.

On his Majesty's approaching to the park, a royal salute of twenty-one guns, after which, all orders to be executed upon firing of a cannon as a signal.

When his Majesty arrives in front of the centre of the line of infantry—On firing the

1st Cannon. The major-generals will order the commanding officers of battalions, in both lines, to present arms, officers salute, music plays, drums beat, &c. colours lowered. Upon the

2nd Cannon. The infantry shoulder arms. The whole to remain steady, officers with swords ported, and not to salute, but the music playing and drums beating the whole time his Majesty is passing the two lines. His Majesty will pass from the right

and 5,228 volunteers dined in the park, as well as several hundreds of other guests.* The company in

to the left of the front line, and come in upon the left of the second line, and when he has passed clear of the right of the second line. The

3rd Cannon. When the cavalry will carry swords and remain steady, while his Majesty passés along their front. The officers will not salute, but the trumpets are to play while his Majesty is passing. On this third cannon being fired, the front line of infantry will by companies on the left backwards wheel and form open into close column, and be in readiness to march past his Majesty. On the

4th Cannon. They will open column marching in slow time, ranks in open order, officers in front and march past his Majesty; officers saluting and colours lowered when passing: having passed to a certain distance the whole will face to the right and march to a position that will be shewn them, and

* I am obliged to the indefatigable Mr. Hasted for the following particulars, extracted from his admirable History of Kent, vol. XII. p. 446, *et seq.*

“ The strength of the different associations, according to the return, amounted to 5,721. Of these dined at the park, 5,228.

“ The tables amounted to ninety-one, and the whole length of these added together amounted to 13,333 yards.

“ The principal dishes were in number 2,200, and consisted of;

“ 60 lambs in quarters, making 240 dishes; 700 fowls, three in a dish; 300 hams; 300 tongues; 220 dishes of boiled beef; 220 roast ditto; 220 meat pies; 220 fruit ditto; and 220 joints of roast veal. Seven pipes of port wine were bottled off for the supply of the tables; 16 butts of ale and 16 ditto of small beer were furnished by means of a pump.”

The remains of the entertainment were distributed among the neighbouring cottagers, and a waggon load of it sent to the poor of Maidstone.

the royal tent consisted of the King, Queen, the Princesses Elizabeth and Augusta, the Dukes of York,

on forming immediately prime and load; the second line will do the same. Upon this same fourth cannon being fired, the cavalry will take close order, and march by files from the right along the front to the left of the whole of the cavalry, when they will form into troops and wheel twice at the camp colours as they come up, in order to march past his Majesty; after passing and arriving at the next camp colour they will wheel to the left, and on arriving at the wood, file from the right and take up their original ground behind the wood in the avenue. They will then dismount and picket their horses by troops; then return to their ground and draw up on foot, and remain. As the infantry will have taken up their position (which is intended to be for an attack of the first line against the second, in the defence of the new bridge and dam head in the Park) by the time the cavalry have passed his Majesty. When there will be the

5th Cannon. On which the whole of the infantry will commence a fire by companies from the right of each battalion to the left; after which the whole will keep up an irregular fire for five rounds. This fire to be supported by six rounds from each cannon. Upon the irregular fire ceasing after firing five rounds—The

6th Cannon. When the battalions will march and take up their original position, and load and remain steady with shouldered arms. On the

7th Cannon. His Majesty having arrived opposite the centre, the infantry will fire a *feu de joye*; this to be done three times, for which the

8th and 9th. Will mark each commencing with the fire, after
Cannon. which, the whole of the troops will give three
cheers,

Cumberland, and Gloucester, and the Stadtholder : they were waited upon, not by domestics, but by the

cheers, in memento of the glorious battles of Minden and the Nile, both gained on the first of August, and in celebration of the high honour done by his Majesty to the yeomanry and volunteers of Kent. After the three cheers, the whole will remain steady, until the

10th Cannon. When the infantry will give a general salute, colours lowered, &c. On

11th Cannon. Shoulder arms—Order arms. On the

12th Cannon. Pile arms. On the

13th Cannon. Both cavalry and infantry will face to the right and march in quick time to the dinner tables, each troop and company going to a separate table, the front rank taking one side, the rear rank the other—The

14th Cannon. The whole to sit down and dine. At a proper time after dinner. The

15th Cannon. The cavalry will march from the tables and take their original position on horseback in the avenue, and the infantry get under arms in their two lines. And on the

16th Cannon. The six battalions will take up three lines with their left next the park-gate, facing the road, and their right towards the old house. At the same time the cavalry will file off from their right, and form in two lines in the rear of the infantry. The West Kent in front of the corps of guides on their right, and the East Kent in the rear—When the

17th Cannon Will be fired ; on which his Majesty will pass by, on his leaving the Mote Park, and the whole will present arms and give a general salute, and the cannon fire twenty-one rounds.

The whole of the troops will then march to their quarters, by filing off from their left nearest the gate.

The infantry to be in the park at six o'clock in the morning, the cavalry at seven o'clock.

Earl

Earl of Romney, his son Lord Marsham, and his three daughters, the honourable Miss Marshams; while the officers of state fared sumptuously in an adjoining marquee, and the music of the various bands played loyal tunes.

After the repast Lord Romney came forward, and, at the conclusion of a short address, proposed the "King's health;" which was immediately drank amidst peals of applause. The royal family then proceeded to the mansion, where they partook of tea, coffee, and refreshments.

Immediately after the review, Mr. Secretary Dundas addressed the following letter to the right honourable Lord Romney:

"MY LORD,

Maidstone, August 1, 1799.

"I have his Majesty's commands to express the sincere gratification he has received in reviewing the volunteer corps of the county of Kent; notwithstanding all the reports of their good conduct, loyalty, and proficiency in their military duties, their appearance in his Majesty's presence has far exceeded the most sanguine expectation.

"I trust you will communicate to them, in the most forcible manner you can, his Majesty's most cordial approbation; I confess myself unequal to the charge of doing it in terms sufficiently expressive of his Majesty's feelings.

"I have it specially in command from his Majesty, to mention to your lordship that the military appearance of the volunteer corps of the county of Kent, was but one ingredient in that heart-felt satisfaction his Majesty has this day experienced in contemplating a display of those virtues and manners which distinguish the genuine character of Englishmen; and that, however much it may be improved, will never be impaired by the example of the person to whom his Majesty has committed the charge of this great and respectable county.

"The

"The particular day chosen for this review naturally brought to his Majesty's contemplation the circumstances which, in securing the constitution, placed at the same time his family on the throne of these kingdoms; and after a lapse of almost a century, during which the same system of liberty and law has remained inviolate, the manifestations of loyalty and attachment his Majesty has met with have sunk deep into his heart, and made an impression which can never be effaced.

"I have the honour to be,
 "With the highest esteem and regard,
 "Your lordship's most obedient and
 "Faithful humble servant,

"HENRY DUNDAS."

The mayor and commonalty of Canterbury also seized the earliest opportunity of expressing their approbation of such an unusual display of hospitality, by voting the freedom of their city to the lord-lieutenant.*

The volunteers too, having convoked a meeting at

* At a court of burghmote holden at the Guildhall of the city of Canterbury, on Tuesday the 6th day of August 1799,

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

"That the freedom of this ancient city be presented to the right honourable Charles Lord Romney, lord-lieutenant of the county of Kent, and of this city and county, in testimony of the very honourable and spirited conduct and exertions of his lordship in discharge of the duties of that high office, during a period which has required an attention and energy unknown in modern times:

"And as a mark of the great satisfaction which the mayor and commonalty of this city, together with their fellow-citizens, experience in contemplating the late glorious opportunity which his lordship has afforded to his Majesty of a review of the voluntary armed force of the county of Kent, in which his lordship has not only given an additional lustre to his own patriotism and loyalty, but conferred an everlasting honour on the county over which he presides."

Sittingborne, the officers resolved that a column, or some other architectural mark of respect, should be erected by subscription to commemorate this event. A pavilion of stone was accordingly raised, precisely on the spot where his Majesty had dined. The building consists of a cupola roof, supported by nine Doric pillars, and bears a suitable inscription. The estimate was twelve hundred pounds, but it is said to have cost exactly double that sum.

The writer of this article, while he applauds the princely gratitude of the "men of Kent," is obliged reluctantly to confess that the structure does not correspond with *his* ideas of taste and magnificence. The form is not calculated to draw attention, and by a scrupulous adherence to *local* circumstances, the "vantage ground," on which an Egyptian pyramid, a Greek temple, or a gothic tower might have been placed, remains unoccupied.

About a year after this grand review, his Majesty was pleased to create Lord Romney an earl, by patent dated June 22, 1801; and we shall take our leave of the lord-lieutenant of Kent by remarking, in the language of Hasted,* that in "the generous protection of this nobleman, the distressed and unfortunate are ever sure to find succour and relief; that his conduct is uniform; ever good and benevolent in private and domestic life, ever foremost in patriotism and love for his country, he has stood forth for the public welfare on every occasion, as well in the field as in the senate."

* Dedication to vol. I. of the History of Kent.

MR. GARROW.

THE father of this eminent barrister was a school-master at Barnet in the county of Middlesex, and, as may be conjectured from his profession, added to his numerous offspring, in circumstances much removed from affluence. A character for learning, and great respectability in the neighbourhood, had, however, procured him the patronage of most of the gentlemen of the county, and his academy became so well filled that he was enabled to educate and support a large family in a style of decent and honourable competence. His brother, who lived at the same place, was first an apothecary and surgeon, and then a physician; he had indeed united the three branches of the profession with great advantage to himself and patients, and, as he regularly possessed himself of the diploma, had nothing to apprehend from the jealousy and rivalry of his brethren. The circumstance of prescribing and mixing his own medicines, gave him a general monopoly about Barnet, and though often invited, he would never consent to remove to the metropolis. In the event he realised a fortune of thirty thousand pounds, which, on his death, devolved chiefly on his nephew, the subject of our present remarks.

Mr. Garrow was born about the year 1754, and received the first elements of education in his father's school. He was early destined to the profession of the law, and to occupy a much humbler sphere than that in which he now moves. His father resolved to

place him with an attorney in the city, and articulated him, accordingly, at the age of sixteen ; but the ambition of the young man soared above the desk, and, in his hours of leisure, he devoted himself to the study of the law as a science abounding with principles and rational truths, and not as a series of precedents to be consulted on the file. It was, indeed, formerly one of the modes of legal education to place young men with attorneys and solicitors in order to teach the practice of the courts, but this has long given way to the present method of fixing them in the office of a special pleader, preparatory to their being called to the bar. Their employment in these offices is chiefly to copy precedents, and draw declarations and pleadings ; they thus relieve the gentleman, with whom they are placed, of the most burthensome part of his business, and pay him infinitely better than his clients. A hundred pounds per annum is the stipend commonly received from every pupil, and scarcely is there a special pleader of any note but who has five or six of these legal *élèves* constantly copying at his chambers. Indeed the emoluments of such gentlemen as are not dignified with a silk gown are principally derived from these academics, and, as it is a point of honour that no practising counsel *within* the bar should receive pupils, a very lucrative branch of business is thus monopolised by the younger barristers.

At this time Mr. Garrow had formed to himself few presages of future greatness ; the tissue of life was unfolded slowly, and with such faint promises as appeared to indicate nothing of that eminence to
which

which he has since arrived. A circumstance, however, occurred at this time which laid the foundation of his present fame, by throwing him, unexpectedly, into that branch of the profession to which he does so much honour. The attorney with whom he was placed in the city, retired from business with a good fortune, and Mr. Garrow's articles expired. This gentleman, who perceived and valued his talents, now advised his father to enter him of one of the inns of court, and place him for a year or two with a special pleader. The advice was followed, and Mr. Garrow now commenced a *regular training* for his profession. It is a matter of some astonishment to consider the many celebrated characters whom fortune, rather than self direction, has rendered eminent : men who had been lost in obscurity but for a happy concurrence of circumstances, which have taken them from the lumber room in which they have been long thrown by, and, almost in despite of themselves, in contradiction at least of all prognostics, have brightened and polished up into the objects of general admiration and utility. Sir Francis Drake entered the sea service in the forty-second year of his age; Cromwell was as old when he became a soldier; and Coke, the oracle of the English law, was on the verge of forty when called to the bar. Of men who become eminent by accident, Mr. Garrow may be adduced as an example. It would be useless to inquire his course of study; as this is a thing which modesty mostly keeps to itself, and vanity alone confesses. That he read with diligence and success may be conjectured from the progress he made, and the

natural ambition of a young and powerful mind. Whether he had much of what is called genius, we pretend not to guess, but it is confessed on all sides, that powers of a bare mediocrity are sufficient to obtain eminence in this profession. It is, indeed, equally the excellence and evil of the law, that its dignities are not difficult of access ; that the course of preparation is such as must qualify the most moderate abilities, and the mere habits of this necessary experience supply even the absence of natural talent. It is a scene of some humour in a French comedy, where a father is introduced consulting upon a plan of life for a hopeless son, and having rejected one profession as exacting intellectual, and another, as demanding pecuniary capital, he at length concludes upon the law, as that which appeared to him to demand least of either. It is not in any offensive sense that these observations are applied. Our English bar has long blossomed with the richest talents, and that ability, the first requisite of all governments, has been of late transplanted, with partial hand, from the benches of Westminster-hall to the chairs of both the senate-houses. If that vigour of natural powers, which we call genius, be not demanded of necessity as the sole means of forensic eminence, it would yet be absurd to deny that, even in this line, such genius is deprived of its natural prerogative. The powers of Bacon have long since given something of elegance to the monastic structure of our English code, and the liberal taste of Blackstone has concluded what his illustrious predecessor but commenced. The splendor, the illumination,

nation, and the liberality of the *belles lettres*, have been thus grafted on the rough and knotted stock of jurisprudence, and the tree may now regard its own fruit with surprise.

“——*Miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma.*”

To return—In the intervals of reading Mr. Garrow thought necessary to exercise and encourage in himself a talent for which he was much noted when a boy; this talent is vulgarly called “*spouting* ;” the more polite call it the art of oratory; and, to the amazement of all foreigners, there is in England no institution to teach an art of so extensive and primary an use as elocution. It is thus that our English orators are every where remarked as awkward and ungraceful in their delivery, and as fixed and attentive only to the weight and cogency of their arguments, whilst they despise all the graces and the charms of speech. Although public speaking is so essential a part of legal education, the young student disdains to practise it, and thus seldom acquires, till late in life, that promptitude and collectedness of delivery, which oftentimes displays inferior talents to more advantage than those which, however deep, are in want of this attractive faculty. The writer of this article well remembers an anecdote of the late Lord Mansfield, which was told him by a gentleman of great practice at the bar, who was himself the occasion of it. He went one morning to Lord Mansfield with a letter of introduction, and after some enquiries, the veteran judge asked him if he were perfect in Coke upon Littleton. He replied that he was not altogether perfect, but intend-

ed reading it over again for the *third* time. "Take a little rest, sir, take a little rest, said his lordship, it is my advice that you should now take a turn with Enfield's Speaker." At this time London was over-run with speaking-clubs and eleemosynary orators; not an alley but had its Demosthenes and Cicero, and the alehouses were quite deserted. At the head of these institutions, we believe the origin of them all, was the celebrated Robin-Hood-Club. This was so famous in its day that men of the first literary talents, such as Colman, Garrick, and Burke, frequented and debated in it. As politics were never discussed, at least no question which immediately applied to the circumstances of the times, there was little acrimony or warmth; and as all had a right to speak in their turns, a perfect harmony and equality prevailed. Burke was accustomed to tell of himself, that he was never so completely set down or vanquished in argument as by a master carpenter with whom he chanced to debate at the Robin-Hood; and that any one who wished to form his estimate of the powers and innate strength of mind of an English citizen in common life, could not go to a better place than this society. When it became famous it became crowded, and the speakers were so numerous and earnest to be heard, that the chair could only preserve order by fixing an hour-glass on the table, and permitting no man to speak longer than whilst a certain portion of sand was running out: he was then stopt, and the glass was replenished with the same quantity for another, who having consumed *his* sand, was forced to

to desist in his turn, though cut short in a simile, or interrupted in an argument. This method of equal allotment of time and attention continued for a long period; but the audience had at length recourse to the common practice of "*scraping*," which was a noise made by their feet against the floor, as a hint that they were tired of their speaker.

Of this club, in its decline, Mr. Garrow enrolled himself a member; and he is remembered by many, when a little carrotty-headed boy, as particularly eminent in debate, and possessed of such intrepidity and collectedness, as to oppose himself, without dismay, to the most established orators. He had scarcely passed his noviciate when he ran away with the palm of eloquence from all the frequenters of the club, and is supposed to have been almost the death of a journeyman watchmaker who had long rode the *high horse* in the society, and predominated with an insuperable arrogance, by vanquishing him in cool debate, and dethroning him from his usurped eminence in fair battle.

Public speaking was now, however, to be turned to more account, and Mr. Garrow, at the expiration of his terms, and at the usual time, was called to the bar. In the schools of eloquence which he frequented he had acquired some very useful qualities, and certain professional virtues, of which he seems never to have lost the proper estimation. The field of litigation, therefore, in which he first adventured, was at the courts of criminal justice, and he made his *debut* at the Old Bailey bar. He was here very much admired

admired by the attornies and solicitors for the peculiar intrepidity, smartness, and dexterity with which he examined evidence; the good humour with which he received any retort from the badgered witness; the promptitude with which he recurred to the charge; and the perseverance with which he sifted it to the bottom, till the fact, somehow or another, from the most stubborn, practised, and prepared witness was sure to be elicited at last. No man was, perhaps, ever so acute in cross-examination; if he is exceeded by any one, it is by his present friend Mr. Topping.

Mr. Garrow penetrates into life and character with a facility and knowledge almost intuitive: he can examine a man in his own trade, and appear as intimate with every branch of it, as though he had himself served an apprenticeship to the business: he knows every shift of roguery, every turn and colour of life; and if it were at all worth while to expose the fallacious epithet of *legal monks*, which was applied in the house of lords to the lawyers, and so gravely resented by Lord Kenyon, we need only adduce the example of Mr. Garrow, to whom almost every variety of existence is known, and whose knowledge of men and manners may fairly be presumed as more extensive than that of the loungers of Bond-street, and the members of gaming clubs, whose common-place notions of men and things are picked up in their routs and orgies, and whose station and pride alike preclude them from a general mixture with the world,

Mr. Garrow soon obtained the chief practice of the Old Bailey bar, and when it happened that the felons
were

were in good circumstances, an Old Bailey brief was no bad thing. It is well known at the bar that when a crim. con. is detected, the first care of the plaintiff is to retain Mr. Erskine in the cause. It might be observed, with equal justice, that at this time, when a felon or a swindler was taken up, and cast about him for the means of safety, his eyes almost always settled on the cheering prospect of Mr. Garrow's talents. For two or three years he practised chiefly in this court and at the quarter-sessions, without shewing his face in the king's-bench; but praise gave confidence, and he soon felt an ambition to struggle for more general and lucrative practice. There are but two ways of obtaining this at the English bar, patronage and commanding talents; what Mr. Garrow wanted in the former he made up in the latter. His talents as a lawyer were already known to possess that effect and brilliancy which command sudden admiration: he was not suffered, therefore, to remain long in obscurity, or add, without notice, another unit in the train of justice.

It has often been observed that genius has been more indebted to fortune than to its own vigour for eminence. Talents, perhaps, are not so rare as is generally supposed; the flower may exist in many soils, and, if touched by the beam of a happy fortune, might more frequently emerge from its obscurity, and gladden the day with rich and unexpected luxuriance. To a fortunate concurrence of accidents the law is more beholden than any other profession; an ornament has not unfrequently been derived to the bench from the
sickness

sickness of a leading counsel, and to the same chance which operated in bringing a Camden into notice, the first luminaries of the present day in Westminster-hall are indebted for their rise. Mr. Garrow himself owes his eminence to this same chance, equally with the rest of his brethren. Mr. Pitt, among his many financial speculations, had resolved to lay a very heavy and unequal duty on West India or American produce, and the brunt was chiefly to be borne by the tobacco planters. An interest of such vast importance being at stake, the West India merchants having endeavoured ineffectually, by their influence in the commons and private remonstrance with the minister, to arrest the bill, petitioned to be heard before the house by their counsel. The request was granted in common course, and Mr. Garrow was charged with the management of their petition. The extensive knowledge, the commercial information, and legal acuteness which he displayed, were subject of admiration to all that heard him. His speech on the occasion was scarcely ever rivalled at the bar of the house; and although Mr. Sheridan was extremely sarcastic and witty upon the minister, on account of this offensive duty, we do not hesitate to assert that Mr. Garrow far surpassed him in every excellence of oratory and logic. The impression he made upon the house was proportionate to the importance of his subject, and the superior manner in which he treated it; in short, it first fixed his friends in an opinion that he would soon occupy a distinguished rank in Westminster-hall.

Mr.

Mr. Garrow's reputation was now so well established, that he was engaged in every cause of importance before the courts. The history of his life, therefore, is upon the files and records of the king's-bench; and his memoirs are best read in the Term Reports. The life of an author, it is said, is best seen in his works; that of a lawyer, it may be observed with equal justice, is to be learned best from the causes which he tries and the suits he conducts. But it is the part of the biographer to fix attention upon those more important occurrences which give a colour, and, as it were, determine the character of the subject of his enquiry. We shall observe this rule of selection in our account of Mr. Garrow, and as his eminence is chiefly shewn in his felicity of examining witnesses, we shall relate a fact which occurred in our own presence, and which is peculiarly illustrative of the importance of that talent by which he is thus distinguished.

At the summer assizes in the county of Huntingdon, in 1798-1799, a cause was tried before Mr. Justice Heath respecting the legitimacy of a gentleman of the name of Day, in the same county. Mr. Serjeant Le Blanc (now one of the judges in the king's-bench) led the cause, and Mr. Garrow was retained from town and his business on an opposite circuit, for the express purpose of *cross-examining* a woman who was the principal witness against his client. This woman was brought to depose that the supposititious child (alleged to be Day, whose legitimacy was questioned) had been sold by her to the pretended mother of Day at Wolverhampton; to the neighbour-
hood

hood of which place she went from her husband's house, near Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, for the purpose of lying-in. What appeared upon the trial was, that Mrs. Day, being a Staffordshire woman, and advanced in pregnancy, left her husband's residence, at Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, to lie in with her relations in Staffordshire; and having either miscarried or lost a child, at Kimbolton, upon whom an estate of five or six hundred pounds per annum was settled, was desirous to try the effects of a journey into Staffordshire, and was brought-to-bed of this questionable child in the January following, and returned to her husband in the beginning of March. There is no doubt but it was the intention of this woman (the mother) at all events to return to her husband, in Huntingdonshire, with *a child*, and it appeared that she had actually applied to different persons, and particularly to the workhouse at Wolverhampton, for one—which child the woman, cross-examined by Mr. Garrow, deposed that she herself had sold to Mrs. Day, and that the child whose legitimacy was questioned was the person so sold. The adroitness with which Mr. Garrow cross-examined this woman did not leave a doubt in the minds of the jury that she was perjured; but they gave their verdict in favour of the legitimacy upon that as well as other grounds. The woman said that she sold the child to Mrs. Day in the month of November; that the child was then a month old; but when Mrs. Day returned to her husband in Huntingdonshire, the child she brought with her appeared

peared to be about five weeks old, which agreed with the time of proof of Mrs. Day's delivery at the end of January ; whereas, had it been the child alleged by the witness to have been bought of her, it must have had the appearance of an infant of fifteen or sixteen weeks. The mother, (Mrs. Day) it appeared certainly had a child, as she herself suckled the child with which she returned to her husband ; but it happened that, together with the mother, the persons who had attended her lying in were all deceased, so that no positive proof could be obtained of the delivery ; but the whole rested upon the conversation held by the neighbours amongst each other, and with the mother at her return, and the acknowledgment of the child by the father. In this curious and interesting case, which filled the whole country with conversation, and attracted such a crowd in the court as was seldom ever witnessed, the ingenuity of Mr. Garrow was employed to shew that, even supposing the child with which Mrs. Day returned to her husband, and which he, "*good easy man*," believed to be his own, to have been a supposititious one, yet it was not possible that it could be the same child sworn to by the woman, as that child would have been fifteen weeks old, whereas the child which was brought back by Mrs. Day, and alleged to be hers, was only five weeks old when she returned to her husband in Huntingdonshire, so that it could not possibly be the witness's child. The difficulty with which Mr. Garrow established these facts, and the great art with which he extracted them from a woman who was so well trained and

and prepared in her story, afforded to a young barrister the finest lesson of cross-examination. No scene in any dramatic author was ever more interesting than the one, which we have now described, appeared to all that saw it. The court was in a dead silence during the examination, which lasted above three hours : Mr. Garrow's eyes were scarcely once off the witness ; they seemed to penetrate into her very soul, and lay open the inmost workings of her mind. She was as collected as himself for some time, but her firmness at length gave way ; he broke in at last upon the truth of the story, and, finally, made her so palpably confute herself, that his victory was complete. This was the greatest triumph, in our recollection, of Mr. Garrow's talent of cross-examination ; and, independent of the peculiarity of the story, we have related it in order to impress upon the gentlemen of the law the importance of cultivating an art, which, in matters not only of life and death, but where great masses of property are concerned, is able to effect so much. Mr. Garrow does not pretend to be a very deep lawyer, he chiefly shines in personal actions, and scarcely an assault, battery, or breach of the peace, is brought into court, but he is first retained as counsel. His business in the king's-bench, which is exceeded by none but Mr. Erskine's, is chiefly confined to actions of this kind ; and at Nisi Prius, his practice, though not so lucrative, is, perhaps, superior to that of the last-named gentleman. Mr. Garrow seldom goes further into the country, except upon a special retainer, than Guildford, and he has long monopolized the
chief

chief business on the home circuit. It must be confessed that his powers as a pleader are chiefly confined to the humorous, the ridiculous, and the light: no man better understands or better expresses these qualifications; but of the pathos he has, perhaps, less than any other gentleman at the bar. His voice, though not powerful, is clear and melodious, and, while he wisely omits all action, his countenance and expression are nicely adapted to every passion he wishes to excite. No man is heard with more attention by the court, no man gains more upon a jury, or better pleases a common auditor. Yet with all these excellencies, Mr. Garrow is likely to remain stationary; he never appears solicitous for a higher station than that which he at present fills; he certainly does not look to the bench, and makes no pretensions to the great law offices of state. Mr. Garrow probably is content with the honours of Westminster-hall; he has never, we believe, had any ambition to possess a seat in parliament; indeed, he well knows that such a seat would be but a losing bargain, as it would deprive him of some very lucrative practice before election committees. We have already mentioned that he inherited a large fortune from his uncle, Dr. Garrow; and the profits of his profession have long since realized for him a considerable property of his own. But every good has its alloy, and Mr. Garrow, now possessed of affluence and a silk gown, often wants health to enjoy the means of affluence in his power. He has been at one time a martyr to the gout; at another time he has been afflicted in a

manner which threatened more serious consequences. A few years ago a very delicate surgical operation was performed upon him, and his health has been improving since that period. There is no one lives more orderly and temperately; he has been a family man for some years, and is very much loved and esteemed in private life. Though not celebrated as a classical scholar, his table is liberal, elegant, and convivial, and his conversation replete with pleasantry and good humour. His chief weight is not in opinions, so much as in pleading; nevertheless his practice as a chamber counsel is very extensive, and, in the highest degree, respectable.

If these strictures should fall into the hands of any student in the law, he will, perhaps, derive one benefit from them, which will compensate the want of many other professional qualities; he will learn, in the life of Mr. Garrow, the great importance of cultivating a general and extensive acquaintance with the world, and pursuing life through all its varieties and circumstances, which has chiefly, if not singly, advanced the subject of this memoir to his present eminence; he will, moreover, learn the necessity of cultivating the art of public speaking, and the talent of cross-examination; and it would be a bequest almost invaluable to the young lawyer, if Mr. Garrow, before he is summoned off the stage, would draw up a general praxis for the treatment of evidence, and canons of cross examination.

ADMIRAL LORD GARDNER,

AND

THE GARDNERS.

WHEN a man once attains the summit of his hopes, after distinguishing himself on various occasions in the course of his professional career, he is usually acknowledged to possess *genius*. But no accurate definition has been hitherto given of a quality so invaluable in itself, and so universal in its application. It has generally been considered as a property adapted to and fitted to produce excellence in any or every art, science, and employment; so that he who shines in one situation, might with equal ease have excelled in another, and a Blake, a Burke, a Marlborough, or a Newton, be moulded at will out of the same materials.

But there is surely a specific difference in the qualifications required for different pursuits, and perhaps a certain structure of the human frame may be necessary for some, as it is certain, for instance, that a peculiar delicacy in the formation of the auricular organs can alone constitute a musician; while a painter, on the other hand, must possess a fine eye and an exquisite touch. In respect to the mind too, the enthusiasm of the poet, bordering on "madness"* itself, requires a very different temperament from that of the cool and intense mathematician, enwrapt in science, now calculating the orbit of a comet, and

* "Great wit to madness, sure is near allied."

now carrying his conjectures to the limits of infinite space !

Perhaps our pursuits in life ought to be more adapted than they generally are to the peculiar organization of the human frame. Scientific disquisitions require more *soul* than *body* ; while bone and muscle are absolutely necessary for the acquisition of gain and the fatigues of war. The boy entirely dedicated to the fine arts may have a slender, and perhaps ought to possess a *delicate* frame ; but he, on the contrary, who, aspiring to be a British admiral, is destined at all times to encounter such a boisterous element as the ocean, and on some occasions, like the fabled salamander, actually to live *in fire*, ought to possess a robust frame and a hardy constitution.

Alan Lord Gardner, of whom we are now to treat, is a native of Uttoxeter, in the county of Stafford, where he was born April 12, 1742. His father, William, was an Irishman ; he came originally from Coleraine. Being bred to the profession of arms, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the eleventh regiment of dragoons, and settled in England, where he married two wives, by the second of whom he had no less than a dozen of children. Alan, the eighth, after receiving all the benefits that could be derived from a provincial education, was destined for the sea, as, although Mr. Gardner possessed some fortune, yet the number of his progeny required that they should be enabled as soon as possible to provide for themselves. The one to whom we allude was of a robust frame, and is said to have discovered an early predilection

lection to a naval life, which is not at all surprising in the inhabitant of a country which not only affects, but possesses a superiority on the ocean, or in the breast of a young man who hopes one day to exchange his blue coat and "weekly accounts," for the dress of a commander in chief, bedizened with gold, and decorated with immense epaulets.

Shakespeare very properly puts the following sentiment into the mouth of an Englishman :

" —Our mind is tossing on the ocean—
There, where our argosies with portly sail,
Like signors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or, as it were, the pageants of the sea,
Do over-peer the petty traffickers
That curtesy to them, and do them reverence,
As they fly by them with their woven wings."

When only thirteen years of age, young Gardner was stationed on the quarter-deck of the *Medway*, of sixty guns, and had the good fortune to be placed under the immediate inspection of an excellent officer, Sir Peter Denis, who had been third lieutenant of the *Centurion*, and was patronised by Commodore, afterwards Lord Anson, and first commissioner of the admiralty board.

He remained in this vessel during a couple of years, and was present at an engagement, at the conclusion of which a French ship of the line (the *Duc d'Aquitaine*) struck her colours to two English men of war.

Our young midshipman afterwards accompanied his commander, first into the *Namur*, of ninety guns, in which he served under the gallant Admiral Hawke,

during the expedition against Rochfort, and then into the Dorsetshire, of seventy guns and five hundred men.

While on board of the latter, he was taught one of the lessons of the *old*, which he, in his turn, has frequently repeated to the *new school*. Being cruising with a squadron to the westward, May 29, 1758, a signal was thrown out for his ship to give chase, which she accordingly obeyed, and soon after came up with the *Raisonable*, a French sixty-four, commanded by the Chevalier de Rohan. Captain Denis did not fire a single gun until he could do it with effect, and then after a *close* engagement, that continued without interruption from seven until nine o'clock in the evening, obliged the enemy to strike, the number of the killed amounting to sixty-one, and the wounded to one hundred. The commander in chief, in his dispatches, observed, that the captains of the Dorsetshire and *Resolution* (Denis and Speke) "behaved like angels."

In the course of the ensuing year our young seaman, for the first time, became acquainted with the Channel service, the fleet being at that time entrusted to a most gallant admiral,* under whom he assisted at the discomfiture of *Conflans*. After near five years constant employment he passed the usual examination, and was appointed a lieutenant † on board the *Bellona*, into which he had followed his patron, Sir Peter Denis, who was soon after appointed to the *Charlotte* yacht, for the purpose of bringing over her present Majesty.

* Hawke.

March 7, 1760.

Under Captain Falconer, who succeeded to the command, he assisted at the capture of *Le Courageux*, of seventy-four guns, and was in the course of a short time after* promoted a master and commander into the *Raven*, of sixteen guns, by which he obtained a species of rank that may be considered as a kind of *naval purgatory*, out of which it is impossible to be drawn without the intercession of great friends or great services !

Nor was he speedily extricated from this state of thralldom, for he remained upwards of four years without obtaining any superior rank. At the end of that period, however, (May 19, 1766) he became *post*, in consequence of a commission by which he was empowered to act as captain of the *Preston*, of fifty guns, which had been fitted out as the flag ship of Rear-admiral Parry, whom he accompanied to Port-royal, in Jamaica. As profound peace then prevailed, Captain Gardner had neither an opportunity to distinguish nor to enrich himself; yet, on the other hand, he was but at little expence, as it is customary on all such occasions for the flag-officer to be at the expence of a table. On the expiration of the usual period the *Preston* returned home, and having been put out of commission, the officers of course enjoyed a most *ample* provision under the name of half-pay.

The contest with America, soon after followed by a general war with France, Spain, and Holland, however unfortunate it might prove for the general inte-

* April 12, 1762.

rest of the country, yet was attended with many individual advantages, as it rescued a number of promising young men from obscurity, and enabled them to prove serviceable to their country.

Captain Gardner had by this time become a husband and a father. While at Jamaica (May 20, 1769) he married Susannah Hyde, the only daughter of Francis Gale, Esq. a planter in Liguania, a district bordering on Kingston, the *commercial* capital of the island, although not the seat of government. This lady had already brought him four children, and as he had now the prospect of a family to the full as numerous as that of his father, and was at the same time ambitious of rising in the service, an appointment of course became an object of consequence to him.

Nor did he solicit in vain; for he obtained the *Maidstone*, a frigate of twenty-eight guns, in which he sailed for the West Indies early in 1778, and in the course of that year he fortunately obtained a rich capture on the coast of America. On the 4th of November, while cruising about sixty leagues to the eastward of Cape Henry, he gave chase to and came up with the *Lion*, a French man of war, with fifteen hundred hogsheads of tobacco belonging to the merchants. Although the hold of this vessel was crowded with merchandize, yet there were forty guns and two hundred men on board; she therefore sustained a severe action, and killed four and wounded nine of the *Maidstone's* men before she surrendered, after which she was immediately carried into port.

Hitherto the subject of this memoir may be considered

dered merely as a private character ; but from this moment he is to be ranked as a public man, occupied with his professional duty, and engaged in almost every great action during the space of the subsequent twenty-two years which constitute one of the most important epochs in the naval history of Great Britain.

Having now obtained a ship of the line, Captain Gardner was placed under the command of the gallant but unfortunate Byron, whose fate it was to encounter and combat unceasingly with dangers, difficulties, and hurricanes, in every quarter of the habitable globe. In the engagement which took place with the Count D'Estaing, off the Island of Grenada, the French, instead of being far inferior in force, as had been supposed, exhibited no less than twenty-seven sail of line of battle ships, notwithstanding which, the Sultan, which was the headmost of the British squadron, gave chase, the moment that the signal was thrown out, and did not return the enemy's fire until she could get into close action. The English admiral was once more unfortunate, for although he determined, notwithstanding his manifest inferiority, to give battle, yet the French always took care to *bear up* so as to avoid it, and their ships being far better sailers, they were thus enabled, at will, to prevent a decisive engagement. Byron, in his official letters to the lords of the Admiralty, pays many compliments to the gallantry of Vice Admiral Barrington, and the Captains Sawyer and Gardner, the last of whom had no less than sixteen men killed and thirty-nine wounded.

In

In 1780 we find him still serving on board the *Sultan* of 74 guns, and in the summer of that year his formed one of the ten sail of the line detached by Sir G. B. Rodney, under Rear Admiral Rowley, to reinforce Sir Peter Parker at Jamaica, as the island was then menaced by the combined fleets. Soon after this, being put under the command of the Honourable Captain (now Admiral) Cornwallis, they fell in with a strong squadron of eleven sail of the line, off Cuba, when the English commander, notwithstanding the inferiority of his force, (having then but four sail of the line with him) displayed some of that intrepidity and nautical skill for which he has been since so celebrated.

About this period of the American war, the marine of Great Britain suffered a temporary eclipse, for in America, in the East Indies, and even in Europe, our preponderance was far from being decisive. At length a critical epoch occurred, in which we were to contend, less for superiority than for existence, as the fate of our West India islands, Jamaica in particular, depended on the fate of a single action.

In this posture of affairs, Sir George Rodney having been dispatched with a reinforcement from England, took upon him the command of a squadron. He was needy, brave, intelligent, and ambitious. Determined to conquer or to perish, he had embraced new ideas, and imbibed a new scheme of naval tactics. Instead of fighting in extended lines as hitherto, he had determined to force through the centre of the enemy's divisions, and by doubling ensure a close action,

tion, in which he trusted that English bravery and seamanship would finally triumph. The fate of the action of the 12th of April, 1782, serves fully to demonstrate, that he was correct in his ideas, and such has been the effect of that memorable event, that subsequently to the period alluded to, a novel plan of naval evolutions has uniformly prevailed.

Captain Gardner, who had by this time been promoted to a second rate, formed part of, and was present upon this occasion, as will be seen from the following line of battle.

* The Royal Oak to lead on the starboard tack, and the Marlborough on the larboard.

Rear-admiral Sir SAMUEL HOOD's Division.

<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Third	Royal Oak	Capt. Burnet	-	74	600
—	Alfred	— Bayne	- -	74	600
—	Montague	— Bowen	- -	74	600
—	Yarmouth	— Parry	- -	64	500
—	Valiant	— Goodall	- -	74	650
Second	Barfleur	{ Sir Sam. Hood, Bart. Capt. Knight }		-	90 767
Third	Monarch	— Reynolds	- -	74	600
—	Warrior	— Sir Jas. Wallace	- -	74	600
—	Belliqueux	— Sutherland	- -	64	500
—	Centaur	— Inglefield	- -	74	650
—	Magnificent	— Linzee	- -	74	600
—	Prince William	— Wilkinson	- -	64	500

Frigates. Champion to repeat signals. Zebra and Alecto.

* For this list, and indeed for many hints contained in other parts of Lord Gardner's life, the editor is obliged to the communications of a friend, who, not content with his own information, has consulted a most useful work, entitled the "Naval Chronology," by Captain J. Schomberg. After fighting the battles of his country for many years, he now commands the district of sea-fencibles extending from Beachy-head to Dungeness.

Sir

SIR GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, Bart. Commander in Chief's
Division.

<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Third	Bedford	{ Commodore Affleck } Capt. Graves	- 74	617
—	Ajax	— Charrington	- 74	550
—	Repulse	— Duneresq	- 64	500
—	Canada	— Hon. W. Cornwallis	74	600
—	St. Alban's	— Inglis	- 64	500
Second	Namur	— Fanshawe	- 90	750
—	Formidable	{ Sir G. B. Rodney, Bart. } Sir C. Douglas, Bart. Capt. Symonds	90	750
—	Duke	— Alan Gardner	- 90	750
Third	Agamemnon	— Caldwell	- 64	500
—	Resolution	— Rt. H. Ld. R. Manners	74	600
—	Prothee	— Buckner	- 64	500
—	Hercules	— Savage	- 74	600
—	America	— S. Thompson	- 64	500

Frigates, Alarm, Endymion, Adromache, Flora to repeat signals.

Rear-admiral DRAKE'S Division.

Third	Russel	Capt. Saumarez	- 74	600
—	Fame	— Barber	- 74	600
—	Anson	— Blair	- 64	500
—	Torbay	— Gidoin	- 64	600
Second	Prince George	— Williams	- 90	750
Third	Princessa	{ Francis Drake } Capt. Knatchbull	- 70	600
—	Conqueror	— Balfour	- 74	577
—	Nonsuch	— Truscott	- 64	500
—	Alcide	— C. Thompson	- 74	600
—	Arrogant	— Cornish	- 74	600
—	Marlborough	— Penny	- 74	600

Frigates, Triton and Euridice—the latter to repeat signals.

On this memorable occasion, the Duke was stationed next to the Formidable, on board of which the admiral's flag was flying, and by following her into
the

the hottest part of the action, had no less than thirteen men killed, and fifty-seven wounded, among the former of which were the master and boatswain.* Such a spirited conduct entitled Captain Gardner to the particular notice of the commander in chief, who was so well pleased with the exertions of all under him, as to remark in an emphatical manner, "that he wanted words to express how sensible he was of the meritorious conduct of all the captains, officers, and men, who had a share in this glorious victory obtained by their gallant exertions."

Soon after this a long peace ensued, during which, the subject of this memoir appeared sometimes in a civil, and sometimes in a naval capacity, having acted as commodore on the Jamaica station, on board the *Europe* of fifty guns, in the years 1785-6-7-8 and 9, and in 1790 as a lord of the Admiralty, with the usual salary of 1000*l. per annum*, which is assuredly inadequate to an employment of such magnitude and consequence; he also, as will be seen hereafter, obtained a seat in parliament.

Having been at length raised to the rank of rear admiral of the blue Feb. 1, 1793, in consequence of a promotion made, in contemplation of the approach-

* Sir George Rodney perceiving that this action, like so many former ones, would probably prove indecisive, bore at noon, directly athwart the enemy's line, and being gallantly supported by his two seconds, the *Duke*, Captain Gardner, and the *Namur*, Captain Fanshawe, broke through it, within about three ships of the centre, where the French admiral commanded in the *Ville de Paris* of one hundred and ten guns.

ing war with France, he soon after hoisted his flag on board the *Queen* of ninety-eight guns. On the 24th of March he sailed in the capacity of commander in chief to the Leeward Islands, and as this is the first squadron commanded by him, we shall here subjoin a statement of it :

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
1. <i>Queen</i>	98	{ Alan Gardner, Esq. rear-admiral of the blue Capt. J. Hutt
2. <i>Duke</i>	98	
3. <i>Culloden</i>	74	— Hon. G. Murray
4. <i>Orion</i>	74	— Sir Tho. Rich, Bart.
5. <i>Hector</i>	74	— J. T. Duckworth
6. <i>Hannibal</i>	74	— George Montague
7. <i>Monarch</i>	74	— John Colpoys
8. <i>Heroine</i>	74	— Sir James Wallace
9. <i>Iphigenia</i>	32	— Alan Hyde Gardner
10. <i>Rattlesnake</i>	32	— Pat. Sinclair
	14	— Mowatt.

Upon the arrival of the admiral on this station, Sir John Laforey resigned the command and returned to England. Soon after this, being encouraged by the disputes between the republicans and royalists in the adjacent colony of Martinico, and earnestly pressed by the latter to make a descent on that island, he determined to give them every assistance in his power. Accordingly, on the 16th of June, after a previous consultation with Major-general Bruce, that officer effected a descent with about 3000 British troops, under cover of the ships of war ; but finding the democratical party too strong, they were reimbarbed on the 21st with considerable loss. The adherents to the house of Bourbon, who had magnified their means and

and numbers, were the chief sufferers, many of them having perished in arms, while those who could not be taken on board the squadron, experienced a more cruel death at the hands of their inexorable countrymen.

After dispatching the *Hannibal* and *Hector*, of seventy-four guns each, to reinforce the squadron on the Jamaica station, Admiral Gardner returned home, and arrived at Spithead October 1, 1793.

In 1794 we find him as rear admiral of the white, serving in the Channel fleet under Earl Howe. This officer having obtained intelligence on the 21st of May that the Brest fleet was at sea, immediately proceeded in quest of it. On the morning of the 28th, being about one hundred and forty leagues west of Ushant, the enemy was discovered at some distance to windward, it then blowing fresh from the S. by W. with a rough sea. About a quarter after two the commander in chief threw out a signal for a general chase, and to engage. Towards the close of day, Rear-admiral Pasley in the *Bellerophon* got up with the rear ship of the enemy's line, which proved to be a three decker, but being disabled he fell to leeward; on this his place was immediately supplied by the *Audacious*, which engaged with and carried away the mizen mast of his antagonist, *Le Revolutionaire*, formerly *Le Bretagne*, but owing to the approach of other vessels, and the darkness of the night, Captain Parker was obliged to bear away for the Channel.

On the morning of the 1st of June, both fleets
being

being in order of battle,* at half past seven, the British admiral threw out the signal to bear up, and for each ship to engage her opponent, on which Rear Admiral Gardner desired his crew "not to fire until they

* The British fleet, on the first of June 1794, consisted of :

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Admirals.</i>
Cæsar	Capt. Molloy -	74	
Bellerophon	— Hope -	74	R. A. Pasley
Leviathan	— Lord H. Seymour	74	
Russel	— Payne -	74	
Marlborough	— Hon. G. Berkeley	74	
Royal Sovereign	— Nicholls	100	Adm. Graves
Defence	— Gambier	74	
Impregnable	— Westcott -	90	R. A. Caldwell
Tremendous	— Pigot -	74	
Invincible	— Hon. T. Packenham	74	
Barfleur	— Collingwood	90	R. A. Bowyer
Culloden	— Schomberg	74	
Gibraltar	— Mackenzie -	80	
Charlotte	— { Sir R. Curtis } { Sir A. Douglas }	100	Com. in Chief
Brunswick	— John Harvey	74	
Valiant	— Pringle -	74	
Orion	— Duckworth	74	
Queen	— Hutt -	90	R. A. Gardner
Ramillies	— H. Hervey -	74	
Alfred	— Bazeley -	74	V. A. Sir Alex.
Royal George	— Domett -	100	Hood, Bart.
Montagu	— Montagu -	74	
Majestic	— Cotton -	74	
Glory	— Elphinstone -	90	
Thunderer	— Bertie -	74	

Guns 1988

The repeating frigates were the *Niger*, *Pegasus*, and the *Aquilon*.
should

should be near enough to scorch the Frenchmen's beards." Soon after this, a most tremendous and destructive cannonade took place along both lines, in the course of which the enemy's was pierced in a variety of directions, and the Queen Charlotte was brought up to attack the French admiral, on board of which three hundred men were either killed or dangerously wounded.

At the close of this memorable engagement, it was found that *Le Vengeur*, of seventy-four guns and three hundred and twenty men, had sunk with all her crew, and that the *Sans Pareil* and *La Juste*, of eighty guns each, together with four seventy-fours, were captured. The loss on board the British fleet amounted to two hundred and seventy-seven killed, and seven hundred and eighty wounded.

The Queen bore a conspicuous part in this action, for Captain Hutt and Lieutenant Dawes were mortally, and her master William Mitchell, with two lieutenants, and a midshipman, slightly wounded; thirty-six seamen were killed and sixty-seven disabled. In short, no vessel in the whole fleet, the Brunswick, commanded by the gallant Captain John Hervey, who perished upon this occasion, alone excepted, experienced so severe a loss.†

Earl Howe in his public dispatches, of course, made particular mention of Rear Admiral Gardner, and when his Majesty afterwards gave orders for a gold

† Captain Hutt, three lieutenants, one midshipman, and 103 men were killed or wounded.

medal emblematical of the victory to be presented to certain distinguished officers, to be worn around the neck suspended by a gold chain, he received the following letter from the first lord of the Admiralty, announcing the intended honour.

“ SIR,

“ The King having been pleased to order a certain number of gold medals to be struck in commemoration of the victory obtained by his Majesty's fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, over that of the enemy in the actions of the 29th of May and the 1st of June 1794, I am commanded by his Majesty to present to you one of the medals above mentioned, and signify his Majesty's pleasure that you should wear it when in your uniform, in the manner described by the direction which (together with the medal and chain belonging to it) I have the honour to transmit to you. I am also commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you that had it been possible for all the officers, on whom his Majesty is pleased to confer this mark of his approbation, to attend personally in London, his Majesty would have presented the medal to each of them in person; but that being, from various causes, at this time impossible, his Majesty, in order to obviate all further delay, has therefore been pleased to direct them to be forwarded in this manner.

“ Allow me to express the great satisfaction I feel in being made the channel of communicating to you so distinguished a mark of his Majesty's approbation.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

“ SPENCER.”

In the mean time* their Majesties repaired to Portsmouth, and went on board the Queen Charlotte at Spithead. The King on this occasion held a naval levee, and presented Earl Howe with a sword studded with diamonds, valued at three thousand guineas, together with a gold chain, medal, &c. Honours and

* June 26, 1794.

gratifications were also conferred on several officers, and Vice-admiral Gardner was created a baronet of Great Britain.

After refitting his ship, Sir Alan again proceeded to sea along with the squadron under Earl Howe, and his former captain having died of his wounds, he selected another* to act in that capacity. The fleet cruized during the whole winter; but as it amounted to twenty-eight sail of the line, and the French were totally dispirited, they never once saw the enemy. He continued to serve under Earl Howe while that nobleman went to sea; and when Lord Bridport succeeded to the command, his services were considered so indispensable in the Channel, that he was uniformly employed on that station for a series of years. He was present, in particular, at the action off Port L'Orient, June 22, 1795, when the French fleet saved itself from inevitable destruction by a precipitate flight.†

* Captain Bedford.

† The admiral for his conduct on this occasion was admitted to the honours of the British peerage, and gold chains and medals were conferred on the following officers :

1. Vice-admiral Sir S. Hood, now Lord Bridport.
2. ——— T. Graves.
3. Rear-admiral A. Gardner.
4. ——— E. Bowyer
5. ——— T. Pasley.
6. ——— Sir R. Curtis.
7. Capt. William Hope.
8. ——— Elphinstone.
9. ——— Hon. J. Pakenham.
10. ——— J. T. Duckworth.
11. ——— Sir A. Douglas.
12. ——— Henry Harvey.
13. ——— W. Domett.
14. ——— J. W. Payne, and
15. ——— T. Pringle.

At the beginning of 1797 such a dangerous mutiny took place at Portsmouth, that on the 21st of February it was deemed necessary for some persons of authority in the fleet to confer with the delegates. Accordingly the admirals Gardner, Colpoys, and Pole repaired on board the *Queen Charlotte*, then in the possession of the mutineers; but they would not enter into any negociation, as, they said, no arrangement whatsoever could be considered as final until it was sanctioned by both King and parliament. On this Sir Alan was so displeased that, without reflecting on his own danger, he seized one of the chief conspirators by the collar, and swore that every fifth man on board should be executed. The crew, in their turn, were so exasperated, that it was with no small difficulty he escaped with his life; after which Lord Bridport's flag was struck, and a bloody one, the emblem of terror, displayed in its place. On this Admiral Gardner, together with two of his lieutenants, were afterwards obliged to go on shore, and he declined an invitation to return until those officers were also permitted to accompany him; which was at length complied with.

He accordingly hoisted his flag as vice-admiral of the white, and proceeded to sea in the *Royal Sovereign*, of one hundred and ten guns, on the 6th of May, to cruize as before, under Lord Bridport, in the Channel. The spirit of mutiny, however, was not yet laid, for it discovered itself once more in June, when the crews of several of the ships behaved in a most audacious manner, and two of his own seamen were condemned to death.

We

We now recur to less disagreeable scenes. It being determined to celebrate the late victories in a solemn manner, St. Paul's cathedral was chosen as the most suitable place, and the 19th December 1797 fixed for the day. His Majesty and all the royal family, attended by the great officers of state and both houses of parliament, accordingly repaired thither to deposit the standards taken from the French, Spaniards, and Dutch. Sir Alan Gardner assisted upon this solemn occasion, and the following was the order of the procession :

I. Vice-admiral CALDWELL, with the French national colours,
Vice-admiral Sir T. PASLEY, Bart.

Rear-admiral Bazeley,	Vice-admiral Gardner, Bart.
Rear-admiral H. Seymour,	Rear-admiral Sir R. Curtis,
Captain W. Domett,	Rear-admiral Gambier,
Captain J. Elphinstone, and	Captain J. W. Payne.

II. Vice-admiral GOODALL, with the flags taken from the French
in the Mediterranean March 13, 1795,
Rear-admiral W. Young, and Captain J. Holloway.

III. Rear-admiral Hamilton, bearing the flags taken from the
French off L'Orient, June 23, 1795,
Captain Larcom, Captain Grindall,
Captain Monckton, and Captain Browne.

IV. Vice-admiral Sir CHARLES THOMPSON, bearing the flags taken
from the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797.
Rear-admiral Sir H. Nelson, Vice-admiral Waldegrave,
Captain Whitshed, Sir Charles Knowles,
Captain Sutton, Captain Dacres,
Captain Irwin, and Captain Towry.

V. Captain DOUGLAS, bearing the flags taken from the Dutch off
the Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 16, 1796.

VI. Admiral Lord DUNCAN, bearing the flags taken from the Dutch off Camperdown, on the coast of Holland, Oct. 11, 1797.

Captain Sir Henry Trollope,	Vice-admiral Onslow,
Captain O. B. Drury,	Sir G. W. Fairfax,
Captain J. Wells,	Captain W. Elphinston,
Captain W. Mitchell,	Captain E. O'Brien,
Captain W. Bligh,	Captain Geo. Gregory,
Captain Waller,	and Captain W. Hotham.

Early in 1798 Sir Alan again served in the Channel fleet, having his flag hoisted on board the Royal George, under Lord Bridport; as also in the beginning of 1799 in the Royal Sovereign; but he soon after returned into port with a squadron from a cruise off the coast of France. Having sailed again, it was discovered that the French fleet, after escaping from Brest during a fog, had steered towards the Mediterranean; on which he was sent by the commander in chief with a detachment of sixteen sail of the line to reinforce the squadron off Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean under Earl St. Vincent. Perceiving, however, that there was but little danger in either of those quarters, he returned in July with the convoy from Lisbon, accompanied by nine sail of the line.

Early in the year 1800 we once more find Sir Alan, who was soon after created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Lord Gardner, serving at one period under his old admiral Lord Bridport in the Channel fleet, and at another commanding a squadron of observation off Brest; but on the 22d of August he left the Royal Sovereign, and succeeded Admiral Kingsmill in the naval command in Ireland, where he has remained ever since. His flag has been hoisted, as occasion served,

served, on board different ships, and it is flying at present in the *Trent*, of thirty-six guns, Captain W. Grosett, at Cork.

We are now to consider Lord Gardner in another point of view. It has already been observed that he was appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain. This occurred in 1790, when the Earl of Chatham presided at the board; and as that nobleman, who was bred in the army, where he had obtained the rank of major-general, was of course but little acquainted with naval affairs, it was highly proper that he should be assisted with the advice of such able seamen as a Hood and a Gardner.

He has sat in three successive parliaments. In January 1790 he was elected one of the representatives for the town of Plymouth, the corporation and inhabitants of which were of course well acquainted with his merits.

On the 13th of June 1796 he was nominated, in conjunction with Mr. Fox, one of the members for Westminster. It may be doubted, however, whether a naval officer, liable at all times to be sent abroad on public service, is well calculated to represent a city which is the residence of the government, may be considered as the second in the empire, and ought to send two independent legislators to St. Stephen's chapel. Many severe contests have accordingly taken place, and in that with Mr. Tooke, his lordship had to contend with a man of the first-rate talents. He was, indeed, well supported, and attended

by a numerous and respectable body of freeholders ; but he who had never flinched from a contest with the public enemy, must be allowed to have been over-matched by the wit, satire, and eloquence of so formidable an antagonist. On this occasion it was well known to all his friends that the gallant veteran would have rather encountered a shower of cannon-balls, than been exposed to the continual hisses of the mob, and pelted by the arguments of a popular adversary.

At the last general election, in 1802, Mr. Fox paid a very high compliment to his virtues and integrity. “ A noble admiral (said he) has been proposed to you. I certainly cannot boast of agreeing with him in political opinions ; but whom could the electors pitch upon more worthy of their choice than the noble lord, in his private character universally respected, and a man who has served his country with a zeal, a gallantry, a spirit, and a splendour that will ever reflect upon him immortal honour ? ”

The family of Lord Gardner is still more numerous than that of his father, the former having a dozen, and the latter no less than fourteen children, all of whom, three only excepted, are still alive. Two of the sons are officers in the army, and two in the navy ; and it is not a little remarkable, that his wife was actually delivered of one of her children (Samuel Martin) on board the Europa at sea.

The honourable A. H. Gardner, born in 1772, entered early into the naval service, commanded the Cygnet, of sixteen guns, in 1790, with the rank of master and commander,

commander, and was promoted as a captain November 12, 1790. He has already seen much service, and on one occasion was entrusted with the sole command of a separate expedition. When Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone captured the Cape of Good Hope, in 1796, he detached this officer with the following squadron to co-operate with a body of troops under Colonel Stuart in the reduction of Columbo, in the island of Ceylon :

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>
1. The Heroine	of 32	Capt. A. H. Gardner.
2. Rattlesnake	16	— Edward Ramage.
3. Echo	16	— Andrew Todd.
4. Swift	16	— J. S. Rainier.

The following vessels, belonging to the East India Company, were also under his orders :

	<i>Guns.</i>
1. Bombay Castle	- 24
2. Bombay frigate	- 20
3. Drake brig	- - 14
4. Queen ketch	- - 12
5. Prince of Wales	- 24

On the 5th of February the detachment appeared off Negombo, and on the next day the troops were landed and marched fifteen miles to the object of their destination. On the morning of the 12th the ships of war and transports having anchored near the fortress, on the 14th the governor was summoned, and on the 16th Columbo with its dependencies was surrendered to Great Britain. The merchandize alone was valued at twenty-five lacks of rupees, or upwards of 300,000*l*.

In 1800 he joined the squadron at Elsinour, commanded by Vice-admiral Dickson, in the *Resolution*, of seventy-four guns, and in 1801 proceeded in her to the West Indies. He is now serving on board the *Hero*, of seventy-four guns, in the Channel fleet.

The honourable Francis Farrington Gardner, born in 1772, after serving for a short time as master and commander, May 7, 1794, obtained the rank of post captain on board the *Heroine* frigate; he now commands the *Princess Charlotte*, of forty guns, stationed in the West Indies. Of the other sons, the honourable William Gardner is now a captain in the royal artillery, and the honourable Robert Gardner a first lieutenant in the same corps.

Admiral Lord Gardner has attained that period of life when active service at the head of a fleet can hardly be expected, more especially as he has been at times afflicted with a severe nervous disorder. He may now be considered as not only full of years and of glory, but one of the brightest members of that school which has taught the British flag to triumph in every sea, and be respected on every shore. Bred under a Dennis, and an Anson, he has served along with a Hawke, a Byron, a Rodney, a Bridport, and a Howe; he has captured several ships of war from the enemy; he has been present in many naval engagements, and he is fully entitled to all those honours which British gratitude willingly confers on her naval heroes.*

* The following is a correct statement of the naval promotions of Lord Gardner :

He entered the service, as a midshipman, in 1755,

He

BENJAMIN WEST, Esq.

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, &c.

WE believe it may be safely asserted that among all the subjects of modern biography no man could be selected, whose life presents a fairer field for observation, study, and imitation, than that of the president of the Royal Academy, of whose movements for almost half a century in his profession, and of whose general tract of study and peculiarities of professional character we have undertaken to give a concise and accurate sketch.

However the arts may have drooped from discouragement, or the want of genius among our painters, in England, as well as in the other countries of Europe, it is some satisfaction that the present age has used every effort to revive and reward them, and that among their patrons the name of his present Majesty stands most distinguished. In a nation of commerce like this, the arts may be expected to make an article of traffic, when they are not regarded by the nation

He was appointed a lieutenant in 1760.

A master and commander in 1762.

A captain, May 19, 1766.

A rear-admiral, February 1, 1793.

A vice-admiral, July 4, 1794.

And an admiral of the blue, of which he is now the first on the list, February 4, 1799.

In addition to this, he is a major-general of marines.

He was ennobled December 27, 1800, by the stile and title of Alan Gardner, Baron Gardner, of Uttoxeter, in the kingdom of Ireland,

itself

itself as subjects of taste and admiration; as Mummius was willing to export what he could neither value nor understand. In a word, having so long rivalled Europe in every other branch of commerce, it is to the genius and industry of our national painters that we have been able to maintain the competition in this; and it will undoubtedly be recorded to the honour of our present race of artists, that they have opened a new source of commerce to the mother country, and that the English are now as well known on the continent by their paintings as by their broad cloth.

Benjamin West, Esq. was born in the year 1738, at Springfield, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in America. His ancestors were a branch of the West family who were distinguished in the wars of Edward III. In the reign of Richard II. they settled at Long Crannden, in Buckinghamshire, where they resided till about the year 1667, at which period they embraced the quaker principles, which were then in the infancy of propagation. It is believed that the first of the family who adopted quakerism was a Colonel James West, an officer much distinguished in the battle of Worcester, and by his attachment to the republican party which at that time prevailed over the monarchy. A letter from the celebrated Hampden to this gentleman is still upon record.*

In the year 1699 the greater part of the family removed with William Penn into Pennsylvania, on his second visit to that province; and his grandfather and grandmother (on his mother's side) accompanied that

* See Seward's Anecdotes.

great and benevolent man in the first visit he made to that new country in the year 1681.

In the year 1714 Mr. John West joined his brothers and relations in Pennsylvania, where he married, and the present Mr. West is the youngest son of ten children which he raised in that country. Mr. West's love for painting shewed itself at an early age, and at sixteen, with the consent of his parents and friends, he embraced it as a profession. In the town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and the cities of Philadelphia and New York, he painted many portraits, and several historical pictures, with considerable success, till he attained the age of twenty-one, when the produce of his industry, and the predominant desire of acquiring excellence in historical painting, carried him to Italy, the great depositary of the ancient and modern arts, and the most favourable school for genius.

In the year 1760 Mr. West left the city of Philadelphia and embarked for Leghorn. War was then raging between England and France, and the ship in which he sailed stopped at Gibraltar, till a proper force could be appointed to convoy it to the place of its destination. The first in command to that convoy was Captain Meadows, of the Shannon frigate, who, during the passage to Leghorn, rendered Mr. West and two of his companions* every attention which the civility and politeness of a gentleman could bestow, and which laid the foundation of that friendship

* The names of these two gentlemen were, a Mr. Allen, eldest son of the chief judge of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Joseph Shippen, likewise a native of Philadelphia.

which has subsisted ever since between Mr. West and Captain Meadows, now Lord Newark.

From Leghorn Mr. West proceeded to Rome. From the house of Messrs. Jackson and Rutherford, of the factory of Leghorn, he procured recommendations to Cardinal Albani, and others of high distinction in that city. Through this recommendation he was introduced to Raphael Minges, Pompio Battoni, and most of the celebrated artists in Rome ; and was yet more fortunate in the intimacy he formed with Mr. Wilcox, the author of the much esteemed Roman Conversations. The kindness of this gentleman, and that of the late Lord Grantham, then Mr. Robinson, procured him an introduction to all that was excellent in the arts, both of the ancient and modern school ; and the distinguished taste of those liberal and enlightened men, united to their known classical information, laid the foundation in the mind of Mr. West, on his first entrance into the seat of his profession, of that sublime and philosophical taste which has enabled him to enrich England with the various productions of his pencil.

The sudden change from the cities of America, where he saw no productions but a few English portraits, and those which had sprung from his own pencil, to the city of Rome, the seat of arts and taste, made so forcible an impression upon his feelings as materially to affect his health. The enthusiasm of his mind was heated with what he beheld, and oppressed at once by novelty and grandeur, the springs of health were weakened, and he was under the necessity

sity of withdrawing from Rome in a few weeks, by the advice of his physician, or the consequence might have been fatal to his life.

Mr. West returned to Leghorn, and was received into the friendly protection of Messrs. Jackson and Rutherford, in whose house he remained several months. He experienced likewise the most flattering attention from the English consul and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, since Sir John Dick, and was received with distinguished hospitality by the governors of the place, and others of the Italians. His mind was thus relaxed by friendly intimacy and society, which, together with sea-bathing, restored him to health and to the prosecution of his studies in Rome. He here fixed his mind upon the most glorious productions of ancient and modern art, and the works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Poussin engaged most of his attention; but he was again compelled to withdraw from his studies, owing to the loss of health, and to return to his friends at Leghorn. The air and society of this place again restored him, and by the advice of those in whom he most confided, he proceeded to Florence instead of Rome. He here recommenced his studies with increased ardour in the galleries and the palace Pietie, and was a third time arrested in his progress, and relapsed into an illness which confined him more than six months to his bed and room, during which time he was under the necessity of submitting to a surgical operation in one of his ancles, where the fever had settled. In this delicate operation Mr. West was greatly indebted to the skill and attention

attention of the celebrated surgeon Nanona, to whom we have often heard him confess that he owed the preservation of his leg, if not his life.

During the long confinement occasioned by this painful malady, our young artist received marked attentions from Sir Horace Mann, the English minister at Florence, the Marquis of Gereni and Ricchardi, the late Lord Cooper, and many of the British nobility. The love of his art and the emulation of excellence triumphed over every pain of body and oppression of mind ; and in the severest paroxysms of sickness Mr. West never desisted from drawing, reading, and composing historical subjects. He had a frame constructed in order to enable him to paint when obliged to keep his bed, and in that situation he amused himself by painting several ideal pictures and portraits. When he was sufficiently recovered to bear removal, and to be carried out to enjoy the fine air of the Bobeli gardens, his youth and an excellent constitution united, so that nature soon made a complete restoration of his health ; and in order to confirm and establish what was so happily begun, he was recommended by his friends to travel. A gentleman from Leghorn, an Englishman of considerable talents and classical education,* accompanied him to Bologna, Parma, Mantua, Verona, and Venice, in which cities he made himself acquainted with the paintings of the Caracci, Corregio, Julio Romano, Titian, and the other celebrated masters of the Venetian and Lom-

* Of the name of Matthews, who had directed the house of Jackson and Rutherford for more than twenty years.

bard schools, the chief productions of whose pencils are to be found in the above-mentioned cities.

After completing a tour which enriched his mind with the fruits of observation, and invigorated health by change of place and diversity of object, Mr. West returned to Rome, having been absent from that city more than twelve months.

He painted about this time two pictures; the subjects were Cimon and Iphigenia, and Angelica and Madoro. He composed likewise several other subjects from the poets and historians, all of which were viewed with much complacency by the professors of art, as well as by most of the connoisseurs. But the enthusiasm and industry with which our young artist pursued his profession again made ravages on his health, and illness was again attacking him. To secure, therefore, this primary blessing, he embraced the opportunity of an English gentleman's* departure for London, and united with him in that journey to visit the native country of his ancestors. He availed himself likewise of this opportunity to revisit Parma on his way from Italy, in order that he might finish his copy of Corregio's celebrated picture (the St. Gerolemo) which he had left incomplete through illness on his first introduction to it.

From Parma he extended his tour to Genoa and Turin, inflamed with a curiosity to examine the esteemed pictures of the Italian and Flemish masters,

* Mr. Pattoune, a gentleman of much taste in painting.

which those places are distinguished for possessing.

Having now taken an extensive survey of the treasures of modern Italy, and completed himself in those schools, as far as observation concurring with genius and industry has a tendency to complete the artist, Mr. West was desirous of a yet wider survey, and grew unwilling to quit the continent till he should have exhausted whatever was left worthy of inspection. The French ground was still untrodden ; he therefore proceeded through Lyons to Paris, in which he remained till he had made himself acquainted with the best productions of the art which France could at that time boast. He passed most of his time in the superb palaces of that city and its environs, in which the paintings of most repute were congregated, and in August 1763 he arrived in London.

We have thus traced Mr. West in his continental progress, and have omitted nothing of importance during his stay in Italy. It was now his turn to take a survey of the state of the arts and the modern collections in his native country ; for which purpose, in the autumn of the same year in which he arrived in England, he visited Oxford, Blenheim, Bath, Stourhead, Fonthill, Wilton, Langford, near Salisbury, Windsor, and Hampton-court. This tour, performed, like those in Italy and France, for the purpose of completing his knowledge of the paintings of the eminent masters, introduced him to all the works of art in the above-mentioned places, particularly the picture

picture by Vandyke of the Pembroke family at Wilton, and the Cartoons by Raphael at Hampton-court.

Having completed this excursion, it was the intention of Mr. West to return to America, and take up his residence in the city of Philadelphia; thither to import the knowledge which he had collected in the various schools he had visited, and to practise his profession with as much honour and emolument as the slender patronage of America could afford. It is unnecessary to investigate the causes which retarded his departure, and which shortly afterwards induced him to fix upon England as the sphere to be occupied by his genius, and enriched by the various productions of his pencil. The arts, which had been long languishing in this country for the want of patronage and encouragement, received upon the accession of his present Majesty the most distinguished notice and approbation. The time was now arrived in which the English artist was to step forward, in order to challenge comparison with those of Italy and France, and, exempting himself from the servility of mannerism and the constraint of schools, to lay claim to a palm of higher and more durable merit. The country which supplied all Europe with many of the luxuries, and most of the conveniencies of life, whose merchandize occupied an extent unequalled by any other nation on the globe, was now about to add to her other means of wealth a new source of commerce, and, along with her hardware, her woollens, and broad cloths, to traffic in pictures and engravings with those countries from which she had been so long contented to be supplied.

To the politician and the œconomist, who question the influence and use of the fine arts in society, and who allege that they lock up a great portion of the wealth of the country in mouldering and unproductive canvas, it will be sufficient answer to refer them to the receipts and entries at the custom-house: they will there find what a channel of commerce has been opened to other countries, and what a prodigious saving has accrued to our own.

In April 1764 the exhibition of painting, sculpture, and architecture opened for the inspection of the public, at the great room in Spring-gardens. By the express wish of Mr. Reynolds, afterwards Sir Joshua, and Mr. Richard Wilson, our young artist was induced to send thither the two pictures painted at Rome, and a whole length portrait of General Monckton, which he had painted during the winter in London, for that distinguished officer himself. The favourable reception of those pictures by the artists and the public, together with the earnest intreaties of his friends, induced Mr. West to remain in England. In the course of that year the amiable lady* with whom, previously to his departure from Philadelphia, he had contracted an affection, left that city in company with his father, and joined our young artist in London: they were immediately married, and settled in the metropolis.

The artists who united in 1760 to form an exhibition of their works at the great room in Spring-gar-

* The second daughter of a reputable family, of the name of Shewell, in Philadelphia.

dens, became incorporated in the year 1765. Mr. West was immediately chosen member, and appointed one of the directors. He drew at their academy in St. Martin's-lane, and became one of their constant exhibitors, till the opening of the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which was established under the patronage of his present Majesty, in the year 1768. Mr. West was graciously named by his Majesty as one of the four artists to wait upon him and submit to his inspection the plan of the institution. This plan happily received the royal approbation, and the King commanded the deputation to take every step in their power to accelerate the establishment. The names of these gentlemen, besides Mr. West, were, Mr. Chambers, afterwards Sir William Chambers, Mr. Moser, afterwards first keeper of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Coates.

In the year previous to this event Mr. West had been honourably mentioned to his Majesty by Drummond, the then Archbishop of York, on his finishing for that worthy prelate the picture of Agrippina landing at Brundisium with the ashes of Germanicus. In order, therefore, most effectually to serve Mr. West, the archbishop introduced him, together with that picture, to the King; a circumstance which gave his Majesty his first knowledge of Mr. West, and so favourable an opinion of his talents, as to determine his royal master to employ him. His Majesty was pleased to commission him at that time for the picture of Regulus, which was the first painting exhibited by Mr. West on the opening of the Royal

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Academy in 1769. And here we cannot avoid remarking, what our readers will perhaps consider as worthy of observation, as we ourselves think it of astonishment and national gratitude, that, from the exhibition in Spring-gardens in 1764 to the exhibition of last year 1804, Mr. West has not omitted a single year in the exposition of his works for the public entertainment and instruction. We flatter ourselves, moreover, that it will be highly serviceable to our readers, and particularly to artists, and all such as take an interest in the arts, to present them with a correct and authentic catalogue of the pictures, and their subjects, which Mr. West has painted during that period; when it will be found to constitute a *whole* which, as proceeding from the pencil of an individual, has no parallel in the annals of painting, if we consider the number, size, and extent of their composition in figures, and their great diversity of matter. The list given at the close of this biography will justify the assertion.

Mr. West, in his tour through France and Italy, had frequent reason to lament the degraded state to which he found the arts reduced, as well as the degenerate patronage in those countries, in comparison with that which had formerly raised them to their greatest dignity in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The imbecility in the choice of subjects, which he found the pencils of professors employed to execute, were of a piece with the degraded minds of those who commissioned them. The legendary register was ransacked, and became the fountain from which the genius
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of the painter drew; while the mechanical arrangement of academical figures, converted into saints, angels, cupids, and seraphim, forming contrasted groupes on earth and in heaven, as well as in purgatory and hell, exhibited throughout Italy the ultimate of fallen patronage and degraded art. In France the debased state of painting and patronage was yet more deplorable: there it was humiliated to cherish and stimulate the lascivious passions, and the gaieties of frivolity and shew. At Rome, indeed, Minges and Hamilton; and at Paris, Greux, Verney, and Vien, were exceptions to this degraded taste; and in England, the manly exertions of Reynolds and Wilson, and the original genius of Hogarth, with several others, had conferred upon the arts a portion of that lustre, chastity, and dignity which did themselves and their country honour.

To delineate historical events in painting with perspicuity and dignity, is one of the most impressive powers which is given to man. Historical painting has been justly called the *epic* of the art, as it demands the greatest sublimity of genius, and the strictest accuracy of judgment, the most extensive knowledge of nature and her works, as well as of the best human productions in poetry and science; and, above all, it requires that rare quality which has been denominated so well by a modern writer, "the philosophy of taste." Painting speaks an universal language; the poetry of a nation is frequently locked up in the language of that nation; the music of one people does not always please the ears of another; but painting being a copy

of general and unchangeable nature, must, according to the justness and accuracy of its representations, appeal in an uniform manner to the feelings of all mankind. How necessary must it therefore be that such a powerful instrument of good or evil should fall into proper hands, and be employed for worthy purposes. In that philosophical and moral point of view, Mr. West has ever considered the department of the art which he had embraced as a profession, and in this sense he ever understood and wished to employ it. He had observed that the early efforts of painting in the eleventh and twelfth centuries were directed to the same pious and beneficent ends as poetry ; that they were employed to instruct men in their duty towards God, by delineating passages from scriptural events, as transmitted by prophets and apostles. He therefore contemplated, whilst studying his profession, its real utility when enlisted under the banners of morality and philosophy ; and he likewise observed, that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries its powers were cherished by a proud patronage and a princely liberality, to call forth what would most dignify religion, philosophy, and morality, and that it did by these exertions raise itself to such excellence and glory, that whole states, communities, and individuals, were proud of their illustrious men in the arts, and emulous of possessing their works. To the encouragement of this generous passion many fortunate circumstances had concurred. The munificent patronage of the house of Medici, at Florence, and its influence under Leo X. in the pontifical seat

at

at Rome, advanced those efforts which had been making in the arts for the three preceding centuries, to the highest perfection, in the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael. The wars and intestine commotions with which Italy was soon after distracted, together with the imbecility in the minds of those who succeeded in the following centuries, caused that proud patronage to decline, and with it the art of painting. Those who then directed the powers of the pencil lavished its efforts and attention on legendary tales, till the more discerning part of mankind became wearied with its imbecility, and disgusted by its productions. Mr. West observing the degraded state of painting in Italy and France, and its employment to inflame bigotry, darken superstition, and stimulate the baser passions of our nature, resolved to struggle for a recovery of its dignity,—for its moral and pious uses, and to lay out his emulation and industry to restore to it a portion of its former splendour. The patronage of his Majesty happily concurred with this his primary desire, the encouragement of Drummond the then archbishop of York, the honourable Thomas Penn, and the energies of his own mind. He was thus enabled to give to the world the pictures of Agrippina, Regulus, Hannibal, Wolfe, and Penn. In these pictures are exhibited feminine and conjugal affection to departed greatness, invincible love of country, heroism, and a rectitude of justice. The fine prints from these pictures engraved under the inspection of Mr. West, by Erlum, Green, Woollett, and Hall, were spread by a commercial intercourse throughout

throughout the civilized world; and the subjects being real facts founded in history, exhibited to man's view what dignified and ennobled his nature, so that the more discerning part of the public in England, France, Italy, Germany, and America, became awake to their real powers.

This victory of the painter will always be recorded in the arts; it was, in truth, a conquest over those many difficulties which had so long fettered painting. It broke down and put to flight those licentious abuses of the art, at the same time that it dissipated the prejudices which had so long prevailed, that modern dresses could not be admitted into pictures, of which heroism and dignity were the characteristics. Over a prejudice so rooted and established, which the public had adopted, and artists and men of taste united to confirm, the pictures of Wolfe and Penn have been triumphant; and the British hero and American legislator, in these pictures, stand confessed by all as equal to the Greeks and Romans. Falsehood being thus chased away, an axiomatical truth of painting has been established by the labours of Mr. West, that the dress of a picture has no influence over the passions of the mind: it may add to the picturesque, and be made ornamental, but it gives no movement to the energies of the soul. This innovation has been extensive and undisputed, and no painter in Europe is now bold enough to dress his figures in a picture contrary to the costume of the age and country in which the event that he delineates took place. By the painters of the last century all sub-
jects

jects were made to bend to the Greek and Roman dresses. This practice was convenient when no more was looked for in a picture by the employer or the painter than the effect to be produced in the folding of the draperies, and the distribution of the light and shade.

From the æra of these pictures of Wolfe and Penn, for an æra it undoubtedly forms in the art of modern painting, we must fix a revolution in the dressing of figures in historical pictures, not only in England, but in Italy, France, and other countries, where the art of painting is cultivated. Mr. West has ever considered that the purpose of all art is to promote virtue, and that it is the duty of every man to leave the world better than he finds it; that the chief duty of the historical painter is to instruct mankind in honourable and virtuous deeds, by placing before them the bright examples of their predecessors or contemporaries, and by transmitting the memory of their virtues through a long succession of generations. Such are the objects of painting which have inclined the good and wise in all countries to esteem the character of Mr. West, and to appreciate with justice those historical compositions with which he has enriched the world. It was for this that Mr. West was so honourably distinguished by the first men in arts and science, as well as by the lovers of arts in Paris, when he went abroad with his youngest son to visit the national gallery of the arts in the autumn of 1802. He was received among them as a man who had conferred an honour on his country; and they bestowed
upon

upon him the appellation of the "Reviver of the Dignity of Historical Painting;" adducing as examples the pictures of Regulus, Wolfe, Penn, &c.

Being at Paris the same time with Mr. West, we were enabled, by the means of a friend, to procure a copy of the following letter presented to him by the deputation of gentlemen from the administration of the central Museum of Arts and the National Institute, inviting him to a friendly banquet. We will leave our readers to judge, by the sentiments expressed in that letter, of the high respect which was held of the professional character of Mr. West:

Paris, 3d Vendemiaire, 11th Year.

*The administration of the central Museum of Arts to Benjamin West,
Esq. President of the Royal Academy of London.*

"SIR,

"The administration of the central Museum of Arts is in the habit of enjoying a friendly banquet at the beginning of every quarter of the year, and Thursday next is the day appointed for their customary meeting.

"Eminent artists like you, Sir, find their own country in every element, and glory constantly assigns them a place where good artists are re-united.

"The administration invites you, therefore, to come and fill that place which belongs to you at their banquet. It reflects with complacency that, in possessing you in its bosom, it will be the interpreter of the esteem which it has for your talents, and that it will honour in your person celebrated men who in arts and sciences constitute the ornament of your country.

"Receive by anticipation, Sir, the assurance of our profound veneration, and of our sincere esteem.

(Signed)

"FOUBERT, administrator.

"LAVALLE, secretary of the Museum."

(A translation.)

At

At the conclusion of the banquet Lavallé, the father of the secretary, addressed an elegant poem to Mr. West, which he had composed for that occasion. He enumerated most of the pictures of Mr. West which had been engraved, and, in speaking of them in terms of the highest commendation, he principally dwelt on their efficacy in reforming the prostitution which the art had undergone in the preceding ages.

Mr. West's visit to inspect the works of art at Paris was not unknown to his Majesty. Lord Hawkesbury favoured him with a letter to the English minister, Mr. Merry, and M. Otto obligingly presented him with a letter to the ministers and other persons of distinction at Paris, in the presence of Lord Hawkesbury: from Mr. King, the American minister, he received a similar introduction to the residentiary of the United States in the French metropolis. Mr. West, it is almost needless to say, was received by all of them with distinguished respect. All places were commanded to be open to him, that he might inspect whatever they contained, and examine all that might be useful in the art to himself, or the institution at which he had the honour to preside in London. Mr. West was sensible of the attention, and would have converted it to a national benefit, by enriching the academy with casts from the valuable Greek fragments then just imported from the French committees in Asia Minor and the Greek islands, had not war interrupted the intercourse between the two countries.

In consequence of the marks of distinction exhibited to Mr. West's professional character in France, united to his honourable elevation in England, he found a demand upon him to give before he left Paris some public acknowledgment that he was sensible of the distinctions he had received in both countries, as well from gentlemen of professional repute, as from others of high civil and military rank. In order, therefore, to make a proper return for their civilities, and maintain his station with becoming dignity, he gave a public breakfast to the president of the arts, the leading gentlemen of the administration of the central Museum of Arts, those of the National Institute, and others of great eminence in arts and science, with their wives and friends, as well as to those of marked abilities whom the fine arts had attracted to Paris from England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and America. The entertainment was equally sumptuous and elegant, and given at the hotel de Marigny, Place du Louvre, where Mr. West resided.

Mr. West's love for the art of painting has been paramount to all things else : he cultivates it in himself as well as in others, and not a day passes in which he does not put in practice the golden rule of Apelles, "*Nulla dies sine lineâ.*" It is one of his principal gratifications to impart his long acquired knowledge to others, without any other reward but that of beholding their success. As a stimulus to himself to attain excellence, and for the purpose of instructing others, he has formed a select specimen of paintings and drawings

drawings by the great masters; he frequently consumes the hours of rest and midnight in determining the task of the succeeding day; and frequently by the same lamp paints the luminous points of his pictures, and always laments the necessity of sleep and relaxation. The sensibility of Mr. West's feelings has ever rendered to his God acknowledgment and gratitude for bestowing on him uninterrupted health; and to his Sovereign every duty and testimony of affection which a grateful heart can give, for enabling him to pursue painting in its higher department; for without his royal munificence he would not have found patronage sufficient to procure subsistence for himself and family, even in this country of opulence and liberality, whilst producing the works which he has painted.

So little are the higher excellences taken into consideration, from the want of that knowledge which education gives, that an artist is scarcely bold enough to combine with propriety those essentials which constitute the excellence of historical pictures; whereas, that kind of juggle of the art, which gives to such objects as the eye is in the habit of seeing the appearance of deception, of that the uneducated mind can best judge, and to that it is consequently most partial. In appreciating the higher productions of the art, this defect of the public judgment is most observable. A glass exhibited in the act of falling from a shelf, or a hand or leg apparently projecting from the canvas, shall astonish and enrapture the town, while the more dignified and natural minutiae of
chaste

chaste historical composition are wholly unnoticed. It is thus that the coarse buffooneries of farce and tricks of pantomime are preferred by the multitude to the sublime and placid dignity of just representations of life, and unforced colourings of character. Not that these little extravagancies of genius are to be despised when they produce a natural effect, as the appendages of nobler composition ; they are only contemptible when employed to gratify an erroneous taste, and excite an unworthy estimation in the public mind.

That the patronage of the public should run wholly among portrait and fancy painters, and that the sublimest historical compositions should receive only a barren admiration from those of taste to appreciate them, and be gazed upon with stupid wonder by those who cannot, is matter of extreme surprise and regret ; but, at the same time, it has been productive of an advantage in advancing the art of portrait painting to the highest perfection, and supporting in circumstances not only easy but opulent, a race of esteemed and distinguished artists. Affection, relationship, marriage, absence, departure, courtship, and the whole train of public and private passions, promote a constant interchange and circulation of portraits : the want is general, and the taste is general, for it is easy to judge of a likeness, and still easier to be pleased with it. That remuneration, not to say that subsistence-money, which the artist must demand, obliges him therefore to throw open his doors to the purchasers of likenesses, and he is too often
compelled

compelled by necessity only to cultivate that department of the arts, which, under happier auspices and a more favourable æra of patronage, he would probably have changed for the higher walk of composition.

These observations are not, however, meant to attach to individuals; for there is no country in which are to be found gentlemen more competent to judge of all the excellencies to be combined in a good picture than in this; for in no country are to be found men more accomplished, liberal, and refined.

It will not be improper to mention in this place the marked attention bestowed upon Mr. West, not only in England, but in other countries since he visited Europe. In this country, the first honour paid him was in his being chosen a member of the incorporated society of artists in the year 1765.

In 1772 his Majesty was pleased to honour him with the title of his historical painter; and in 1790 was pleased to give him the appointment of surveyor of the royal pictures.

In 1791 he was *unanimously* elected president of the Royal Academy; and in the same year was chosen a member of the society of Dilettanti.

In the year 1792 he was elected a member of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce; and in the same year chosen a member of the society of Antiquaries.

In the year 1801 he was chosen a governor of the Foundling Hospital; and in the year 1804 he became a member of the Royal Institution.

Attentions shewn to Mr. West's professional character out of England :

When he made the tour of Italy, the academy of Rome made him free to study in it, by the interest of Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Crispin, and through the friendship of Philippi Vallà, a celebrated sculptor, and the Abbati Grant.

At Florence, by the interest of Sir Horace Mann, and the Marquis Gereni, he was made free of that academy.

At Bologna, the friendship of Count Algeroti and Herculalali procured him the same liberty of study in that academy.

At Parma, the director Signor Balreggi honourably mentioned him to the prince, on his admission to the same privilege in that academy.

At Venice, Mr. Murray, the English minister, and Mr. Smith, the British consul, obtained for him the same privilege of study in the academy of that city.

In 1792 Mr. West was complimented with a diploma as a member by the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

In 1779 the Prince of Waldeck honoured him with a gold medal, and a whole length portrait of himself and his painter looking at the death of Wolfe, which Mr. West painted for that prince, and for which, above the present marked distinction, he was most liberally rewarded.

In the year 1781 the Duke of Courland complimented him with a gold medal, and rewarded him
with

With great liberality for two pictures which he was commissioned to paint for him ; the subjects were, Romeo and Juliet parting in the morning, and its companion, the couch scene of King Lear and his daughter.

In 1786 he became a member of the society established at Boston for the encouragement of arts and science.

In the year 1802 he was, without any previous knowledge, elected a member of the National Institute at Paris, in the department of fine arts.

In the year 1804 he was appointed a member of the academy of arts at New York.

Our readers will forgive us this detailed enumeration, as we think it but justice to the character of Mr. West to deliver down to posterity those honourable distinctions which he has met with in every part of the civilized world. But the respect shewn to Mr. West's professional and moral character was never more conspicuous than when the royal academicians, without solicitation or intrigue, unanimously elected him to the president's chair, vacant by the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds ; and, above all, by the long continuance of his Majesty's friendship and patronage.

The advantages of an institution of this kind are innumerable : it diffuses throughout the kingdom a purer taste and a love for the cultivation of those arts which were before confined to the patronage of the few, and therefore only relished by men of rank and fortune, who could either afford to make collections of their own, or explore with facility the collections

of others. A national exhibition of this kind was particularly desirable at a time when the lower and middling classes of the people were raised by means of education and instruction above the level of the same classes in other nations, and when the mind was in a capacity to receive the lessons of taste, if they were regularly and judiciously offered. At the same time the artist was invited to cultivate his particular branch by the encouragement of subordinate traffic, and the trade and commerce of the country found out new articles of domestic consumption and foreign exportation. Hence sprung the decoration of books and all sorts of publications: hence, from the architectural models submitted to the academy, was derived an improvement in the comfort and elegance of modern building; hence the manufacturer in every branch caught his ideas of improvement, whether in the internal ornament of houses, household furniture, or in articles contrived for comfort, luxury, and elegance: hence likewise were derived the new graces of *costume*, and every trade of vanity or necessity was enlarged and improved from the ideas and models of the artists. Such were the advantages of this institution, and such will they ever continue to produce, whilst the same patronage defends it from the assaults of envy without, and arrests the fatal progress of those distractions within, which have often threatened its destruction. It is, above all, the earnest wish of the writer of this article to impress upon the mind of the politician, that the cultivation of the arts gives a new spirit to commerce, multiplies the sources of wealth, and,

and, concurring with morals, softens and purifies the manners of the people, and makes them more obedient to the laws that govern them.

In the present biographical sketch, it is not our intention to speak of the genius and abilities of Mr. West in painting; we leave that to the public, and they will, and have done him justice. It is our intention to pursue him along his general course, and connect some review of the arts with him.

This account is meant to exhibit a tract of his movements in the profession for these last forty years. It has been done from motives to preserve, whilst in our reach, those points, and, as we may say, those *data* of character, which have attended a man so much distinguished, and in order to supply those who may hereafter think it worth their attention to give to the world the details of his life, with certain boundaries and land-marks to direct and shapen their course. But though it is not our intention to touch upon, or offer an opinion of, his merits or demerits as a painter; yet we hold it not improper to impart what we know respecting his ideas on the subject of historical painting, and we flatter ourselves the pictures we shall mention will justify our publishing the observations which we have so frequently heard him express; and are persuaded that our readers will agree with us that they are founded on that perspicuity which appears so leading a feature in all Mr. West's compositions.

In his first discourse to the Royal Academy on his

being chosen president, (a discourse which he permitted to be published) he lamented, when in Italy, to observe the decline of the art of painting in that country. The more he investigated the cause of such degeneracy, contrasted with the glory and splendour of the art a century and an half before, the more inclined was he to impute it not only to the imbecile and corrupt taste of the patrons, but to the selfish manner of inculcating the principles of the art by those professors who elevated themselves to the dignity of masters, and erected their petty schools in every town and city. These institutions produced nothing but an insipid monotony and a wearisome mannerism; the scholar was no more, and frequently something less, than the master, who, in his turn, was the pupil of some wretched mannerist like himself. The common terms when a painting was held up to invoke praise were, "*This is my scholar; this is my master.*" Mr. West was not slow to perceive that this was the sink in which the genius of that once eminent country was engulfed, before it had time to feel or exercise its powers. The professor was almost always the disciple of some such school as that over which he presided, and was retailing manner after manner, till the whole sunk into mannerism and insipidity. All the subjects, therefore, whether ancient or modern, had the appearance of being cast in the same mould, and were painted in strict and unerring conformity to the principles which the school, wherever it might be, and by whomsoever superintended, thought fit to inculcate. Thus nature, and the sub-

jects

jects represented through her, were made to bend to one wretched creation of beings, formed for men, women, and children, to represent Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, and every modern nation throughout the world, whether they were designed to appear in the characters of heroes, legislators, saints, devils, or apostles: in short, whether meant for Madonas, queens, courtezans, or milkmaids, all were the same in form and feature.

It was the duty of Mr. West, in the station which he filled, to reprobate this mannerism, as well by precept as example; and it becomes us to remark that, in the productions of his own pencil, he has imitated no master, but been content to draw his knowledge from a higher fountain, and instruct himself from the mistress of all art—general and unchangeable *Nature*. Let us investigate some of his pictures on the principles which he himself lays down; let us try him on those rules of perspicuity and philosophy upon which it is his pride to establish his reputation:

In his *Agrippina* we see the Roman matron, the grand-daughter of Augustus, bearing in her arms the ashes of her husband Germanicus, her children by her side, the pledges of her husband's love, and the only object of concern to her maternal feelings: we see her in the midst of Roman ladies, and surrounded by a Roman people, with all their proper attributes.

In the *Regulus* we see the stern and inflexible Roman, deaf to all the ties of nature, but that of heroic devotion and love to the cause of his country, and that in the midst of all that was Roman, except the Carthaginians.

In his Wolfe we see a British hero, on the heights of Abraham, in North America, expiring in the midst of heroes and of victory, with all the characteristics of Britons, in 1759.

In the Penn we see the legislator, with the simplicity and dignity of a man administering justice to others, and diffusing his bounties in the midst of savage tribes, and disarming their ferocity by his rectitude and benevolence; whilst himself and those about him rest in perfect security on the consciousness of their philanthropic intentions, and a persuasion that they are fulfilling the first duty of christianity, in rendering to others what they wish to be rendered to themselves, and thus conquering the savage without one weapon to denote any other conquest than that which justice achieves.

In the picture of Alexander the Third, king of Scotland, attacked by a stag, we remark a Scottish people, fierce and brave in rescuing their king from the threatened danger.

In the picture of Moses receiving the law on Mount Sinai, we see the Jewish sages with humility in the presence of God, whilst their lawgiver, with a conscious firmness, raises the tables into heaven for the *scriptum manum* of the Deity.

In the picture of Cressy and Poitiers we behold the juvenile hero, his paternal sovereign, and the nobles with their heroic vassals, in proud triumph, their gothic banners waving in the wind; and in the battle of Poitiers we behold the same hero, with manly demeanour, receiving the vanquished king, expressing an air of welcome, and treating him more as a visitor than

than as a captive : the conqueror is not seen in the reception of the captive, nor the captive in his submission to the vanquisher ; all is Gothic, and all is British.

In the picture of St. Paul shaking the viper from his finger, in the chapel at Greenwich, we see that apostle unshaken in the midst of bands of armed Roman soldiers, and the poisonous reptile hanging to his hand : the multitude of men, women, and children, cast on shore by the wreck of the ship, bespeaks the deplorable situation of such a mixture of sex and ages, composed of Jews, Romans, and islanders.

In the picture of the battle of La Hogue, we see all that marked the courage of the English and the Dutch on the memorable event of that sea victory : we see them sweeping before them the navy of France over a vast extent of ocean, and in the midst of fire and sword, of victory and destruction, the ferocity of battle is mitigated by the national humanity of the conquerors : in the same moment they destroy and save—they conquer and spare. In this battle all is perspicuity and deep research into the subject ; the æra is marked in every object that is represented ; the men, the ships, the form of battle, are all described in the character of the age in which the event took place, without any manner but that which belongs to the subject, and the element on which the battle was fought.

In the interview between Calypso and Telemachus on the sea-shore of Ogygia, the passion, character, and propriety are equally preserved. The astonish-
ment

ment of Telemachus at the sight of the majestic goddess and her nymphs is pourtrayed so masterly in the countenance of the young Ithacan, that the beholder reads his whole course of thoughts upon the canvas. Again, the stately goddess wears the look of welcome and joy at his approach, and her countenance at the same time expresses a deep inquisitiveness, an uneasy curiosity, a mixed indefinable suspicion, at the sight of his companion, the sage Mentor, who, wrapt in disguise beyond the penetration of an inferior goddess, stands some few paces beside Telemachus, deeply pondering on the snares which he knew would be set for him, and pleased with a kind of consciousness of his good intentions, in torturing the suspicious goddess with unappeasable curiosity; but the painter has, at the same time, given him the diffidence and modesty which belonged to the assumed character of the tutor of Telemachus. How wonderfully are the composite passions here described, and made to come home to the bosom of the beholder! If we look at the island, all is likewise in character; it is the Ogygia of Homer and of Fenelon.

In the picture of Cicero, and the magistrates of Syracuse ordering the tomb of Archimedes to be cleared from the wood and bushes that obscured it, all is classical and appropriate in the design, the character, and the grouping. The country is seen as at the period when the Roman orator was questor; the scenery, the dresses, and general characteristics, represent no other than the described æra, no other object than that on which they were employed, and no other place than Sicily and Syracuse.

In the picture of Phaeton receiving from Apollo his last commands how to govern the chariot of the Sun, the boldness of the ambitious youth is sublimely contrasted with the parental solicitude of Apollo. All the images of the poet are upon the canvas ; the swift Hours harnessing the horses, and leading the fiery steeds with their silken reins; the palace, the chariot, the four seasons, the zodiac, all have their place, their characters, and attributes: in one place we behold the rosy-fingered morn unbarring the gates of light (the *Ποσειδάωνος Νῆς*); in another the hoary, shivering winter, the green spring, the plenteous summer, and the autumn—“*Madidus uvis*”—Nothing is omitted that belonged to the scene, and nothing is represented but with a vigour and propriety of description which recall and enforce the images of the poet, and make him live again in the immortality of the painter.

In the pictures from the Revelations, of Death on the pale horse,* and the overthrow of the old beast

* Mr. West being in Paris upon the opening of the French exhibition, was induced, at the solicitation of the artists and the administration of the central Museum, to submit the sketch of Death upon the pale horse to the public inspection; and, in consequence, the following criticism appeared upon it in the *Journal des Arts*, &c. :

“ Mr. WEST, President of the Royal Academy, London.

“ A sketch representing Death upon a pale horse on the opening of the seals. Revelations of St. John, chapter iii. verse 7, 8.

7. “ And when he had opened the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth beast, who said, Come and see.

8. “ And there appeared at the same time a pale horse, and he who sat on him was named Death, and hell was in his train. And he

and false prophet, the imagination is on the wings of fancy, and the indiscriminate ravages of Death are every where seen under appropriate characters.

In the destruction of the old beast, the swiftness of the divine agents pass like lightning, and all is overwhelmed.

In the foregoing pictures Mr. West appears to have adhered religiously to his subjects, and to have bestowed upon them every attribute of character and propriety which belonged to them, free from all *mannerism* and

he received power over the four quarters of the world, to destroy mankind by the sword and by famine, by divers kinds of deaths, and by the wild beasts of the earth."

"This sketch reminds us of those many fine compositions with which Mr. West has enriched his country. We trace in it his acknowledged genius and enthusiasm. He has judiciously chosen the moment at which Death appears upon the earth. The poetical figure of scripture has received from his pencil an aspect still more terrible. Every thing in nature is devoured and destroyed: the innocent dove and the wily serpent are re-united by Death.

"Mr. West has represented death by sword, under a hord of armed robbers pursuing the unfortunate over the country. Death by famine is represented under the symbol of a man, ghastly, withered, and digging with his skinny fingers the barren soil for sustenance. Death by pestilence is represented by a woman expiring by the plague, one son already dead by her side, and another, somewhat older, flying into her arms. Death by wild beasts is represented by a group of men pursued by, and defending themselves against, lions and tigers, which at once destroy, and are in turns destroyed themselves.

"Such is the composition of Mr. West. The day of universal destruction is arrived: he is fully impressed by the idea, and his genius lends its force to his will.

"If Mr. West possessed the colouring of Reubens, his sketch would have produced an effect more decided; but he appears to have inclined more to the sombre hues of Poussin; his designs have

constraint; and whether his subject be on earth, heaven, or hell, he follows it through every diversity of region, time, and place; a truth and an accuracy sufficiently attested by the great body of his works. When we see, therefore, the close reasoning of his mind in that extensive work of revealed religion, which is nearly finished for his Majesty's chapel at Windsor; when we behold the antediluvian, patriarchal, mosaical, and revelatory dispensations, conducted throughout with equal perspicuity and propriety of character, we must render to Mr. West that claim to composition which every artist and man of taste must acknowledge

have even some resemblance to those of this great master. The figure of Famine who digs the earth with her fingers, would have done honour to the French painter, and is as well designed as executed. We think that the figure of the woman expiring by the plague, having one son dead by her side, and another flying into her arms, somewhat reminds us of the *group in the plague* of the Philistines, by Poussin."

It is but justice in this place to observe that the arts in France, at the period of which we are speaking, were cultivated with great enthusiasm and success. M. Vien, whose efforts commenced near half a century ago, has raised an honourable emulation to make the Grecian taste and nature the source of all improvement. This taste and these improvements are now visible in the works of Vien himself, Vincent, David, Vernay, Guerin, and others; and in portrait painting, by Gerard and Isabey; the whole forming a striking contrast with the state of the arts about fifty years ago in France. It would be unfair likewise to omit the perfection to which they have carried the art of sculpture and architecture in this country.

Italy has likewise felt the influence of improvement, and the arts are now cultivated in many of her cities with something of the enthusiasm and success which marked the early period of her excellence in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,

him

him to be entitled to, and assign him a rank among the first of those who have exercised a perfect freedom of pencil, and drawn from the original sources of nature and his own mind.

Such is the perspicuity which it has ever been his ambition to attain ; and such the contrast which the labours of Mr. West exhibit to the fallen schools of Italian painting. If in the contemplation of these mighty labours the mind can find leisure and inclination to fix on the subordinate parts of the art ; if enraptured by sublimity of genius, philosophy, science, and judgment, the connoisseur should descend from this elevation of taste, and apply himself to examine the works of Mr. West by the lower rules of painting, he would then talk of pencilling, colouring, drawing, and the distribution of light and shade ; but we should then leave him unrestrained in his criticism, and in perfect freedom to amuse himself with those minutiae which he has been taught to consider as points of perfection in historical painting.

We shall now dwell no longer upon the professional character of Mr. West, but close with a short review of his private life, in which his example is eminently worthy of imitation. Mr. West's love of truth, imbibed by early habit, and under his religious parents, has diffused a general principle throughout his works, as well as in his moral character. It has given a benevolence to his feelings, and a rectitude to his deportment. The pride of his life has been the ambition of excelling in his profession, that he might justify the exalted patronage he has received, and appear more
worthy

worthy of the distinction of his Sovereign's notice. He has, moreover, laboured to render all the good in his power to his brethren of the same profession ; to his relations and the distressed ; to fulfil his duty as a faithful subject to the British constitution, with an affectionate attachment to his wife and sons, and a benevolence to his friends and fellow-creatures.

A CORRECT
CATALOGUE
OF THE
WORKS OF MR. WEST.

Pictures painted for, and in possession of his MAJESTY.

Queen's House.

Regulus.

Hannibal.

Epaminondas.

Bayard.

Wolfe, the second picture.

Cyrus and the King of Armenia with his family, captives.

Germanicus and Segestus with his daughter, captives.

The apotheosis of Prince Alfred and Octavius.

The picture of the Damsel accusing Peter.

In the King's Closet at St. James's; all whole lengths.

The Queen with the Princess Royal, in one picture.

The Prince of Wales and Duke of York, in one picture.

Princes Ernest and Augustus ; Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, in one picture.

Prince William and Prince Edward, in one picture.

Prince Octavius.

Now at Hampton Court.

The whole length portrait of his Majesty in regimentals, with Lord Amherst and the Marquis of Lothian on horseback in the back ground.

In Windsor Castle.

The whole length portrait of her Majesty with the 14 Royal Children.

The same repeated.

In the King's Audience-room at Windsor Castle.

The Battle of Cressy, when Edward III. embraced his son.

The Battle of Poitiers, when John King of France is brought prisoner to the Prince.

The Institution of the Order of the Garter.

The Battle of Nevil's Cross.

The Burgesses of Calais before Edward III.

Edward

Edward III. crossing the Somme.

Edward III. crowning Ribemont at Calais.

St. George destroying the Dragon.

The design of our Saviour's Resurrection, painted in colours, with the Women going to the Sepulchre; also Peter and John.

The Cartoon from the above design, for the east window, painted in the Collegiate Church of Windsor, on glass, 36 feet high by 28 wide.

The design of our Saviour's Crucifixion, painted in colours.

The Cartoon from the above design, for the west window in the Collegiate Church, painting on glass, 36 feet high by 28.

The Cartoon of the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, ditto for ditto.

The Cartoon of the Nativity of our Saviour, for ditto ditto.

The Cartoon of the Kings presenting Gifts to our Saviour, for do. do.

In his Majesty's possession at Windsor.

The picture, in water colours, representing Hymen leading and dancing with the Hours before Peace and Plenty.

The picture, in water colours, of Boys with the Insignia of Riches.

The Companion with Boys, and the Insignia of the Fine Arts.

—All painted for the Marble Gallery in Windsor Castle.

Designs, from which the Ceiling in the Queen's Lodge was done.

Genius calling forth the Fine Arts to adorn Manufactures and Commerce, and recording the Names of eminent Men in those pursuits.

Husbandry aided by Arts and Commerce.

Peace and Riches cherishing the Fine Arts.

Manufactory giving Support to Industry in Boys and Girls.

Marine and Inland Navigation enriching Britannia.

Printing aided by the Fine Arts.

Astronomy making new Discoveries in the Heavens.

The Four Quarters of the World bringing Treasures to the Lap of Britannia.

Civil and Military Architecture defending and adorning Empire.

Pictures painted for his MAJESTY'S Chapel in the Castle of Windsor, explanatory of revealed Religion, from the Four Dispensations.

The Patriarchal Dispensation.

The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise.

The Deluge.

Noah sacrificing.

Abraham and his Son Isaac going to Sacrifice.

The Birth of Jacob and Esau.

The Death of Jacob in Egypt, surrounded by his Twelve Sons.

Mosaical Dispensation.

Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh; their Rods turned into Serpents.

Pharaoh and his Host lost in the Red Sea, while Moses stretches his Rod over them.

Moses receiving the Law on Mount Sinai.

Moses consecrateth Aaron and his Sons to the Priesthood.

Moses sheweth the Brazen Serpent to the People to be healed.

Moses shewn the promised Land from the top of Mount Pisga.

Joshua crossing the River Jordan with the Ark.

The

The Twelve Tribes drawing Lots for the Lands of their Inheritance.—
6 feet by 10.

The Call of Isaiah and Jeremiah.—each 5 by 14.

David anointed King.—6 by 10.

The Gospel Dispensation.

Christ's Birth.—6 by 10.

The naming of John; or, the Prophecies of Zacharias.—do.

The Kings bringing Presents to Christ.—6 by 12.

Christ among the Doctors.—6 by 10.

The Descent of the Holy Ghost on our Saviour at the River Jordan.—
10 by 14.

Christ healing the Sick in the Temple.—do.

Christ's last Supper.—6 by 10.

Christ's Crucifixion.—16 by 28.

Christ's Ascension.—12 by 18.

The Inspiration of St. Peter.—10 by 14.

Paul and Barnabas rejecting the Jews, and receiving the Gentiles.—do.

The pictures in the *Mosaical Dispensation* are 10 feet by 14.

The Revelation Dispensation.

John called to write the Revelations.—6 by 10.

Saints prostrating themselves before the Throne of God.—do.

The opening the Seven Seals; or, Death on the pale Horse.—do.

The overthrowing the old Beast and false Prophet.

The last Judgment.—do.

The New Jerusalem.—do.

Painted for, and in the possession of Wm. Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill.

The picture of St. Michael and his Angels fighting and casting out the
Red Dragon and his Angels.

Do. of the Women clothed in the Sun.

Do. of John called to write the Revelations.

Do. of the Beast rising out of the Sea.

Do. of the mighty Angel, one Foot upon Sea, and the other on Earth.

Do. of St. Anthony of Padua.

Do. of the Madra Dolo Roso.

Do. of Simeon with the Child in his Arms.

Do. of a small Landscape, with a Hunt passing in the back-ground.

Do. of Abraham and Isaac going to Sacrifice.

Do. of a whole length Figure of Thomas of Becket, larger than Life.

Do. of the Angel in the Sun assembling the Birds of the Air, before the
Destruction of the old Beast.

Four Half Lengths.

The small picture of the Order of the Garter, differing in composition
from the great picture at Windsor.

In the possession of the Earl of Grosvenor.

The picture of the Shunamite's Son raised to Life by the Prophet Elisha.

Do. of Jacob blessing Joseph's Sons.

Do. of the Death of Wolfe, the first picture.

Do. of the Battle of La Hogue.

Do. of the Boyne.

Do. of the Restoration of Charles II.

Do. of Cromwell dissolving the long Parliament.

1804—1805.

Q o

A small

A small Portrait of General Wolfe when a Boy.
The picture of the Golden Age.

In different Churches.

The picture of St. Michael chaining the Dragon, in Trinity College, Cambridge.—15 feet by 8.

Do. of the Angels announcing the Birth of our Saviour, in the Cathedral Church of Rochester.—10 by 6.

Do. of the Death of St. Stephen, in the Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook.—10 by 18.

Do. of the Raising of Lazarus, in the Cathedral of Winchester.—10 by 14.

Do. of St. Paul shaking the Viper off his Finger, in the Chapel at Greenwich.—27 by 15.

The Supper, over the Communion-table in the Collegiate Church of Windsor.—8 by 13.

The Resurrection of our Saviour, in the east window of do.—28 by 32.

The Crucifixion, in the window of do.—28 by 36.

The Angel announcing our Saviour's Birth, in ditto.—10 by 14.

The Birth of our Saviour, in ditto.—9 by 16.

The Kings presenting Gifts to our Saviour, in ditto.—do.

The picture of Peter denying our Saviour, in the Chapel of Ld. Newark.

The Resurrection of our Saviour, in the Church of Barbadoes.—10 by 6.

Do. of Moses with the Law, and John the Baptist, in do. as large as life.

In the Collection of Henry Hope, Esq.

First painted for the late Bishop of Bristol.

The picture of Telemachus and Calypso.

Do. of Angelica and Madora.

Do. of the Damsel and Orlando.

Do. of Cicero at the Tomb of Archimedes.

Do. of St. Paul's Conversion; his Persecution of the Christians; and the Restoration of his Sight under the hands of Ananias, in one frame, divided in three parts.

Do. of Mr. Hope's Family, containing nine figures as large as life.

In the Council-chamber, Greenwich Hospital.

LARGE FIGURES.

Faith,

Hope,

Charity,

Innocence,

St. Matthew,

St. Mark,

St. Luke,

St. John,

St. Matthias,

St. Thomas,

St. Jude.

St. Simon,

St. James the Major,

St. Philip,

St. Peter,

St. Andrew,

St. Bartholomew,

St. James the Minor,

Prophets.

Malachi,

Micah,

Zachariah,

and

Daniel.

COMPOSITIONS.

Paul shaking the Viper from his Finger.

Paul preaching at Athens.

Elemas the Sorcerer struck blind.

Cornelius and the Angel.

Peter delivered from Prison.

The Conversion of St. Paul.

Paul before Felix.

Two whole lengths of the late Archbishop of York's two eldest Sons.

A whole length Portrait of the late Lord Grosvenor.

The picture of Jacob drawing Water at the Well for Rachel and her Flock, in the possession of Mrs. Evans.

In the Historical Gallery, Pall-mall.

The picture of the Citizens of London offering the Crown to William the Conqueror.

The Queen soliciting the King to pardon her Son John.

The Resurrection of our Saviour, in a Church at Barbadoes.

Moses shewing the Brazen Serpent.

John shewing the Lamb of God, in ditto.

Three of the Children of the late Archbishop of York, with the Portrait of the Archbishop, half lengths, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Drummond.

The family picture, half lengths, of Mrs. Cartwright's Children.

Do. of Sir Edmund Baker, Nephew, and Niece, half lengths.

Do. of Luns, Esq.'s children, half lengths.

A Lady leading Three Children along the Path of Virtue to the Temple.

A picture of Madona.

In various Collections.

The picture of the late Lord Clive receiving the Duannie from the Great Mogul—for Lord Clive.

Christ receiving the Sick and Lame in the Temple, in the Pennsylvanian Hospital, Philadelphia.—11 feet by 18.

The picture of Pylades and Orestes —Sir George Beaumont.

The original Sketch of Cicero at the Tomb of Archimedes—for ditto.

The picture of Leonidas ordering Cleombrotas into Banishment with his Wife and Children—for W. Smith, Esq.

Do. of the Marys' at the Sepulchre—for General Stibert.

Do. of Alexander and his Physician—for ditto.

Do. of Julius Cæsar reading the Life of Alexander—ditto.

Do. of the Return of the Prodigal Son—Sir James Earle.

Do. of the Death of Adonis— Knight, Esq. Portland-place.

Do. of the Continence of Scipio—ditto.

Do. of Venus and Cupid, oval—Mr. Steers, Temple.

Do. of Alfred dividing his Loaf, presented to Stationers'-hall by Alderman Boydell.

Do. of Helen brought to Paris, in the possession of a Family in Kent, name not ascertained.

A small Sketch of the Shunamite's Son restored, &c.—Rev. — Hard.

Cupid stung by a Bee, oval—Vesey, Esq. in Ireland.

Agrippina surrounded by her Children, and reclining her head on the Urn containing the Ashes of Germanicus—ditto.

The Death of Wolfe, the fourth picture—Lord Bristol.

A do. of do. the third picture, in the possession of the Prince of Waldeck.

A small do. of do. the fifth picture, ditto—Monckton Family.

Do. of Romeo and Juliet—Duke of Courland.

Do. of King Lear and his Daughters—ditto.

Do. of Belisarius and the Boy—Sir Francis Baring.

Do. of Sir Francis Baring and Part of his Family, containing six Figures as large as Life—ditto.

Do. of Simeon and the Child, as large as Life—Provost of Eton.

Do. of the late Lord Clive receiving the Duannie from the Great Mogul, a second picture—for Madras.

The second picture of Philippa soliciting of Edward III. the Pardon of the Burgesses of Calais—in the possession of Willet, Esq.

Do. of Europa on the Back of the Bull—at Calcutta.

Do. of the Death of Hyacinthus, painted for Lord Kerry, but now in the National Gallery at Paris.

The picture of Venus presenting her Girdle to Juno, painted for Lord Kerry, and in the National Gallery; Figures as large as Life in both pictures.

Do. of Rinaldo and Armida——Caleb Whitford, Esq.

Do. of Pharaoh's Daughter with the Child Moses——Park, Esq.

The original painted for General Lawrence.

Do. of the stolen Kiss, painted for do. and in the possession of do.

Do. of Angelica and Madora——for do. do.

Do. of the Woman of Samaria at the Well with Christ——do.

Do. of Prætus and Arria, in the possession of Col. Smith—at the Tower.

Do. of Rebecca coming to David——Sir Jacob Ashley.

The drawing representing Christ's Nativity——Mr. Tonkins, Doctors Commons.

Do. of Rebecca receiving the Bracelets at the Well——late Lord Buckinghamshire.

Do. of the stolen Kiss——do.

Do. of Rinaldo and Armida——do.

Do. of a Mother and Child——do.

The whole length Portrait of Sir Thomas Strange——in the Town-hall of Halifax.

Do. of Sir John Sinclair.

The picture of Agrippina landing at Brundisium (the first picture)——painted for Drummond, Archbishop of York, in the possession of Lord Kinnoul.

Do. of do.——for the Earl of Exeter, at Burleigh (second picture).

Do. of do.——for Mr. Joyce, (third picture) now in the possession of Hatch, Esq. in Essex.

A small picture of Jupiter and Semele——in the possession of Mr. Mitchel.

The large picture lost at Sea.

Mr. West's House at Windsor.

Hector parting with his Wife and Child at the Sun Gate.

The Prophet Elisha raising the Shunamite's Son.

The Raising of Lazarus.

Edward III. crossing the River Somme.

Queen Philippa at the Battle of Nevil's Cross.

The Angels announcing to the Shepherds the Birth of our Saviour.

The Kings bringing Presents to our Saviour.

A View on the River Thames at Hammersmith.

A do. on the Banks of the River Susquehanna, in America.

The picture of Tangere-mill, at Eton.

Do. of Chrysus returned to her Father Chyrus.

Pictures painted by Mr. WEST for his own Collection.

In the Painting-room.

Venus and Adonis, large as Life.

The sixth picture of the Death of Wolfe.

The second picture of the Battle of La Hogue.

The Sketch of Macbeth and the Witches.

The small picture of the Return of Tobias.

Do. of the Return of the Prodigal Son.

Do. of Ariadne on the Sea-shore.

Do. of the Death of Adonis.

Do. of John King of France brought to the Black Prince.

The

- The small picture of Antiochus and Stratonice.
 Do. of King Lear and his Daughter.
 The picture of Chrysus on the Sea-shore.
 Do. of Nathan and David—"Thou art the Man"—as large as Life.
 Do. of Elijah raising the Widow's Son to Life.
 Do. of the Choice of Hercules.
 Do. of Venus and Europa.
 Do. of Daniel interpreting the Hand-writing on the Wall.
 Do. of the Ambassador from Tunis, with his Attendant, as he appeared in England in 1781.
 *The Drawing of Marius on the Ruins of Carthage.
 *Do. of Cato giving his Daughter in Marriage on his Death—both in the possession of the Archduke Joseph.
 Do. of Belisarius brought to his Family.
 *The large picture of the Death of the Stag, or the rescuing of Alexander III.—for Lord Seaforth.—12 feet by 18.
 The picture of Cymon and Iphigenia, and Endymion and Diana, at Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire.
 Do. of Cymon and Iphigenia, and Angelica and Madora—in the possession of Mr. Mitten, of Shropshire, painted at Rome.
 Small picture of the Battle of Cressy.
 Small sketch of the Order of the Garter.
 Mr. West's small picture of his Family.
 The Sketch of Edward III. with his Queen, and the Citizens of Calais.
 Mr. West's small copy from Vandyke's picture of Cardinal Bentivoglio, now in the National Gallery at Paris.
 — copy from Corregio's celebrated picture at Parma, viz. the St. Gerolemo, now in the National Gallery.
 The large Landscape from Windsor Forest.
 The picture of Mark Antony shewing the Robe and Will of Julius Cæsar to the People.
 Do. of Ægistus viewing the Body of Clytemnestra.
 The large Sketch of the Window at Windsor of the Kings presenting Gifts to the Infant Christ.
 The small Sketch of the Battle of Nevil's Cross.
 The second small Sketch of the Order of the Garter.
 The small picture of Ophelia before the King and Queen, with her Brother Laertis.
 Do. of the Recovery of his Majesty in the Year 1789.
 Do. from Thomson's Seasons, of Miranda and her two Companions.
 Do. of Edward III. crowning Ribemont at Calais—a sketch.
 The picture of Leonidas taking Leave of his Family on his going to Thermopylæ.
 Do. of a Bacchanté, as large as Life, half length.
 First Sketch of the Battle of Cressy.
 The picture of Phaeton soliciting Apollo for the Chariot of the Sun.
 The second picture of Cicero at the Tomb of Archimedes.
 The small picture of Belisarius and the Boy—different from that in the possession of Sir Francis Baring.
 Do. of the Eagle giving the Vase of Water to Psyche.
 Do. of the Death of Adonis, from Anacreon.
 Do. of Moonlight and the "Beckoning Ghost," from Pope's Elegy.
 Do. of the Angel sitting on the Stone at the Sepulchre.
 Second picture of the same, but differing in composition.
 A small Sketch of do.
 A Sketch of King Lear and his Daughter.

The second picture of Angelica and Madora.

Do. of a Damsel and Orlando.

Mr. West's Portrait, half length.

Sketch of his two Sons, when Children.

Do. when Boys.

Do. when young Men.

Portrait of the Rev. — Preston.

Picture of the Bacchanté Boys.

Do. of the Good Samaritan.

In the Gallery.

Picture of the Destruction of the old Beast and false Prophet—Revelations.

Do. of Christ healing the Sick, Lame, and Blind in the Temple.

Do. of Fintern Abbey.

Do. of Death on the pale Horse; or, the Opening of the Seals.

Do. of Jason and the Dragon—in imitation of Salvator Rosa.

Do. of Venus and Adonis looking at Cupids bathing.

Do. of Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh.

Do. of the Uxbridge Passage-boat on the Canal.

Do. of St. Paul and Barnabas rejecting the Jews and turning to the Gentiles.

Do. of the falling of Trees in the great Park at Windsor.

Do. of Diomed and his Chariot—Horses struck by the Lightning of Jupiter.

Do. of the Milk-woman in St. James's Park.

Do. of King Lear in the Storm at the Hovel.

Do. of the Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise.

Do. of the Order of the Garter.

Do. of Orion on the Dolphin's Back.

Do. of Cupid complaining to Venus of a Bee having stung his Finger.

Do. of the Deluge.

Do. of Queen Elizabeth's Procession to St. Paul's.

Do. of Christ shewing a little Child as the Emblem of Heaven.

Do. of Harvest Home.

Do. of a View from the East-end of Windsor Castle looking over Datchet.

Do. of washing of Sheep.

Do. of St. Paul shaking the Viper from his Finger.

Do. of the Sun setting behind a Group of Trees on the Banks of the Thames at Twickenham.

Do. of the driving of Sheep and Cows to Water.

Do. of Cattle drinking at a Watering-place in the Great Park, Windsor, with Mr. West drawing.

Do. of Pharaoh and his Host drowned in the Red Sea.

Do. of Calypso and Telemachus on the Sea-shore—second picture.

Do. of Gentlemen fishing in the Water at Dagenham Breach.

Do. of Moses consecrating Aaron and his Sons to the Priesthood.

Do. of the View of Windsor Castle from Snow-hill, in the Great Park.

Do. of a Mother inviting her little Boy to come to her through a small Stream of Water.

Do. of the naming of Samuel, and the prophesying of Zacharias.

Do. of the Ascension of our Saviour.

Do. of the Birth of Jacob and Esau.

Do. of the Brewer's Porter and Hod-carrier.

- The picture of Venus attended by the Graces.
 Do. of Samuel when a Boy presented to Eli.
 Do. of Christ's Last Supper (in brown colour).
 Do. of the Reaping of Harvest, with Windsor in the back-ground.
 Do. of Adonis and his Dog going to the Chace.
 Do. of Christ among the Doctors in the Temple.
 Do. of Moses shewn the promised Land.
 Do. of Joshua crossing the River Jordan with the Ark.
 Do. of Christ's Nativity.
 Do. of Mothers with their Children, in water.
 Do. of Cranford Bridge.
 Do. the Sketch of Pyrrhus, when a Child, before King Glaucus.
 Do. of the Traveller laying his Piece of Bread on the Bridle of the dead
 Ass—from Sterne,
 The Captive—from do.
 Do. of Cupid letting loose two Pigeons:
 Do. of Cupid asleep.
 Do. of Children eating Cherries.
 Sketch of a Mother and her Child on her Lap.
 The small picture of the Eagle bringing the Cup to Psyche.
 The picture of St. Anthony of Padua and the Child.
 Do. of Jacob, and Laban with his two Daughters.
 Do. of the Women looking into the Sepulchre, and beholding two An-
 gels where the Lord lay.
 Do. of the Angel loosening the Chains of St. Peter in Prison.
 Do. of the Death of Sir Philip Sydney.
 Do. of the Death of Epaminondas.
 Do. of the Death of Boyard.
 The small Sketch of Christ's Ascension.
 The Sketch of a Group of Legendary Saints, in imitation of Reubens.
 The picture of Kosciusco on a Couch, as he appeared in London 1797.
 Do. of the Death of Cephalus.
 Do. of Abraham and Isaac—"Here is the wood and fire, but where is
 the lamb to sacrifice."
 The Sketch of the Bard—from Gray.
 Do. of the pardoning of John by his Brother King Henry, at the Soli-
 citation of his Mother.
 Do. of St. George and the Dragon.
 The picture of Eponina with her Children giving Bread to her Husband
 when in Concealment.
 The Sketch on Paper of Christ's Last Supper.
 The picture of the pardoning of John, at his Mother's Solicitation.
 Do. of the Death of Lord Chatham.
 Do. of the Presentation of the Crown to William the Conqueror,
 Do. of Europa crowning the Bull with Flowers.
 Do. of Mr. West's Garden, Gallery, and Painting-room.
 Do. of the Cave of Despair—from Spenser.
 Do. of Christ's Resurrection.
 The Sketch of the Destruction of the Spanish Armada.
 The picture of Arethusa bathing.
 The Sketch of Priam soliciting of Achilles the Body of Hector.
 The picture of Moonlight (small)
 The small Sketch of Cupid shewing Venus his Finger stung by a Bee.

Drawings and Sketches on Paper, in the Gallery.

The Drawings of the two Sides of the intended Chapel at Windsor, with the Arrangement of the Pictures, &c.

The Drawing of St. Matthew, with the Angel.

Do. of Alcibiades, and Tymon of Athens.

Do. of Kenn's Treaty.

Do. of Regulus.

Do. of Mark Antony shewing the Robe and Will of Cæsar.

Do. of the Birth of Jacob and Esau.

Do. of the Death of Dido.

The large Sketch, in oil, (on paper) of Moses receiving the Laws on Mount Sinai.

The large Drawing of the Death of Hippolytus.

The large Sketch, in oil, of the Death of St. Stephen, on paper.

The Drawing of the Death of Cæsar.

Do. of the Swearing of Hannibal.

Do. of the Expulsion of Adam and Eve.

Do. of the Deluge.

The Sketch, in oil, of the Landing of Agrippina, on paper.

Do. of Leonidas ordering Cleombrotus into Banishment, on paper.

The Drawing of the Death of Epaminondas.

The Sketch, in oil, of the Death of Aaron, on paper.

The Drawing of the Death of Sir Philip Sydney.

The Sketch, in oil, on paper, of David prostrate, whilst the destroying Angel sheathes the Sword.

The Drawing of the Woman looking into the Sepulchre.

Do. of St. John preaching.

Do. of the Golden Age.

Do. of Antinous and Stratonice.

Do. of the Death of Demosthenes.

The large Sketch, in oil, on paper, of Death on the pale Horse.

The Drawing of King John and the Barons with Magna Charta.

Do. of La Hogue.

Do. of Jacob and Laban.

The large do. of the Destruction of the Assyrian Camp by the destroying Angel.

The large Sketch, in oil, on paper, of Christ raising the Widow's Son.

Do. in do. on paper, of the Water gushing from the Rock when struck by Moses.

The Drawing of the Death of Socrates.

Do. of the Boyne.

Do. of the Death of Eustace St. Celaine.

The Sketch, in oil, on paper, of the Procession of Agrippina with her Children and the Roman Ladies through the Roman Camp, when in mutiny.

The Drawing of the Rescue of Alexander III. of Scotland from the fury of a Stag.

Do. of the Death of Wolfe.

The Sketch, in oil, of King Alfred dividing his Loaf with a Pilgrim.

Do. of the Raising of Lazarus.

The small whole length of Thomas à Becket, in oil, on canvas.

The small picture of the Death of the Stag.

The Drawing of do.

Do. of Nathan and David.

Do. of Joseph making himself known to his Brethren.

The Drawing of Narcissus in the Fountain.

*Do. in small, of the Duannie received by Lord Clive.

Do. of the Continnence of Scipio.

Do. of the Last Judgment, and the Sea giving up its dead.

Do. of the Bard—from Gay.

Do. of Belisarius and his Family.

The Skerch, in oil, of Aaron standing between the Dead and Living to stop the Plague.

Do. on paper, of the Messenger announcing to Samuel the Loss of the Battle.

The Drawing of Sir Philip Sydney ordering the Water to be given to the wounded Soldier.

*The large Drawing of the giving the Duannie to Lord Clive.

N. B. Besides these productions, Mr. West has, in his port folios, drawings and sketches exceeding two hundred in number.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ, BART. AND K. B.

A GREAT man of antiquity having been reproached on account of his ignorance of music, replied, with equal truth and dignity, “that he could not indeed bring forth melody from a lute ; but, on the other hand, was not ignorant of the art of making a little state a great one.” This lesson, so admirably practised by some of the statesmen of ancient Greece, has also been fully exemplified in the history of England.

Reduced to narrow limits by nature, our ancestors crossing the strait that separates their little island from the rest of the world, possessed themselves of some of the finest provinces on the continent. By degrees, however, the French monarchy recovered its energy, and Normandy, Guienne, and Calais alone appertained to England. The fate of arms at one time, and an interested and disgraceful compromise at another,* at length bereaved this nation of nearly

* This alludes to the sale of Calais, during the reign of Charles II.
all

all her foreign European dominions, and taught us a great political lesson, which we have never once attempted to violate with impunity : that we ought not to be covetous of conquests on the land, but content ourselves with the sceptre of the ocean. In fine, of all the foreign European dominions possessed by our Edwards and our Henrys, the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, situate in that immense bay formed by Ushant and Cape La Hogue, alone appertain to us at this day. With St. Maloes in the centre, Ushant on one side, and Cape La Hogue on the other, nearer by far to France than to England, they still designate, by position and language, the country to which they originally belonged.

United to our own for some centuries by political and moral relations, their geographical affinity is entirely forgotten, and the inhabitants, who possess their ancient laws, and retain all their privileges inviolate, glory in their connexion with Great Britain. Surrounded by a boisterous ocean, they become bold and expert seamen, and have furnished a great number of able commanders in our navy. Whole families, as will be seen in the memoir, have dedicated themselves to the service, and both in navigating and fighting their ships have displayed a degree of expertness and of valour not to be surpassed by any of the indigenous inhabitants of our own country.

The family of Saumarez have been known for some hundred years in the island of Guernsey. It would be rather curious than useful to enquire in this place whether they were originally settled there, or following

ing the fortunes of the Norman William, like the rest of his adherents, were indebted for their possessions to the *length and keenness* of their swords. Certain it is, that they have always been considered among the principal inhabitants, and what is not a little remarkable, during the course of the last century, some branch of this family has always been distinguished for its naval prowess, as will be seen from the following account of three of them.

I. Captain Philip Saumarez, a native of Guernsey, where he was born in 1710, after much previous service, was admitted as an officer on board the *Centurion*, of sixty guns, and accompanied Anson in his voyage to the South Seas. Having sailed from Portsmouth September 18, 1740, the squadron arrived off the island of Juan Fernandez in 1741, when it consisted of only two ships and a couple of tenders, and when he reached the Chinese seas the commodore only possessed the vessel which carried his own broad pendant. Having sailed from Macao, April 19, 1743, on the 20th of June he descried and captured the long-expected galleon, called *Nuestra Señora de Cabadonga*, with treasure on board, consisting of coin and ingots, to the value of near half a million sterling.

At the conclusion of the engagement the prize was immediately commissioned, and Mr. Saumarez, who had acted as first lieutenant, and distinguished himself by his valour and good conduct, was entrusted with the command, from which period he became a post captain in the British service.

As it was deemed impracticable to bring home this vessel,

vessel, she was disposed of in China, on which her commander returned on board of the *Centurion*.

It is well known that Lord Anson was not unmindful of his officers, nor was he destitute of opportunities to serve them, for being soon after his return ennobled and placed at the head of the admiralty, he possessed the entire patronage of the navy. On the 9th of February 1745 he procured the rank of post captain and the command of the *Greyhound* frigate for Mr. (afterwards Sir Peter) Denis, his third lieutenant, and in October 1746 Captain Saumarez was appointed to the *Nottingham*, a sixty-gun ship. He had only left port a few days, when he fell in with and captured a French man of war, called the *Mars*, of sixty-four guns, after a long and severe engagement.

Having thus distinguished himself by vanquishing a vessel of superior force, both in respect to guns and men, in 1747 he served under his patron Anson with the Channel fleet, and was present at the engagement in which that admiral triumphed over the enemy.

He afterwards cruized under Hawke, another gallant commander of that day, and after participating in the glory of this great man, on the 15th of July 1747, he fell gloriously in a contest with two ships of war, which he engaged after a long chase.

II. Thomas, the younger brother to Captain Philip Saumarez, who was killed, as above related, in the 37th year of his age, was also bred to the sea, and obtained the command of the *Antelope*, of fifty guns. It was also his good fortune to distinguish himself, by overcoming an enemy of superior force. This occurred

curred while stationed in the Severn sea, at the mouth of the Avon. Having learned that a large French ship had entered the Bristol Channel, either through mistake, or from a desire of distressing the trade of that city, he immediately set sail, came up with, and captured her, with little or no difficulty. She proved to be the *Belliqueux*, of sixty-four guns, and 417 men, and being immediately added to the British navy, he was appointed to the command of her. He afterwards served under Sir George Brydges Rodney in the West Indies, and also in the expedition against Martinico in 1761-2, on board the *Belliqueux*, of sixty-four guns.

III. Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, the nephew of the two brave commanders mentioned above, was born in Guernsey in 1757, where his father followed the profession of medicine with great reputation. After being educated with his younger brother, now a medical man of considerable practice in the vicinity* of the capital, at Southampton, he commenced his career in the British navy as a midshipman, when only fourteen years of age. It was his good fortune to be admitted on the quarter-deck of a brave and intelligent officer, who had risen from a humble rank in life to the command of a frigate. This was Captain Alms, whose father had been a domestic in the service of a noble family,† and who himself exhibited all the talents of an able and gallant officer; notwithstanding which he had languished upwards of four years in the

* Newington Butts.

† That of the late Duke of Richmond.

purgatorial rank of master and commander, before he obtained that of post captain.

Under this able officer, who afterwards distinguished himself under Commodore Johnstone at Port Praya bay, and Sir Edward Hughes in the Indian seas, Mr. Saumarez cruized during three years; at the end of which period his vessel was paid off.

The interval between this and the commencement of the American war, afforded an opportunity for our young midshipman to visit his friends, in pursuit of such acquirements, in respect to education, as the early period at which he had gone to sea prevented him from obtaining. But the idea of subjugating the refractory colonies now prevailed; all England was in arms, and our beardless warriors languished to distinguish themselves both by sea and land :

“ Now all the youth of England are on fire,
And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies ;
Now shine the armourers, and honour’s thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man :
They sell the pasture now to buy the horse,
Following the mirrour of all christian kings,
With winged heels as English Mercuries.
For now sits expectation in the air——”

Young Saumarez was not backward in respect to this “ expectation;” for as a midshipman, which, in fact, conveys no rank, and did not entitle the possessor to any remuneration, he was ambitious to obtain the white lapells of a lieutenant, together with the enormous sum of four or five shillings per day. He accordingly repaired on board the Bristol, and accompanied Sir Peter Parker across the Atlantic.

He

He now realized the summit of his ambition, for having distinguished himself during an attack on Fort Sullivan, in 1776, and having served the regular time, he was immediately promoted. To complete his triumph, he was at the same time entrusted with a separate command—having been actually nominated to the sole and entire direction of the *Spitfire*, a fine little vessel, in which he hoped to realize all the dreams of puerile ambition, so that the *Yankey* prizes from Boston, Rhode Island, and Charlestown already pervaded his imagination, and disturbed his slumbers! But his mortification was commensurate with his former hopes, when he received orders to burn his cutter, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy, and return to England as a simple passenger!

Lieutenant Saumarez appears to have remained unemployed for some time; but we find him in 1781 on board the *Victory*, of one hundred guns, the flag ship of Hyde (afterwards Sir Hyde) Parker, then vice-admiral of the blue. As Holland had by this time taken part in the war originally produced by the contest with America, orders were issued for fitting out a fleet for the North Sea. In consequence of a new and perhaps unfortunate arrangement, a ship of a smaller force was afterwards substituted, and the squadron then consisted of the following:

<i>Ships.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>	
1. The Fortitude	-	74	} Vice-admiral Hyde Parker.
2. Princess Amelia	-	84	
3. The Bienfaisant	• -	64	
4. The Buffalo	-	60	
5. The Preston	- -	50	
6. The Dolphin	- -	44	

Together with two frigates, a brig, and a couple of cutters.

Having

Having convoyed the outward-bound fleet into the Sound, in the month of June, and been joined by the *Berwick*, of seventy-four guns, and two frigates, they fell in with the Dutch squadron off the Dogger bank, and one of the most hard-fought actions recorded in history immediately ensued.*

Mr. Saumarez, who had accompanied the vice-admiral into the *Fortitude*, with the rank of either first or second lieutenant, conducted himself so well upon this memorable day, that he was appointed to succeed Captain Græme, of the *Preston*, who lost his arm on this occasion, in the command of that vessel; in consequence of which, on his return to port, he was appointed to the *Tisiphone*, with the rank of master and commander.

Having been ordered to join the fleet in the West Indies, Captain Saumarez was noticed by Sir Samuel (now Lord Viscount) Hood, who was at that period

* This contest, notwithstanding the valour displayed by the commander in chief and all the officers under him, may be fairly considered as a drawn battle. The vice-admiral attributed this solely to the misconduct of Lord Sandwich, then at the head of the admiralty, and complained loudly of ill usage. On the return of the squadron his Majesty repaired on board the flag ship at the Nore, and expressed a wish to confer some mark of distinction on the commander in chief; but the indignant veteran, thinking his honour affected, would not listen to any proposal of this kind.

On the removal of the first commissioner, (Lord S.) he afterwards accepted the command in India, and having hoisted his flag on board the *Cato*, arrived in safety at the Cape of Good Hope, in his way thither, but has never since been heard of, the vessel and crew having either perished at sea, or been driven ashore on some uninhabitable island.

acknowledged

acknowledged to be one of the ablest officers in the service, and by him was made *post*, into the Russel, of seventy-four guns.

Having thus attained the command of a ship of the line, at the age of twenty-five, he now only longed for an opportunity of distinguishing himself. This accordingly occurred on the 12th of April 1782, when Rodney defeated the enemy's fleet, captured the admiral, De Grasse, and struck such a blow at the naval power of France in the West Indies, that it has never since been able either to rival or contend with that of Great Britain between the tropics. On this occasion ten men were killed and twenty-nine wounded on board the Russel.

On the peace, his ship being paid off, Captain Saumarez repaired to his native island, where he married a lady who, like himself, was a native, who soon produced him several children, and in whose society he enjoyed all the pleasures resulting from that species of happy retirement, which is best adapted to the enjoyment of domestic happiness. Nor was his a *selfish* gratification, for while he provided for the education of his own children, he was not inattentive to the welfare of a large portion of the community. To his honour it ought to be generally known, that he patronised and supported that useful institution of *Sunday schools*, by means of which England might in a short time be enabled to supply a great deficiency in her public system of morals, and perhaps rival, if not equal, the parochial establishments of North Britain.

In the mean time, notwithstanding the great influ-

ence usually required to obtain a ship during a period of profound tranquillity, Captain Saumarez had the good fortune to procure first the Ambuscade, and then the Reasonable.

At length the prospect of a war with France having occasioned a sudden change in our naval affairs, he was appointed early in 1793 to the *Crescent*, a thirty-six gun frigate. While cruising in this vessel off Cherbourg in October, an opportunity offered of displaying his superior skill and seamanship. Having discovered an enemy, which afterwards proved to be *Le Reunion*, of thirty-six guns and three hundred and twenty men, he immediately bore down to engage her, and assumed such a judicious position, during a close action of two hours and twenty minutes, that while not a man was injured in his own ship, one hundred and twenty were either killed or wounded on board of his adversary.

This exploit procured him the honour of knighthood; and the merchants of London, who have ever been conspicuous for their partiality to naval merit, presented him at the same time with a handsome piece of plate.

In the course of this work we have had frequent opportunities of narrating the gallant actions of many of our sea captains, and not a single volume is to be found in which the heroic exploits of some of them have not been enumerated. But as courage is far from being a rare quality in this class of men, we readily seize every opportunity to dwell upon those actions in which skill and seamanship are united with
bravery

bravery and good conduct. Of this we can now furnish a memorable instance.

On the 8th of June 1794, Sir James Saumarez, in

The Crescent, of 36 guns, accompanied by

The Druid, of 32, Captain Joseph Ellison, and

The Eurydice, of 20, Captain Francis Cole,

during their cruize off Jersey, fell in with and was chased by the following squadron of French ships of war :

<i>Names.</i>		<i>Guns.</i>	
1. Le Scævola	} Razee	{	54
2. Le Brutus			54
3. La Danæ	-	-	36
4. La Felicité	-	-	36
And a brig	-	-	12

Perceiving the superiority of the enemy, the English commodore ordered the Eurydice, which was the worst sailer, to make the best of her way for the shore, while he himself, together with the Druid, followed under an easy sail, occasionally engaging the enemy, so as to permit Captain Cole to reach a place of safety. The French squadron, however, gained upon both her and the Druid in such a manner that she must have been taken, but for a masterly manœuvre. On seeing the perilous situation of his two consorts, Sir James hauled his wind and stood along the French line, an evolution which immediately attracted its whole attention, and the capture of his own ship the Crescent appeared for some time to be inevitable; but he had a scheme in reserve for his own preservation. Being well acquainted with the coast himself, and possessing an experienced pilot, a native of the neighbouring

bouring islands, he determined to attempt a passage never before tried by a king's ship, and he accordingly entered a narrow and intricate strait, which conducted him safely into a good roadstead in Guernsey, to the great surprize and discomfiture of the enemy, who did not deem it prudent to follow him.

Governor Small, who, with a multitude of the inhabitants, beheld the whole from the shore, immediately published the following flattering testimonial in public orders, which was afterwards transmitted enclosed in a polite letter :

" Head-quarters, June 9, 1794.

" Parole——SAUMAREZ.

" Countersign——CRESCENT.

" The lieutenant-governor of Guernsey cannot, without doing injustice to his own feelings, help taking notice of the gallant and distinguished conduct of Sir James Saumarez, with the officers and men of his Majesty's ships Crescent, Druid, and Eurydice, under his command, in the very unequal conflict of yesterday, while their consummate professional skill and masterly manœuvres demonstrated, with brilliant effect, the superiority of British seamanship and bravery, by repelling and frustrating the views of a squadron of the enemy, at least treble their force and weight of metal.

" This cheering instance of spirit and perseverance in a most respectable detachment of our royal navy, could not fail of presenting a pleasing example to his Majesty's land forces, both of the line and island troops, who were anxious spectators, and beheld with admiration the active conduct of their brave countrymen.

" To the loyal inhabitants of Guernsey it afforded cause of real exultation, to witness the manly and exertive conduct of an officer whom this flourishing island has to boast he is a native of."

Sir James Saumarez, towards the latter end of 1794, accompanied Earl Howe in the Channel fleet, and on
being

being appointed to a line of battle ship,* he joined the squadron commanded by Lord Bridport, who hoisted his flag on board the Royal George. Having cruized for some time off Port L'Orient, on the 23d of June 1795 a strong squadron belonging to the enemy being descried, four of the fastest sailing ships† were immediately detached in pursuit of and at length came up with them. After a sharp encounter, during which the enemy were particularly desirous to shelter themselves under cover of their own shore, the three following ships were forced to strike, although part only of the fleet had arrived in time to attack them :

1. Le Tigre - of 80 guns.
2. Le Formidable 74
3. The Alexander 74

Such was the gallant conduct of the vessels engaged, that the whole division would have been captured but for the incessant fire kept up by the land batteries, which on this as on many other subsequent occasions have secured the retreat, and, in some measure, supplied the deficiencies of the French navy.

Sir James afterwards served under the orders of Sir John Jervis, now Earl of St. Vincent, sometimes cruizing in the Mediterranean, and sometimes blocking up the port of Cadiz. He was present at,

* The Orion, of 74 guns.

† 1. The Sang Pareil, of 80 guns.
 2. The Orion, of - 74
 3. The Russel, of - 74
 and 4. The Colossus, of 74

and participated in, the victory that obtained for the commander in chief the title he now bears. Being off Cape St. Vincent, early in the morning of the 14th of February 1797, the Spanish fleet was discovered from the topgallant-mast heads of the British squadron, and it was soon perceived that the respective divisions neither sailed in order of battle, nor exhibited that degree of seamanship peculiar alone to good sailors and able officers. These considerations induced the English admiral to overlook the disparity of force and numbers so much, as not to be afraid of contending with fifteen sail of the line against twenty-seven.

The vessels under his own command being already formed into two compact lines, he took advantage of the extended and irregular formation of the enemy, and by carrying as much sail as possible, contrived to separate nine of their ships including a first rate, the *Santissima Trinidad*, of one hundred and twenty guns, from the main body. That immense floating battery, on board of which the admiral's flag was flying, contrived, however, although not without great difficulty, to escape; but the *Salvador del Mundo*, and the *St. Joseph*, of one hundred and twelve guns each, the *St. Nicholas*, of eighty-four, and the *St. Isidor* were captured.

For the services of the captain of the *Orion* upon this occasion he was honoured with a gold medal.

Nor perhaps does Sir James deserve less credit for his conduct during the mutiny that now took place in the squadron, on which occasion he merited more
than

than one oaken garland, in consequence of the preservation of the lives of his fellow-subjects. This spirit of disaffection, after being laid by means of benefits at Portsmouth, and punished in an exemplary manner at the Nore, exhibited many alarming symptoms in the Mediterranean fleet. It secretly pervaded many of the ships, and was first visible in the *St. George*, exhibiting itself there in such an alarming shape, that two of the ringleaders were hanged at the yard-arm on the 9th of July, the sentence being carried into execution by the crew of that vessel alone. On board the *Orion*, however, an honest zeal for the service was uniformly displayed, and instead of dreading the contagion, her commander actually admitted one of the most disaffected men of the whole fleet into his own ship, and completely reclaimed him by his humane attention and paternal admonitions. Punishment is sometimes necessary, and even indispensable; but it will be seen in the sequel that to reclaim, when possible, is still better than to exterminate.

No sooner had the directory of the French republic dispatched Bonaparte at the head of a formidable fleet and army for the conquest of Egypt, than it was determined to follow them thither, in order either to anticipate or frustrate their designs. An intimation of this resolution having been transmitted to the commander in chief of the squadron in the Mediterranean, the Earl of St. Vincent, more mindful of talents and services than of seniority, immediately selected a gallant officer who had more than once distinguished himself under his own eye. He accordingly detached Rear-

admiral Sir Horatio Nelson into the Mediterranean with only three * ships of the line. To this small force was added the Emerald and Terpsichore frigates, and La Bonne Citoyen, a sloop of war.

After experiencing a violent storm in the Gulph of Lyons, during which the Vanguard lost her foremast and all her topmasts, at a period when the admiral was but at a little distance from, although luckily not within sight of, the enemy's fleet, which had on that very day set sail from Toulon, the squadron reached St. Pierre's road, in Sardinia, on the 24th of June. Having repaired their damage sustained as well as possible, Sir Horatio Nelson received the pleasing intelligence that a reinforcement might soon be expected of ten sail of the line and a fifty gun ship, which accordingly arrived on the 8th of July.

Sir William Hamilton, the British minister at Naples, having sent intelligence that Bonaparte had been seen steering towards Naples, the British admiral, who had several excellent Sicilian pilots on board, determined to pass through the strait of Messina in order to prevent delay, which was accordingly effected for the first time by a fleet of men of war. On learning the surrender of Malta, and the departure of the French fleet, he next proceeded to Alexandria, where no enemy being discovered, he immediately steered for the coast of Caramania, and at length entered the port of Syracuse.

-
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| * 1. The Vanguard, of 74 guns, | { Rear-admiral Sir H. Nelson,
Captain Edward Berry. |
| 2. The Orion, of - 74 | |
| 3, The Alexander, of 74 | Sir James Saumarez. |
| | A. J. Ball, |

Having

Having watered the squadron there, he visited the gulph of Coron, and having now ascertained that Egypt must have been the object of the enemy's expedition, the vice-admiral once more arrived within sight of the harbour of Alexandria by noon on the first of August, and discovered the French flag flying there.

Captain Hood, who had been sent to reconnoitre in the *Zealous*, and first discovered the enemy, immediately gave intelligence that they were lying at anchor in the bay of Aboukir, on which the *Vanguard* hoisted a signal to prepare for action.

The following is the order of battle of each :

BRITISH SQUADRON.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
1. Culloden	F. Trowbridge	74	590
2. Theseus	R. W. Miller	74	590
3. Alexander	Alexander J. Ball	74	590
4. Vanguard	{ Rear-adm. Sir Hor. Nelson Captain Edward Berry }	74	595
5. Minotaur	Thomas Louis	74	640
6. Leander	J. B. Thompson	50	343
7. Swiftsure	B. Hallowell	74	590
8. Audacious	David Gould	74	590
9. Defence	John Peyton	74	590
10. Zealous	Samuel Hood	74	520
11. Orion	Sir James Saumarez	74	520
12. Goliath	Thomas Foley	74	590
13. Majestic	George B. Westcott	74	590
14. Bellerophon	Henry D. E. Darby	74	590

And *La Mutine*, an armed brig.

FRENCH SQUADRON.			
<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Admirals.</i>		<i>Guns. Men.</i>
1. Le Guerrier	-	-	74 600
2. Le Conquerant	-	-	74 700
3. Le Spartiate	-	-	74 700
4. L'Aquilon	-	-	74 700
5. Le Peuple Souveraine	-	-	74 700
6. Le Franklin	{ Rear-adm. Blanquet, 2d in command }		80 800
7. L'Orient	{ Admiral Brueys, commander in chief }		110 1010
8. Le Tonant	-	-	80 800
9. Le Heureux	-	-	74 700
10. Le Timoleon	-	-	74 700
11. Le Mercure	-	-	74 700
12. Le Guillaume Tell	{ Rear-adm. Villeneuve, 3d in command }		
13. Le Genereuse	-	-	74 700

and four frigates.

The position of the enemy, moored in a compact line of battle near to the shore, supported by gun and mortar batteries placed on a small island in the van, while gun-boats, judiciously posted, defended the flanks, was assuredly at first sight formidable. But when, on the other hand, it is recollected that the seamen were raw, and most of their officers totally unacquainted with naval affairs, the catastrophe that occurred will appear the less remarkable. In addition to this, they were not as yet fully prepared for an engagement, and never dreamed that the attack would commence until the succeeding morning.

The British admiral, however, relying implicitly on the skill, conduct, and bravery of all under his command, and having previously arranged every thing, obtained

obtained a most complete and signal victory. The action commenced at sun-set ; at half past eight two ships belonging to the enemy were taken possession of, and at ten o'clock, *L'Orient*, carrying the colours of the French admiral, was blown up.

This signal success, in consequence of which ten sail of the line were captured, and one burnt, so that two only with a couple of frigates were able to effect their escape, may be attributed chiefly to the manœuvre of doubling on the enemy, by passing between them and the land, and thus placing a portion of them so as to be exposed to two fires; while all the rest remained immoveable, or at least unable to succour their companions. The slaughter of the French was considerable, and the killed and wounded on board the English fleet amounted to eight hundred and ninety-five. The *Orion's* share was forty-two, and Sir James Saumarez himself, who displayed equal gallantry and seamanship upon this occasion, received a severe contusion.

He was, however, still able to take the command of the French prizes, which were placed under his care, and occasioned him no small degree of trouble on account of the disabled state in which they were found, some of them being reduced to a mere wreck. Upon this occasion, however, he reaped the fruits of his humanity, for one of the mutineers, alluded to before, who was a carpenter by trade, and had been stationed at a gun during the battle of the Nile, was the chief cause of saving a ship of the line* from foun-

* *Le Peuple Souverain.*

dering ; he was actually slung for several days over her side, in which situation he was enabled, by judicious management, to plug the shot-holes, between *wind and water*.

On reaching Malta, Sir James immediately communicated the intelligence of the victory to the governor, and at the same time summoned him to surrender ; but M. Vaubois refused, on which leaving a few vessels to block up the ports, he steered first for Gibraltar, and then for Lisbon, at both of which places he was received with every mark of respect. As the *Orion* was in want of repairs, he now returned to England, where he arrived during the latter end of 1798, and in July 1799 that ship was paid off, her crew, consisting of excellent sailors, being draughted into other vessels.

He was now honoured, for a second time, with a medal and ribband ; he also received the lucrative appointment of a colonelcy of marines, and after a short interval of repose, in 1800, obtained the command of an eighty gun ship, in which he joined the Channel fleet, and cruized with a division off the mouth of Brest harbour during a long and tempestuous period.

At the promotion which took place early in the succeeding year he became a rear-admiral of the blue, and we find his flag flying in the *Cæsar*, of eighty guns, when Earl St. Vincent was employed with the Channel fleet in watching the motions of the enemy in Brest water, and off the Black Rocks. More honours and preferment now awaited him. On the 6th of June he was created a baronet of Great Britain,
and

and on the 16th detached to command the squadron stationed off Cadiz.*

In the mean time, while cruizing on the Spanish coast, he received intelligence that three sail of line of battle ships and a large frigate had been seen from Gibraltar, and were then anchored near Algeiras. On this he instantly steered for the Straits, and it being his intention to commence an immediate attack, he issued the following notice to every vessel in his fleet :

“ *Cæsar*, July 5, 1801.

“ MEMORANDUM.

“ If the rear-admiral finds the enemy’s ships in a situation to be attacked, the following is the order in which it is to be executed :

“ The Venerable to lead into the bay, and pass the enemy’s ships without coming to anchor.

“ The Pompée to anchor abreast of the inner ship.

“ The Audacious, Cæsar, Spencer, and Hannibal to anchor abreast of the enemy’s ships and batteries.

“ The boats of the different ships to be lowered down and armed, in readiness to act where required.

“ SAUMAREZ.”

The French squadron, under Rear-admiral Linois, consisted of the three following ships :

1. Le Formidable, of 80 guns, carrying his flag.
2. L’Indomptable, of 80 do. ; and
3. Le Dessaix, of 74 do.

* It consisted of only two eighties, two seventy-fours, a frigate, and a sloop of war, viz.

1. The Cæsar, of 80 guns, Admiral Sir James Saumarez.
2. The Pompée, of 80 do. Capt. J. Brenton.
3. The Audacious, of 74 do. — Charles Stirling.
4. The Spencer, of 74 do. — S. Peard.
5. The Thames, of 32 do. — A. P. Holles ; and
6. The Paseley, of 14 do. Lieut. Wooldridge.

These

These vessels were warped as near the forts as possible, and General Deveau was landed with a strong detachment of French troops to man the Spanish guns, measures that contributed not a little to their preservation.

On the morning of the 6th the English having opened Cabareta Point, the Venerable, Captain Hood, led in and received the enemy's fire, but the wind failing was obliged to anchor. The *Pompée* having been enabled to bring up in her proper station, commenced a sharp and well directed fire on the flag ship, while Captain Ferris endeavoured to pass between the enemy's line and the land batteries; but the *Hannibal* grounded, and was at length obliged to strike.* In this situation, after a severe conflict, and the loss of one hundred and twenty-one killed, and two hundred and forty wounded, he was obliged to draw off his squadron and return to Gibraltar bay, where he received every degree of assistance both from the governor and inhabitants.

The French and Spaniards celebrated this event as a victory, and the gazettes of Paris and Madrid contained the most inflated accounts of the prowess displayed by the squadron under Linois. Their own losses were at the same time diminished, while those of England were greatly magnified. But this triumph was but of short duration, for the rear-admiral made

* Captain Ferris was treated handsomely by Linois; but such was the baseness of some of his officers, that they plundered him of his clothes, and two of them actually fought with sabres for his full-dress uniform coat.

the greatest exertions to prepare his squadron for sea, and was soon in readiness to contend once more with the enemy. On the 8th of July he discovered the two vessels* which he had left cruising off Cadiz, standing into Gibraltar bay, with a signal flying denoting the approach of an enemy, and shortly after five Spanish ships of the line and three frigates anchored off Algesiras. On the next day they were joined by a French ship of the line, commanded by Commodore Le Roy.

As the repairs of the *Cæsar* were not yet completed, Sir James shifted his flag for a few days to the *Audacious*, of seventy-four guns, commanded by Captain S. Peard; but such was the activity displayed by those employed in the former, that she was completed for sea by the noon of the 12th, at which period the following squadron of the enemy, consisting of ten sail of the line, were discovered under sail with the wind at east.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Admirals.</i>
1. Real Carlos -	112	Don Juan Esqueroa.
2. Santo Hermenealdo	112	
3. Santo Fernando	94	
4. Argonaut -	80	Rear-admiral Linois.
5. Santo Augustino -	74	
6. Santo Antonio -	74	
7. Le Formidable -	80	
8. L'Indomptable -	80	
9. Le Dessaix -	74	
and 10. The Hannibal -	74	

Luckily for the English it was late in the afternoon before the combined squadron could weather Cabareta

* The *Cæsar* and *Pompée*.

Point ; and it was discovered also that the Hannibal would be of no service to them, which was soon after verified, as she was towed back to Algesiras by a frigate.

At length the rear-admiral put to sea, leaving the Pompée behind, as her masts were out ; yet such was the zeal of her crew, that many of them insisted on assisting during the expected action, while a boat full of wounded convalescents from the hospital repaired on board the Cæsar to participate in the glory of the day.

At eight in the evening the English fleet bore up in pursuit ; at eleven Captain Keats, in the Superb, of seventy-four guns, by means of a press of sail, reached and engaged one of the large Spanish ships carrying one hundred and twelve guns. But such was the confusion of the retreating squadron, that instead of attacking the common enemy, the two three-deckers actually fired upon each other ; they were soon after discovered to be in flames, and in a short time blew up.

In the mean time the San Antonio struck, after a severe contest with the Superb, and Le Formidable would have also been captured, but that the Venerable, her antagonist, unfortunately struck on a shoal, and could only be saved by cutting away two of her masts, the other having been rendered useless during the action.

Having returned to Gibraltar with the San Antonio, Sir James immediately published a letter, in which he offered " his most heartfelt congratulations to the captains, officers, and men of the ships he had the honour

honour to command," and to the "discipline and valour of British seamen" he ascribed "their great superiority over the enemy, who although more than treble the force of the English squadron in number of guns and weight of metal, have been so singularly defeated."

This action contributed not a little to augment the reputation of the rear-admiral, and after his letters were published in the Gazette,* his services were

* *Copy of a letter from Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Caesar, at Gibraltar, the 6th of July.*

"SIR,

"I have to request you will be pleased to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty that, conformable to my letter of yesterday's date, I stood through the Straits, with his Majesty's squadron under my orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ships and a frigate that I had received information of being at anchor off Algesiras; on opening Çabareta Point, I found the ships lay at a considerable distance from the enemy's batteries, and having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reasonable hope of succeeding in the attack. I previously directed Captain Hood, in the Venerable, from his experience and knowledge of the anchorage, to lead the squadron, which he executed with his accustomed gallantry; and although it was not intended he should anchor, he found himself under the necessity so to do, from the wind's failing, (a circumstance much to be apprehended in this country) and to which circumstance I have to regret the want of success in this well-intended enterprize. Captain Stirling anchored opposite to the inner ship of the enemy, and brought the Pompee to action in the most spirited and gallant manner, which was also followed by the commanders of every ship in the squadron. Captains Darby and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a considerable time from coming into action; at length the Hannibal getting a breeze, Captain Ferris had the most favourable prospect of being alongside one of the enemy's ships, when the

fully acknowledged. In order to confer on him a signal mark of his Majesty's favour, the star and rib-

Hannibal unfortunately took the ground, and I am extremely concerned to acquaint your lordships that, after having made every possible effort with his ship and the Audacious to cover her from the enemy, I was under the necessity to make sail, being at the time only three cables length from one of the enemy's batteries. My thanks are particularly due to all the captains, officers, and men under my orders; and although their endeavours have not been crowned with success, I trust the thousands of spectators from his Majesty's garrison, and also the surrounding coast, will do justice to their valour and intrepidity, which was not to be checked by the fire from the numerous batteries, however formidable, that surround Algeiras. I feel it incumbent on me to state to their lordships the great merits of Captain Brenton, of the Cæsar, whose cool judgment and intrepid conduct I will venture to pronounce were never surpassed. I also beg leave to recommend to their lordships' notice my flag lieutenant, Mr. Philip Dumaresq, who has served with me from the commencement of this war, and is a most deserving officer. Mr. Lambourne and the other lieutenants are entitled to great praise, as well as Captain Maxwell, of the marines, and the officers of his corps serving on board the Cæsar. The enemy's ships consisted of two of eighty-four guns, and one of seventy-four, with a large frigate; two of the former are aground, and the others are rendered totally unserviceable. I cannot close this letter without rendering the most ample justice to the great bravery of Captain Ferris; the loss in his ship must have been very considerable, both in officers and men; but I have the satisfaction to be informed that his Majesty has not lost so valuable an officer.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ JAMES SAUMAREZ.

“ The honourable Captain Dundas, of his Majesty's polacre the Calpe, made his vessel as useful as possible, and kept up a spirited fire on one of the enemy's batteries. I have also to express my approbation of Lieutenant Janverin, commander of the gun-boats, who

band of the Bath were transmitted by his Majesty, and he was invested with both by Governor O'Hara, in the

who having joined me with intelligence, served as a volunteer on board the *Cæsar*."

Copy of a letter from Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Cæsar, Gibraltar Mole, 10th July.

" SIR,

" I herewith enclose the copy of a letter from Captain Ferris, of his Majesty's late ship *Hannibal*, which I request you will please to lay before their lordships; and I have only to express my deep regret, that his well-meant endeavours to bring his ship to close action should have occasioned so severe a loss.

" J. SAUMAREZ."

" SIR,

Algieras, July 7.

" I have little more to tell you of the fate of his Majesty's ship *Hannibal* than yourself must have observed, only that from the number of batteries and ships, gun-boats, &c. we had to encounter, our guns soon got knocked up; and I found it was impossible to do any thing for the preservation of the ship, or for the good of the service, our boats, sails, rigging, and springs, being all shot away; and having so many killed and wounded, which I herewith transmit you, I thought it prudent to strike, and thereby preserve the lives of the brave men that remained. Had I been successful in the view before me, previous to the ship's taking ground, my praises of the conduct of my officers and ship's company could not have exceeded their merits; but I have, notwithstanding, the satisfaction to say, that every order was observed and carried into execution with that promptitude and alacrity becoming British officers and seamen. I am, &c.

Rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, &c.

" S. FERRIS."

" SIR,

** Cæsar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.*

" It has pleased the Almighty to crown the exertions of this squadron with the most decisive success over the enemies of their country.

presence of all the officers of the garrison of Gibraltar. The city of London, ever eager to distinguish

country. The three French line of battle ships disabled in the action of the 6th off Algesiras, were on the 8th reinforced by a squadron of five Spanish line of battle ships, under the command of Don J. Joaquin de Moreno, and a French ship of seventy-four guns, wearing a broad pendant, besides three frigates, and an incredible number of gun-boats and other vessels, and got under sail yesterday morning, together with his Majesty's late ship Hannibal, which they had succeeded in getting off the shoal on which she struck. I almost despaired of having a sufficient force in readiness to oppose such numbers; but through the great exertions of Captain Brenton, the officers and men belonging to the *Cæsar*, the ship was in readiness to warp out of the Mole yesterday morning, and got under weigh immediately after, with all the squadron except the *Pompée*, which ship had not had time to get in her masts. Confiding in the zeal and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the happiness to serve with, I determined, if possible, to obstruct the passage of this very powerful force to Cadiz. Late in the evening I observed the enemy's ships to have cleared Cabareta Point, and at eight I bore up with the squadron to stand after them. His Majesty's ship *Superb* being stationed a-head of the *Cæsar*, I directed Captain Keates to make sail and attack the sternmost ships in the enemy's rear, using his endeavours to keep in-shore of them. At eleven the *Superb* opened her fire close to the enemy's ships, and on the *Cæsar*'s coming up, and preparing to engage a three-decker that had hauled her wind, she was perceived to have taken fire, and the flames having communicated to a ship to leeward of her, both were soon in a blaze and presented a most awful sight. No possibility existing of offering the least assistance in so distressing a situation, the *Cæsar* passed to close with the ship engaged by the *Superb*; but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which must ever reflect the highest credit on that ship, the enemy's ship was completely silenced, and soon after hauled down her colours. The *Venerable* and *Spencer* having at this time come up, I bore up after the enemy, who was carrying a press of sail,
standing

naval merit, presented him with its freedom, accompanied by a handsome sword ; while an unanimous vote of thanks passed both houses of parliament.

standing out of the Straits, and lost sight of them during the night. It blew excessively hard till day-light, and in the morning the only ships in company were the Venerable and Thames, a-head of the Cæsar, and one of the French ships at some distance from them, standing towards the shoals of Conil, besides the Spencer astern coming up. All the ships made sail immediately, with a fresh breeze ; but, as we approached, the wind suddenly failing, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which Captain Hood did in the most gallant manner, and had nearly silenced the French ship, when his main-mast (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately shot away, and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ship was enabled to get off, without any possibility of following her. The highest praise is due to Captain Hood, the officers and men of the Venerable, for their spirit and gallantry in the action, which entitled them to better success. The French ship was an eighty-four, with additional guns on the gunwale. This action was so near the shore, that the Venerable struck on one of the shoals, but was soon after got off, and taken in tow by the Thames, but with the loss of all her masts. The enemy's ships are now in sight to the westward, standing in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ship, are also in sight ; and the Carlotta, Portuguese frigate, commanded by Captain Craufurd Duncan, who very handsomely came out with the squadron, and has been of the greatest assistance to Captain Keates, in staying by the enemy's ship captured by the Superb. I am proceeding with the squadron for Rosier bay, and shall proceed the moment the ships are refitted to resume my station. No praises that I can bestow are adequate to the merits of the officers and ships' companies of all the squadron, particularly for their unremitting exertions in refitting the ships at Gibraltar, to which, in a great degree, is to be ascribed the success of the squadron against the enemy. Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to

A short interval of peace restored Sir James Saumarez once more to the arms of his family, and the

partake of this action, I have no doubt of their exertion, had they come up in time to close with the enemy's ships. My thanks are also due to Captain Hoiles, of the Thames, and to the honourable Captain Dundas, of the Calpe, whose assistance was particularly useful to Captain Keates, in securing the enemy's ship, and enabling the Superb to stand after the squadron, in case of having been enabled to renew the action. I herewith enclose the names of the enemy's ships.

" I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

" J. SAUMAREZ."

List of the Spanish squadron that arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol, on the 25th of April, under the command of Don Joaquin de Moreno (lieutenant-general), as vice-admiral, and proceeded to Algeiras bay, the 9th of July.

Real Carlos, of 112 guns, Captain Don I. Esquerria. San Hermenegildo, of 112 guns, Captain Don J. Emperan. San Fernando, of 94 guns, Captain D. J. Malina. Argonaut, of 80 guns, Captain Don J. Herrera. San Augustin, of 74 guns, Captain Don R. Jopete. San Antonio, of 74 guns, under French colours, taken by the Superb; and Wanton, French lugger, of 12 guns.

The admiral's ship, the Real Carlos, and the San Hermenegildo, were the two ships that took fire and blew up.

(Signed)

J. SAUMAREZ,

" SIR,

Cesar, off Trafalgar, July 14.

" I herewith enclose, for their lordships' further information, the statement I have received from Captain Keates, to whom the greatest praise is due for his gallant conduct on the service alluded to. Captain Hood's merits are held in too high estimation to receive any additional lustre from any praises I can bestow; but I only do justice to my own feelings when I observe, that in no instance

society of his friends, with a pension of 1200*l.* per annum, as a reward for his many meritorious services.

stance have I known superior bravery than that displayed by him on this occasion.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

“ J. SAUMAREZ.”

“ SIR,

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

“ Pursuant to your directions, to state the particulars of the *Superb*’s services last night, I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of pursuing the enemy’s ships, at half past eleven I found myself abreast of a Spanish three-decked ship (the *Real Carlos*, as appears by report of some survivors), which having brought in one with two other ships nearly line abreast, I opened my fire upon her at not more than three cables length; this evidently produced good effect, as well in this ship as the others abreast of her, which soon began firing on each other, and at times on the *Superb*. In about a quarter of an hour I perceived the ship I was engaging, and which had lost her fore-topmast, to be on fire, upon which we instantly ceased to molest her, and I proceeded on to the ship next at hand, which proved to be the *San Antonio*, of seventy-four guns and seven hundred and thirty men, commanded by the chef de division Le Rey, under French colours, wearing a broad pendant, and manned, nearly equal, with French and Spanish seamen, and which, after some action, (the chief being wounded) struck her colours. I learn from the very few survivors of the ship that caught fire and blew up (which in an open boat reached the *Superb* at the time she was taking possession of the *San Antonio*) that in the confusion of the action the *Hermenegildo*, a first-rate also, mistaking the *Real Carlos* for an enemy, ran on board her, and shared her melancholy fate. Services of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without some loss; but though we have to lament, that Lieutenant E. Waller, and fourteen seamen and marines have been wounded, most of them severely, still there is reason to rejoice that is the extent of our loss. I re-

Nor did the war that speedily ensued deprive them of his presence; for as the proximity of his native island rendered it liable to an attack, he was appointed to the command in Guernsey, and his flag is now flying, as rear-admiral of the white, on board the *Dio-mede*, of fifty guns.

Sir James is in the forty-seventh year of his age. In 1788 he married Miss Le Merchant, like himself descended from an ancient French family, by whom he has had five children.

ceived able and active assistance from Mr. Samuel Jackson, the first lieutenant; and it is my duty to represent to you, that the officers of all descriptions, seamen, and marines, conducted themselves with the greatest steadiness and gallantry.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

“ R. G. KEATES.”

APPENDIX.

I. ADMIRAL SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

(See page 1.)

SINCE this work went to press, the lady of this gentleman has returned to England, and he has been succeeded in the embassy to the court of Petersburg by Lord Granville Levison Gower.

The following is a list of the enemy's armed ships either taken or destroyed during the course of the late war, by him :

1. Le Volontaire, of 38 guns, destroyed near the Penmarks by the squadron under Captain Sir J. B. Warren, August 22, 1794.
2. Le Babet, of 20 guns, taken by ditto, in the Channel, April 23, 1794.
3. L'Alerte, of 18 guns, destroyed by ditto on the 23d of August, 1794.
4. Le Vipre, of 16 guns, taken by the Flora of 36, in the Channel, on the 2d of January, 1795.
5. Le Jean Bart. of 22 guns, taken by ditto, off Rochfort, April 15, 1795.
6. L'Eveill  , of 18 guns, taken by ditto, off ditto, October 15, 1795.
7. L'Expedition, of 18 guns, taken by ditto, off the coast of France, April 16, 1795.
8. Le Rude, of 12 guns, taken by ditto, off ditto, September 2, 1795.
9. Le Curieuse, of 12 guns, taken by ditto, off ditto, February 26, 1795.
10. L'Etoile, of 20 guns,*taken by ditto, off ditto, 20th of March, 1796.
11. Le Robuste, of 22 guns, taken by ditto, off ditto, 15th of April, 1796.

12. A 20 gun ship, name unknown, destroyed by ditto, off the coast of France, in 1797.
13. La Petite Diable, of 18 guns, destroyed by ditto, off ditto, in 1797.
14. A Gun-boat, of 12 guns, sunk by ditto, off ditto, in 1797.
15. L'Égalité, of 8 guns, taken by ditto, off ditto, in 1797.
16. Freedom, of 8 guns, burnt by ditto, off ditto, in 1797.
17. Le Hoche, of 80 guns, taken by ditto, on the coast of Ireland, in 1798.
18. Le Coquille, of 40 guns, taken by ditto, on ditto, in October 1798.
19. La Bellone, of 36 guns, taken by ditto, off ditto, in 1798.
20. Phoenix, a privateer of 12 guns, off Lisbon, in 1793.
21. La Phantasie, ditto of 14 guns, near Morlaix, 1794.

II. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN MOORE.

(See page 117.)

THE following is a more accurate statement of this officer's military promotions than could be obtained when the memoir respecting him was sent to the press.

After being lieutenant-colonel of the 51st, he obtained a black *corps* (called Moore's) regiment, and then the colonelcy of the second battalion of the 52d. On the death of the late General Cyrus Trapaud, the command of the 1st battalion was conferred upon him.

He is now on the staff of the southern military district, and commands the troops stationed at and in the neighbourhood of Sandgate.

III. EARL OF LAUDERDALE. (See page 158.)

THIS nobleman sat during several years in the house of commons, as Viscount Maitland, previously to his father's death. In the parliament which met in 1780, he was returned a member for Newport, in Cornwall, and gave his most strenuous

strenuous support to Mr. Fox's India bill, in 1783. As that measure was defeated in a manner supposed by some to be *unconstitutional*, Mr. William Baker moved, and Lord Maitland seconded, the following motion, Dec. 17 :

“ That it is now necessary to declare, that to report any opinion, or pretended opinion, of the King, upon any bill, or other proceeding, depending in either house of parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members, is a high crime and misdemeanour, derogatory to the honour of the crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of parliament, and subversive of the constitution of the country.”

Lord Maitland supported Mr. Burke's celebrated reform-bill in 1781, and complimented the mover by observing, “ that he was, perhaps, the only man in the country whose powers were equal to so systematic and generous a reform. He had connected liberality with interest : he had made it policy to be generous. It was not a little wretched scheme of intrenchment, breaking in upon the dignity of the crown, or the honour of the nation ; but a great and beautiful arrangement of office, calculated to ornament the court, instead of degrading it.

“ It destroyed the underwood of grandeur, the bushes under which the serpent of influence lurked, and from which unseen, it stung and tainted the dignity of the constitution. It cut away the contaminating excrescences, and by this means it fructified, instead of injuring the tree itself. It gave stability to power by relieving it from the burdens by which it was oppressed. It was calculated to strip off the poisonous shirt with which the Hercules of the constitution was invested, and in which he laboured in all the agonies of death. Œconomy was the remedy to which we must apply. It was the sovereign specific by which we might yet avert the consequences of consumptive decline. Those who objected to the present bill, did in fact declare, that œconomy was not necessary, or not proper, and that corrupt influence ought to be maintained.

“ It

“It was idle and absurd to dispute the existence of undue influence, which could not be seriously doubted of by any man in that house. It had been the infamous task of the ministers to bribe those men whom they could not persuade. The mad and ruinous American war had exhausted our resources; but the insinuating powers of corruption were still employed to induce parliament to consent to a continuance of that war.

“Those men who had acted without system in the operations of government, had been both ingenious and successful in the management of parliament. Such was now the state of corruption, that no man could live and think in this country without such irrefragable proofs pressing on his feelings every moment, as must necessarily convince him, however incredulous of this truth, that the influence of the crown had enormously increased, and that man must be under an extraordinary delusion, who could really suppose that it ought not to be diminished.

“As to the present bill, although it was calculated to remove corrupt influence, it had no tendency to lessen the honourable power of the crown. If the sovereign possessed the confidence and the love of his people; if he and they were bound together by the bonds of sympathetic regard and affection, then the crown would be more splendid, and possess more lustre than it could possibly derive from parade and pageantry.”

The bill was rejected, upon this occasion, by a majority of 233, to 190, but was afterwards carried, although with considerable alterations.



IV. GENERAL LORD HOWE. (See page 278.)

ON the return of General Howe, he demanded an enquiry into his conduct, which was granted with reluctance on the part of the minister (Lord North). A number of witnesses

were

were upon this occasion examined before a committee of the house of commons, and as nothing can better tend to exculpate a commander in chief from calumny, than the testimony of the best and most honourable officers of the day, it may not be amiss to notice the particulars in this place.

Major-general Lord (now Marquis) Cornwallis, who has since distinguished himself both in Europe and Asia, having been called, was allowed, as a peer of parliament, to sit within the bar. He declined answering any questions which involved matters of opinion only, and confined himself solely to matters of fact. The result was, a clear and honourable justification of the military operations of the army; he declared that he knew of no delay, or of any opportunity lost to bring the enemy to action; he also added that the general's humanity was equal to his wisdom, as he would not slaughter men for the sole purpose of destroying them, without answering any useful end whatsoever.

The next evidence was Major-general (now Lord) Grey, who spoke to matters of opinion, as well as matters of fact, and among other pertinent observations stated, "that the commander in chief could not advance with that rapidity which might have been expected by some after his victories, as the country was so full of woods, convenient for ambuscades, and afforded so many advantageous positions for disputing the passage of an army, that the rebels might have contended every hundred yards."

As Lord George Germaine, in the course of a former debate, had cast an imputation on the conduct of Sir William Howe, for having sailed to the Chesapeak bay, when he might have landed his army on the banks of the Delaware, Sir Andrew S. Hammond, of the royal navy, was called to disprove the assertion of the noble lord. Accordingly, in the course of his examination, he maintained that very great danger would have attended a landing in that river, as well from the rapidity of the tides, which flow three miles and a half an hour,

hour, as from the force of the enemy, which consisted of half a dozen frigates stationed at different places, twelve row-gallies, and between twenty-five and thirty fire-rafts. The gallies he himself had fought two days successively, one during five, the other six hours; and from these obstructions, added to the motions of Mr. Washington's army towards Wilmington, he deemed the expedition to the head of the Elk very prudent. He admitted, however, that an army might certainly have landed in the Delaware; but while he allowed the possibility of the measure, he denied the expediency of it.

The next evidence was Colonel Montresor, who acted as chief engineer in America. In answer to questions proposed relative to Long Island, he replied that the lines were so very strong, that the morning they were evacuated it was with great difficulty he and a corporal's patrol of six men could get in to view them: they were finely designed, as were all the works raised by the insurgents, but not judiciously executed. In short, they could not be taken by storm or assault, and were to be carried by regular approaches only; for it would be a forlorn hope, he added, to commit naked men against redoubts, without fascines, scaling-ladders, &c.; and if even the intermediate part of the lines were taken possession of, it was impossible to live in them for an instant, while the redoubts in the flanks were held by the enemy.

On being asked if the twenty-third regiment and the grenadiers of the army might have penetrated? he replied, that there was no room for a single man to pass between the end of the line and the swamp, and that naked men could not have withstood the fire of the redoubt. In short, he was decidedly of opinion, that, provided fascines and ladders had been at hand, the lines could not have been taken by assault, without either hazarding a defeat, or at least purchasing very dearly, and at a great loss of lives, a victory.

On being afterwards examined relative to the attack of Washington's position in the mountain above Quibbleton, he did

did not think it adviseable to force his camp, and was of opinion that the risk and danger greatly outweighed the possibility of success, as the British general could not occupy any new ground, so as to draw off the enemy, without manifest hazard; as New York would be exposed, and all communications cut off with that city.

Mr. M'Kenzie, secretary to Sir William Howe, was next examined, and tended by his replies, founded on letters from General Burgoyne, to obviate any imputations that might arise relative to the fate of the northern army under that commander; he also proved that instructions had been sent to Sir Henry Clinton to make every diversion in his power that could favour that memorable but unfortunate incursion.

Lieutenant-colonel Sir George Osborne was called upon in his place, (he being a member of the house) with a view of proving that Sir William had not been deficient in point of generalship, by extending too far his cantonments in the Jerseys, in consequence of which the disaster at Trentown was sustained. Being asked if he remembered Colonel Donop to have said any thing relative to that affair? he replied, that this officer had said, "if Colonel Rhall had observed the instructions communicated to him from General Howe, it would have been impossible for the enemy to have forced his brigade, before the arrival of sufficient assistance." He was next asked, what orders he himself had received the night before the action at German-town? to which he replied, his instructions were to march the brigade of guards half a mile in front of the line of infantry, and that he would find himself attacked at break of day by the enemy.

Governor Johnstone having enquired if our troops at German-town had been surprised? Sir George observed, that he could reply only relative to those under his own command; he declined answering the question whether the Hessians to the left were surprised or not; but he added, that all the officers of the army were perfectly satisfied with the care and abilities evinced by their commander.

It

It will be seen by the above evidence that the cause, the nature of the country, the unexpected resistance of the enemy, and, above all, the intrepidity displayed by a handful of men at Bunker's-hill, at the very commencement of the war, ensured its prolongation, while the junction of the French contributed to its fatal conclusion. It will also be seen, from the testimony of the ablest and most independent officers in the service, that General Howe was wholly exempt from blame.

In 1780 General Sir William Howe published a "Narrative of the Proceedings of the House of Commons on the 29th of April 1779, relative to his Conduct during his Command in America;" to which were added, "Observations" on certain letters written by Mr. Joseph Galloway, an American loyalist, and several anonymous writers.

V. LORD WHITWORTH. (See page 362.)

THIS nobleman was bred at Tunbridge school, of which the Rev. Vicesimus Knox is at present master (See last volume of Public Characters). It was then superintended, first by Mr. Cawthorne, the poet, and then by Mr. Towers, the translator of several of the Latin classics; such as Cæsar's Commentaries, &c.

Most of his lordship's contemporaries are, like himself, independent in point of fortune, and several of them settled in the same county; such as Colonel James, of Tytham-lodge, Christopher Hull, Esq. of Sidcup, and Lord Eardley: to the second of these he was *fag*, and it is not a little remarkable, that the third was created a baronet while their school-fellow, which occasioned a holiday and a treat, &c.

Soon after his leaving this seminary his lordship became an officer in the guards.

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